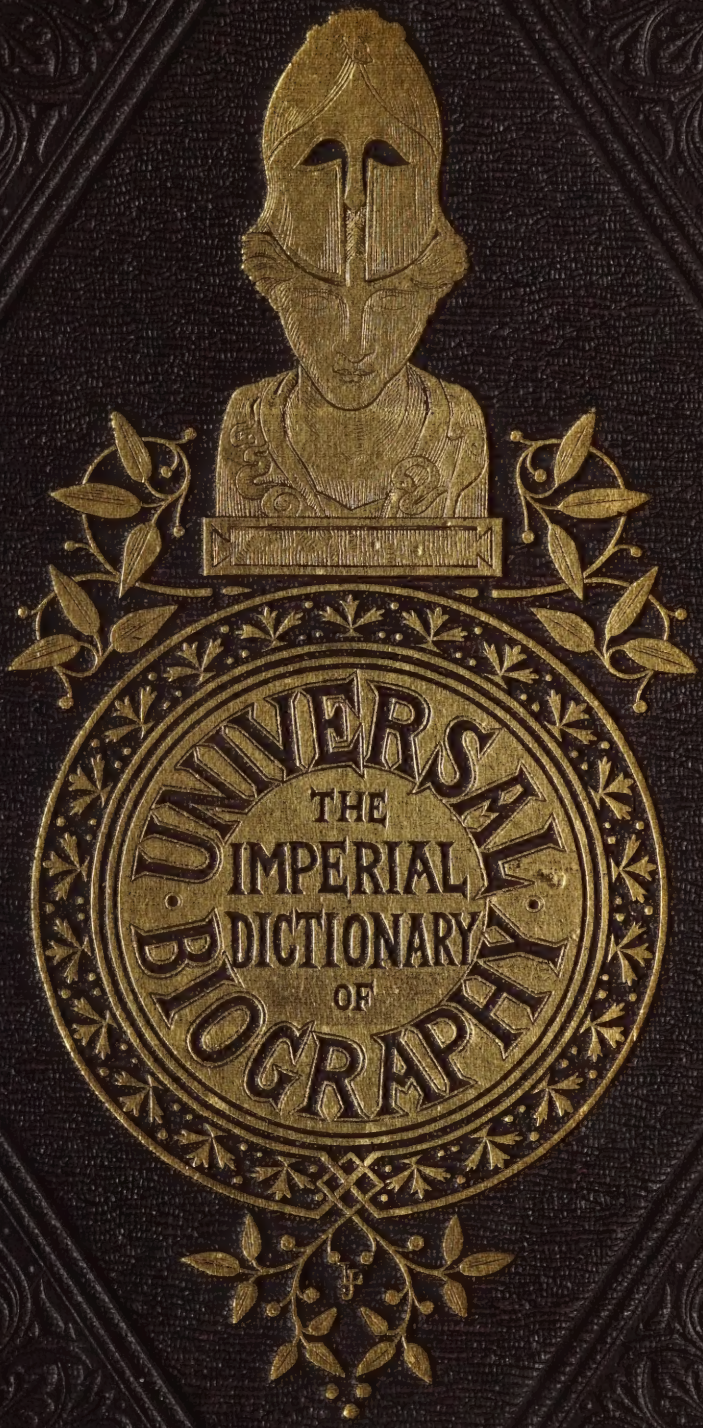
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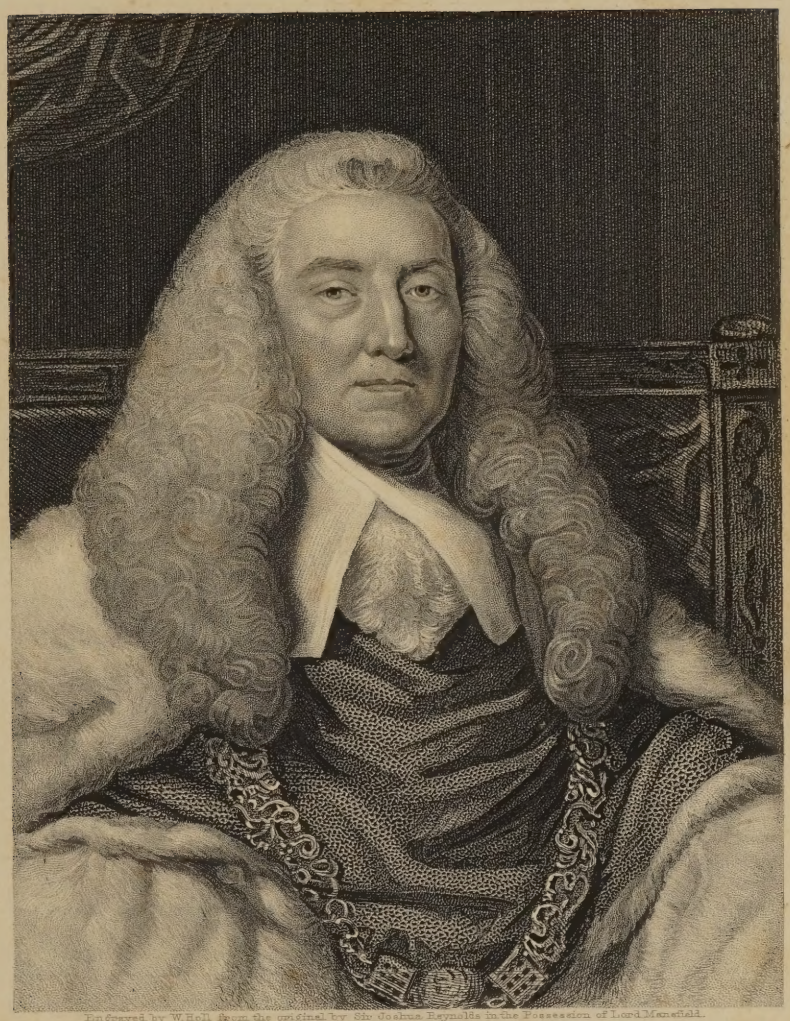

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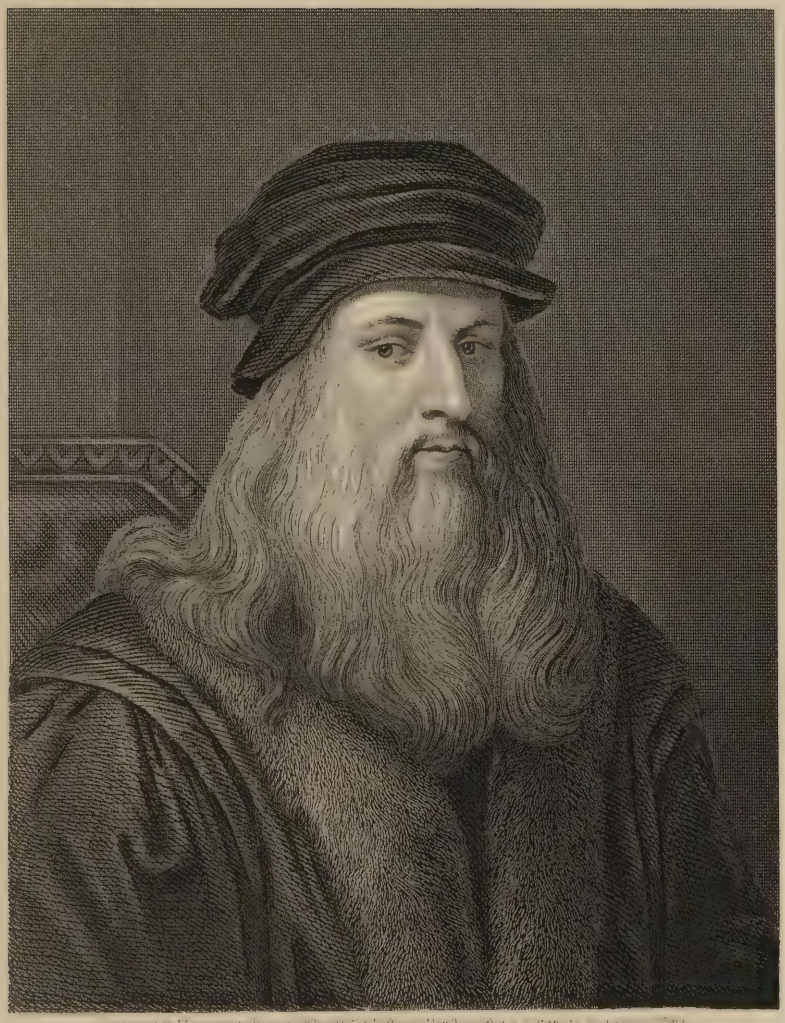

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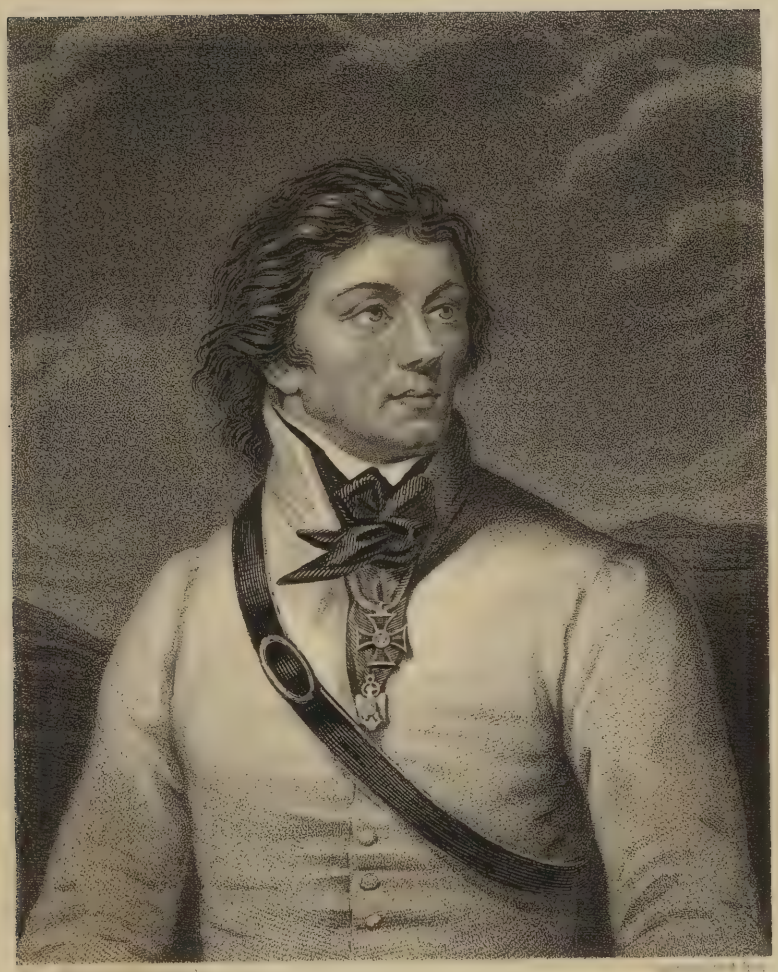

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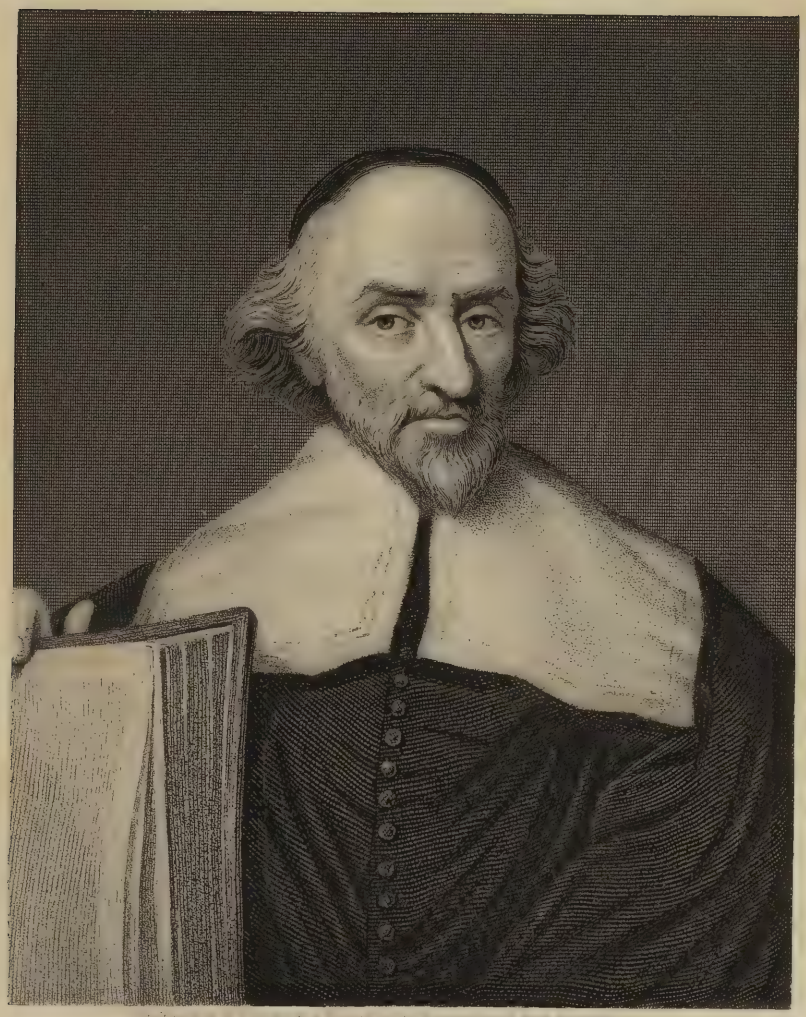

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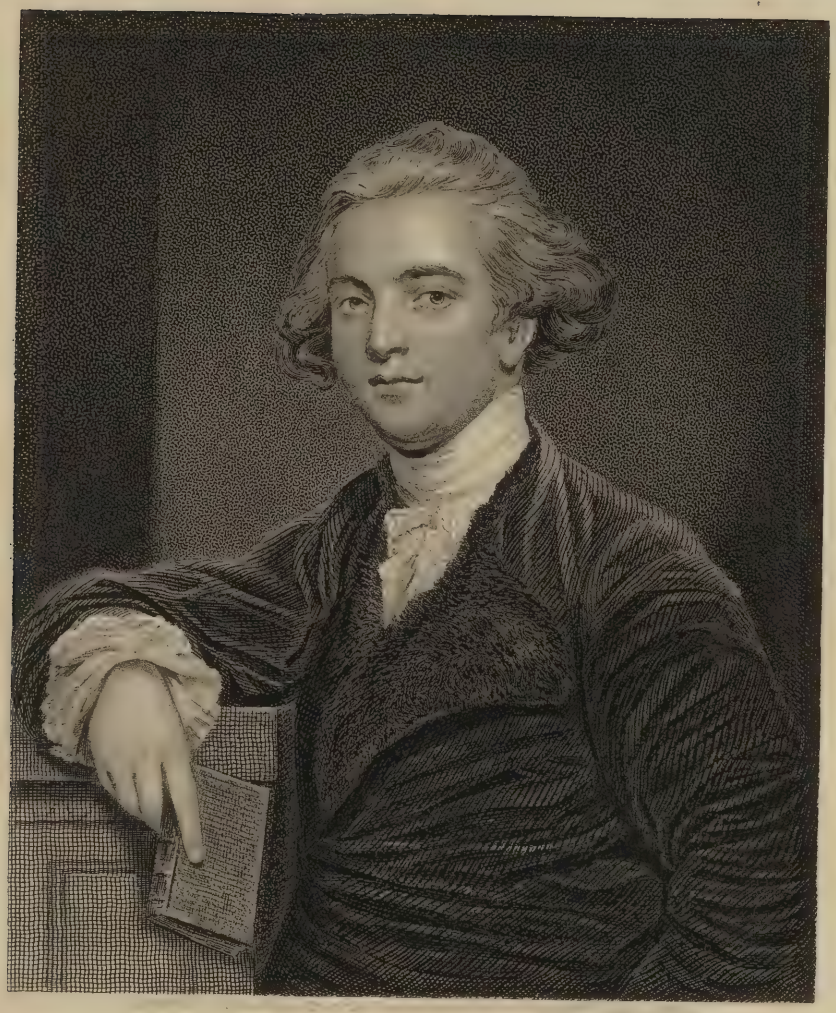
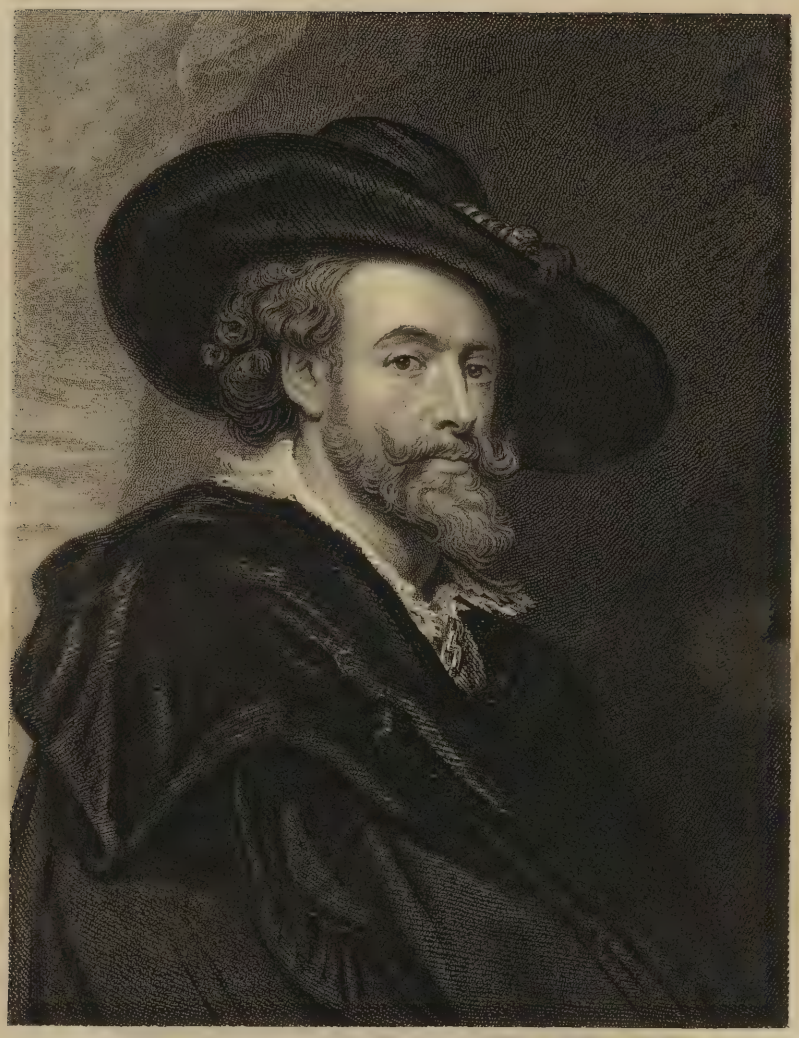




* BARKER, Francis, M.D., a distinguished chemist and physician, was born in Waterford in Ireland. He entered Trinity college, Dublin, and having obtained his degree in 1792, repaired to Edinburgh, then celebrated as the first medical school in Europe. There he passed some years in the study of his profession, and became acquainted with many distinguished men—amongst others, with Sir Walter Scott, with whose family he formed an intimate friendship. At this time he became a member of the Speculative Society, in which the present Lord Brougham took a leading part. When about to take his medical degree, he composed a thesis, "De invento Galvani," in which, previous to the discovery of the voltaic battery, he suggested the idea of the identity of the nervous fluid and dynamical electricity. Returning to his native city, he took an active part in establishing there the first fever hospital ever opened in Ireland. After a five years' residence in Waterford, he came to Dublin, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in Trinity college, and in the year 1808 was elected to fill the chair of chemistry there, in the room of Dr. Percival, then lately deceased, and which he continued to occupy for many years, till succeeded by Dr. Apjohn. As a chemical lecturer, Dr. Barker was deservedly popular, and, by his hospital practice and clinical lectures, added much to the high character enjoyed by the medical school of Trinity college. In conjunction with Dr. Todd, Dr. Barker established the first medical journal that was published in Ireland. In 1804 he was elected senior physician to the Cork Street hospital, and published many able reports on fever, which are still quoted by Copland and other systematic writers on medicine. In 1820 Dr. Barker was appointed secretary to the general board of health in Ireland, and continued in that office till 1852. During that period he published many official reports on the state of fever, on county hospitals, and on infirmaries, which bear a high value, and formed the basis of many of the legislative enactments on those subjects. Dr. Barker, in conjunction with Dr. Cheyne, published in the year 1821 a work on "Epidemic Fevers in Ireland," 2 vols. 8vo., which holds a high place in standard medical literature; in 1826 he edited the Dublin Pharmacopœia, and published observations on the work, in which he was aided by Dr. Montgomery.—J. F. W.

BARKER, Thomas, often called Barker of Bath; born in that city in 1769; died in 1847; began his career by very attentively copying the Flemish and Dutch masters, especially Rembrandt and Ruysdael, and having acquired sufficient proficiency, executed several pictures of familiar character, amongst which are noted those of the "Woodman," and of "Old Tom." He also painted a large fresco in his house near Bath.—R. M.

BARKER, William Gideon Michael Jones, better known as "the Wensleydale poet," was the only son of Thomas and Sarah Barker of East Wilton, Yorkshire, and was adopted and educated by the late Rev. W. Jones, vicar of that parish. His first publication was a copy of verses of considerable promise, "Stanzas on Cape Coast Castle." He subsequently produced some other small and casual works; but that which made his name most widely known in the north of England was his "Three Days, or History and Antiquities of Wensleydale," published in 1854. He was an active member of the Archæological Institute, and was mainly instrumental in saving from modern "restorations" three beautiful churches in the district of Wensleydale. His death happened at Leeds, April 10, 1855.—E. W.

BARKEY, Nicolas, professor of theology at the Hague, was born in 1709, and died in 1788. He published "Museum Haganum," 1775–80; "Bibliotheca Bremensis nova," 1760–67; and "Bibliotheca Hagana," 1768–77

* BARKLY, Sir Henry, the son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Monteagle, Ross-shire, and an extensive West India merchant in London, was born in 1815. He was brought up to a mercantile life, but entered parliament in 1845 as M.P. for Leominster, which he continued to represent till 1849, when he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, in succession to Sir H. Light. He was himself a large landed proprietor in that colony, and took the greatest pains to develop its internal resources, by reconciling contending factions, and more especially in respect of the sugar crops, by the reduction of the price of labour, by immigration, and by the introduction of railways. His evidence on British Guiana, given before the House of Commons, is most authentic and valuable. In 1853 he was promoted to the governorship of Jamaica, and at the same time created a K.C.B. (civil). In 1856 he was still further promoted by the late Sir W. Molesworth, during his brief but able administration of the colonies, who appointed him to succeed the late Sir Charles Hotham as captain-general and governor-in-chief of Victoria, where the ability of his administrative faculties is beginning to make itself felt (1859).—E. W.

BARKOK, Malek-al-Dhaer Abu Said, a Mameluke sultan of Egypt, founder of the Circassian or Borgite dynasty. He wrested the throne from the last of the Baharites, or Tartars, about the year 1382. In the early part of his reign, which extended over seventeen years, he was harassed by successive seditions, and had to defend his frontiers against the incursions of neighbouring princes; but was latterly distinguished as a patron of the arts, and also of letters, for which he did much by founding a college at Cairo.—J. S., G.

BARKOV, Ivan, a Russian writer of some note, especially for his translations. He was translator to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. He died in 1768.—J. F. W.

* BARKOW, Hans Karl Leopold, a German physiologist and anatomist, was born in the year 1798 at Trent, in the Isle of Rugen. He studied for a short time at Greifswald, and in 1816 proceeded to Berlin, where, by the advice of Rosenthal and Rudolphi, he devoted himself to the study of anatomy. In 1821 he became prosector in Greifswald, and five years after this, prosector and extraordinary professor of medicine in the university of Breslau, where he was appointed ordinary professor in 1835. From an early period Barkow paid great attention to the anatomy and physiology of monsters and abortions, his dissertation on entering upon his prosectorship at Greifswald being entitled, "Commentatio Anatomico-physiologica de Monstris duplicibus verticibus inter se junctis;" whilst he has given us the results of his further investigations upon this curious and interesting subject in his "Monstra animalium duplicia per anatomen indagata," etc., forming two quarto volumes, illustrated by fifteen plates, published at Leipzig in 1830 and 1836. Barkow is also the author of numerous medical, anatomical, and physiological papers, published in various journals, and in the Acta Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, besides two or three independent works on the arteries and nerves, and one on the torpidity of animals. The latter appeared at Berlin in 1846.—W. S. D.

BARKSDALE, Clement, born at Winchcomb in Gloucestershire in 1609, and educated at Abingdon and Merton college, and Gloucester hall (now Worcester college), Oxford. In 1637 he was appointed master of the Hereford grammar-school, and after the Restoration, the king gave him the living at Naunton in Gloucestershire, which he held till his death in 1688. He was a man of varied accomplishments, but his works, which were numerous, attract no attention now.—J. B., O.

BARKYAROC or BARKIAROKH, fourth Seljookian sultan of Persia, succeeded his father, Malek-Shah, about the year 1092. He died in 1104, at the age of twenty-five. His short reign was distracted by tumults, arising from the opposition of his uncles and brothers.—J. S., G.

BARLAAM, a celebrated monk of the order of St. Basilius, was a native of Seminaria in Calabria, and lived in the first half of the fourteenth century. The ornament of his order in philosophy and science as well as theology, he visited, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the Greek language, Ætolia, Thessalonica, and finally Constantinople, where he so won the favour of Andronicus the Younger, as to be appointed to an abbacy in the capital. In 1339 he was employed on an unsuccessful mission to the papal court of Avignon, his object being to recommend a union of the Greek and Latin churches. On his return, he injured his reputation by entering into controversy with the ridiculous sect of the Hesychastæ, and, to escape their clamours, was at length obliged to depart for Italy. Clement VI. gave him the bishopric of Geraci. Besides many controversial works, he wrote "Ethicæ secundum Stoicos Libri ii." and "Λογιστικης, sive Arithmeticæ Algebraicæ Libri vi."—J. S., G.

BARLÆUS, Gaspard van, a modern Latin poet, born at Antwerp in 1584. He was first professor of logic in the university of Leyden, but lost his chair on account of his defence of the Arminians, when their opponents gained the ascendancy in the synod of Dort. He next studied physic, and took a doctor's degree at Caen. In 1631 he was appointed by the magistrates of Amsterdam to the chair of philosophy in their university, which he held till his death in 1643. His works are numerous and somewhat miscellaneous, stretching over the fields of medi-

cine, theology, and poetry. Among them may be noted his "Orationes," 1632; his "Poemata," 1645; his "Epistolæ," 1667; and his "Ens Rationis," 1677.—J. B.

BARLÆUS, Melchior van, uncle of the preceding, and a native of Antwerp, lived in the second half of the 16th century. His principal works are poems written in the Latin language.

BARLES, Louis, a French physician, who lived at Marseilles towards the end of the seventeenth century. He published a translation of Degraaf's works on the organs of generation. He has attached to this work some notes from Van Hoorm and Veslingius, with several plates; the title is "Les Nouvelles découvertes sur les organes des femmes servant à la génération," Lyons, 1674; "Les Nouvelles découvertes sur les organes des hommes servant à la génération," Lyons, 1675. These two treatises are united. Lyons, 1680.—E. L.

BARLETTA, Gabriello, a celebrated Italian preacher of the fifteenth century, supposed to have been born at Barletta in the kingdom of Naples. A volume of his sermons, printed at Brescia in 1497–98, is extant, and from that publication, as well as from contemporary notices of the preacher, it would appear that his style, although occasionally relieved by quaint and felicitous turns, was on the whole low and vulgar.

BARLOW, Francis, an English painter and engraver, born in Lincolnshire in 1646; died in 1702; particularly noted for his etchings of animals.—R. M.

BARLOW, Sir George Hilaro, Bart., G.C.B., fourth son of William Barlow, Esq., of Bath, was born about the year 1762. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1778; in 1787 was selected by Lord Cornwallis to conduct an inquiry into the state of commerce and manufactures in Benares, for which he received the thanks of the board of directors. In the following year he became sub-secretary to the supreme government in the revenue department, in which he carried into effect many useful and salutary reforms. In 1796 he became chief secretary to the supreme government, in which department he effected reductions to the extent of £12,000 a-year. In 1801 he was promoted to a seat at the council board of the Bengal presidency, and in this capacity he was enabled to render Lord Wellesley many important services, as he had done to Lord Cornwallis, when that nobleman established a new code of laws and jurisprudence. In 1802 he was made provisional governor-general of India, and raised to the baronetage in the following year. In 1805 Lord Cornwallis returned to India to resume the reins of government on the retirement of Lord Wellesley; but dying in the course of a few months, he left the administration of the country to Sir G. Barlow, who carried into effect the pacific intentions of his predecessor, by making peace with the Mahratta powers. On the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, he was succeeded in his governorship by Lord Minto, and was honoured with the order of the Bath. In 1809 he was appointed governor of Madras, where he suppressed a serious mutiny by his energy, firmness, and activity. It was the expressed intention of George III. to have raised Sir G. Barlow to the peerage for these services, when the Regency brought with it a change of government at home, and Sir G. Barlow was recalled. He returned to England in 1814, with a pension of £1500 a-year. He died at his residence in Surrey, December 18, 1846.—E. W.

BARLOW, Joel, an American poet, who flourished during the stirring years of revolution, was born at Reading, Connecticut, in 1755. He was the son of a farmer, and the youngest of his ten children. In 1787 his reputation was established by the publication of his greatest poem, "The Vision of Columbus," which he dedicated to Louis XVI. of France. In the following year he visited England, whence he crossed to Paris, attracted by the news of the Revolution; there he remained for two years, attached to the Girondists. In 1795 he was appointed by Washington, American consul at Algiers, and was successful in negociating a treaty with that government, as well as with Tunis and Tripoli. Having spent several years longer at Paris, he returned to America with a considerable fortune; and, having built an elegant mansion near the city of Washington, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1808 he published his "Vision of Columbus" in an enlarged form, and named it "The Columbiad." He projected a history of the United States, and had indeed begun to prepare it, when in 1811 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the French government. In the following year he was invited by the duke of Bassano to attend a conference with Napoleon at Wilna in Poland. Travelling in haste, he was seized with inflammation, and at Zarnowitch, a little village near Cracow, on the 12th December, 1812, the strangely varied, but withal brilliant career of this revolutionary poet and statesman came to a close.—J. B.

BARLOW, Nicholas, a celebrated English horologist, who invented in 1676 the repeater clock, and about fifteen years later the repeater watch.

* BARLOW, Peter, an eminent engineer and scientific writer, now professor of mathematics at Woolwich. The world of science owes much to Professor Barlow. He led the way in the attempt to correct practically the deviation of the compass due to the local attraction of ships. His correcting-plate, however, did not apply to the case of iron ships. He is the author of a very valuable mathematical and physical dictionary; and he wrote for the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, one of its most valuable volumes, viz., an account of all modern machinery. The life of Mr. Barlow has been a most useful one, and his labours are all very meritorious.—J. P. N.

BARLOW, Thomas, bishop of Lincoln from 1675 till his death in 1691, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He resided at the university upwards of fifty years, holding in succession various honorary and magisterial offices. His works, a list of which is given by Wood, consist chiefly of controversial and casuistical dissertations in theology.—J. S., G.

BARLOW, William, D.D., bishop of Rochester, 1605; translated to Lincoln, 1608; a native of Lancashire; became fellow of Trinity hall, Cambridge; prebendary of Westminster, 1601; dean of Chester, 1602; prebendary of Canterbury, 1605; died at Buckden, September 7, 1613. When dean of Chester, he drew up, by direction of Archbishop Whitgift, an account of the conference at Hampton court in January, 1603, which was published in 1604. He also published some controversial tracts, and a life of Dr. Richard Cosin.—T. F.

BARLOW, William, an eminent scientific writer of the beginning of the seventeenth century, became chaplain to prince Henry, eldest son of James I., and in 1614 archdeacon of Salisbury. He was the first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet. A treatise on this subject, and his "Navigator's Supply," 1597, are his principal works. Barlow died in 1625.

BARLOWE, William, bishop of St. Asaph's in the reign of Henry VIII. Before the Reformation he was prior of the Augustine monastery at Bisham in Berks, but being regarded as singularly favourable to the king's designs with respect to the church, was honoured with an embassy to Scotland in 1535, and in the same year was created bishop of St. Asaph's. He was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells in 1547; was deprived of that see on the accession of Queen Mary, and retired to Germany. Elizabeth gave him the bishopric of Chichester in 1559. Died in 1568. He wrote some controversial pamphlets, and a work entitled "Cosmography."—J. S., G.

BARMEKIDES, an illustrious family of the Khorassan, the romance of whose history is equally familiar to Europeans in the Thousand and One Nights, and to Orientals in the pages of their historians and poets, flourished at the court of the first Abasside khalifs. Barmek, the founder of the family, transmitted the honours conferred on him by the Khalif Abd-al-Malik to his son Khalid, and from him they passed to his son Yahia, who becoming tutor to the famous Haroun-al-Raschid, acquired an influence over that prince, which, with Haroun's personal affection for the family, carried his sons Fadl or Fazl, Jaafar, Mohammed, and Mousa, to the highest dignities of the court. The virtues and munificence of the Barmekides, were, for a long period displayed under favour of Haroun, as well as to the admiration of his subjects; but one of the brothers, Jaafar, having at last become an object of suspicion to the cruel and treacherous khalif, Yahia and his sons were suddenly seized, Jaafar beheaded, and the others condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The year 802 is assigned as the date of this tragedy.—J. S., G.

BARNABAS, a companion of the apostle Paul, and a fellow-labourer, of whom we read in the Acts of the Apostles.

BARNARD, Sir Andrew Francis, K.C.B., was born in 1773, and served under Abercromby in Egypt, and Wellington in the Peninsula. On the occupation of Paris by the allied forces in 1814, he was appointed to the command of that city; he was afterwards an equerry to George IV., and clerk-marshal of the household to William IV. and to the late Queen Dowager Adelaide. He died unmarried, January 17, 1855.—(Hardwicke's *Annual Biography*.)—E. W

BARNARD, Lady Anne, or LINDSAY, author of the celebrated Scottish ballad of "Auld Robin Gray," was born at Balcarres, Fifeshire, on the 8th December, 1750. She was the eldest child of James, earl of Balcarres, her mother being a daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, Bart. She composed her famous ballad in her twenty-first year, scrupulously concealing the authorship, which she wished should be known only to the members of her own family. It soon attained wide popularity, and many conjectures were hazarded as to its origin. Amidst the strongest inducements to divulge the secret, she concealed it for upwards of half a century, when she revealed the authorship to Sir Walter Scott. In 1793 she married Andrew Barnard, Esq., secretary to Lord Macartney at the Cape of Good Hope, who died in 1807. During a course of years she resided in Edinburgh, and afterwards in London, cultivating the society of the most distinguished literary persons of both capitals. She was much esteemed in the learned circles, and was beloved for her benevolence. She composed family memoirs, and maintained a correspondence with some of her celebrated contemporaries. Her death took place at London, on the 6th of May, 1825. The best account of this gifted lady will be found in Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays.—C. R.

BARNARD, Edward William, of Brantinghamthorp, Yorkshire; member of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A., 1813, M.A., 1817; died at Dee Bank, Chester, January 10, 1828, in his 37th year. Author of "Fifty Select Poems of M. A. Flaminio imitated;" "Trifles," in imitation of the chaster style of Meleager, 1818; and "The Protestant Beadsman," 1822.—T. F.

BARNARD, John, minor canon of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, published in the year 1641 one of the most valuable collections of church music which this country can boast. It is entitled "The First Book of Selected Church Musick, consisting of Services and Anthems, such as are now used in the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of this kingdom, never before printed, whereby such books as were, heretofore, with much difficulty and charges transcribed for the use of the Quire, are now, to the saving of much labour and expense, published for the general good of all such as shall desire them, either for public or private exercise. Collected out of divers approved authors." The contents are services for morning and evening, the communion, preces and responses, by Tallis, Byrd, Bevyn, William Mundy, Parsons, Dr. Giles, Orlando Gibbons, Rogers, Morley, and Woodson; the litany by Tallis; and anthems, in four, five, and six parts, to a great number, by Tallis, Hooper, Farrant, Shepherd, W. Mundy, Gibbons, Batten, Tye, Morley, White, Giles, Parsons, Weelkes, Bull, and Ward. This work, unfortunately, was not printed in score, and the consequence of the parts being separated is, that no perfect copy is now known. The most complete is that belonging to the cathedral of Hereford; but in this the cantus, or treble part, is wanting.—E. F. R.

BARNARD, Sir John, an eminent merchant and alderman of London, was born of a Quaker family at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1685. His father was a wine merchant of some note in that town. He received only a scanty education, which his early introduction to business prevented him from supplementing to any great extent; but notwithstanding this disadvantage, he showed, on an important occasion, such aptitude for public life, that he was returned as member for the city of London in 1721. In 1728 he was chosen alderman, was knighted in 1732, officiated as sheriff in 1735, and in 1737 became lord mayor. He joined the English church in 1703. Died in 1764.—J. S., G.

BARNAVE, Antoine-Pierre-Joseph-Marie, was born at Grenoble in 1761. His father was an advocate, and he followed the same profession, in which he soon distinguished himself. In 1783 he published two political works of a liberal tendency, one distinctly in favour of the English system of government. He was elected to the states-general at their assembling in 1789, and became a vehement opponent of the royalists, and even fought a duel with Cazales, a strenuous royalist. When Mirabeau, seeing the danger of unregulated popular fury, grew more moderate, Barnave separated from him, and threw himself into the extreme sections of the revolutionists—a course he bitterly regretted, as afterwards he did his utmost to save the monarchy, and moderate the popular frenzy. When Louis XVI., having attempted flight, was arrested at Varennes, Barnave was one of the deputation appointed to bring him back. During this journey he made the friendship of the king, and from that period was his secret adviser. Finally, when Robespierre's power grew in the ascendant, he was thrown into prison with the rest of the Girondists, and, despite a most eloquent defence, was guillotined on the 29th November, 1793. On the scaffold he stamped his foot with passion, and looking upward cried, "This, then, is my reward." Gifted with much talent and great eloquence, Barnave in a settled constitutional government would have attained a high position; but he lacked unscrupulousness for so wild a time, and fell a victim to the belief that he could hound on the populace to a certain distance, and then arrest its course with logic and oratory.—J. S. S.

BARNER, Jacob, a German physician and chemist, born at Elbing in 1641, and died in the same town in 1686. After having studied at Leipzig, he prosecuted the study of chemistry at Padua, 1670. He subsequently became professor of medicine and philosophy at Leipzig. He returned afterwards to Elbing, where he died. He wrote "Dissertatio epistolica ad virum summi nominis Joelem Langelot," Vienna, 1667, in 8vo; "Exercitium chimicum delineatum," Padua.—E. L.

* BARNES, Albert, the popular American commentator, was born at Rome, in the state of New York, 1st December, 1798. In 1830 he became pastor of the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, over which he still presides. His fame rests on a series of commentaries on the books of the New Testament, and on Isaiah and Job in the Old. He lays claim to no peculiar learning or critical acumen, but his "Notes" have been found useful to the private student of scripture, and have attained an extensive popularity and a wide circulation, not only in America, but in Great Britain as well. Dr. Barnes has also published sermons "On Revivals," "Practical Sermons for Vacant Congregations and Families," and a work on slavery. His theology has been the subject of much dispute in America, which has resulted in the formation of the sect known as the New School Presbyterians. It is said that he has written most of his books in the morning before nine o'clock, that his literary labours might not interfere with ordinary professional duty.—J. B.

BARNES, Barnaby, an English poet, born about the year 1569, son of Dr. Barnes, bishop of Durham. Wood says that he studied at Brazennose, but quitted Oxford without taking a degree. He appears afterwards to have followed the military profession. His first production seems to have been his "Parthenophil and Parthenope," &c., 1594. In the following year he published his "Divine Century of Spiritual Sonnets," and in 1607 a tragedy entitled "The Devil's Charter," which was played before king James at court. The date of his death is uncertain.—J. S., G.

BARNES, Joshua, a learned and versatile English author, was born in London in 1654, and died in 1712. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and at Emmanuel college, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow in 1678. In 1676 he published a poetical paraphrase of the history of Esther; in 1688 a life of Edward III.; in 1705 an edition of Anacreon (this publication contains a list of forty-three of the editor's works), and in 1710 an edition of Homer. He also printed an edition of Euripides. Barnes was more remarkable for his acquirements than his talents. He boasts, in the preface to his "Esther," that he could compose Greek hexameters at the rate of sixty an hour.

BARNES, Dame Juliana, the author of the book commonly called "The Book of St. Albans," from its having been printed in that monastery in 1486. It is a treatise on hawking, hunting, and coat armour, and is now of extreme rarity. The author was prioress of the Benedictine monastery of Sopewell, near St. Albans, and is supposed to have been a daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners-Noting in Essex, and sister to Richard, Lord Berners.—J. S., G.

BARNES, Dr. Robert, one of the earliest preachers and martyrs of the English Reformation, was born in the neighbourhood of Lynn in Norfolk, and at an early age was admitted into the order of the Augustinians at Cambridge. Perceiving the uncommon talents of the young novice, the convent sent him to study theology at Louvain, where he took the degree of doctor; and on his return to England, his talents and learning procured him promotion to the priorate of the monastery. Coverdale was one of the monks of his house, and was much influenced by the prior's early example of devotion to the cause of the Reformation. The church of the Augustinians at Cambridge was one of the first churches where Lutheranism obtained a hearing in England,

and Bilney and Latimer often preached there, when they were excluded from the pulpit of the university church. Having given great offence to Wolsey by the freedom of his censures, Barnes was apprehended openly in the senate-house, and carried up to London, to answer for his boldness to the powerful cardinal. Accused of heresy in twenty-five articles, as well as of personal insult, he was compelled to make his choice between recantation and death. His firmness gave way; he publicly burned his fagot at St. Paul's, in February, 1525, and was detained a prisoner in the monastery of the Augustinians in Austin Friars. Having ere long recanted his recantation, his life was again in great jeopardy; but he succeeded by a stratagem in effecting his escape to Germany. Repairing to Wittenberg, he applied himself for several years to the study of theology and church history, under Luther and his colleagues, and passed under the name of Doctor Antonius Anglus. When Henry VIII. became desirous, in 1535, of obtaining a favourable judgment from the Saxon divines on the subject of his divorce, and of forming a league with the protestant princes of Germany, Barnes' long residence and good credit in Saxony pointed him out as a suitable agent to be employed in these negotiations. The king appointed him one of his chaplains, and intrusted him with a commission both to the theologians and the princes. Before his return to England, he published at Wittenberg in 1535, his "Vitæ Romanorum Pontificum, quos Papas vocamus," with a preface to the reader by Luther, and an "Epistola Nuncupatoria" to Henry, by Barnes himself. He continued to enjoy the favour of the king for some years after his return home, and was employed by Cromwell to negotiate the marriage of Henry with Anne of Cleves; but the disgust of the fickle monarch with his German bride proved as fatal to Barnes as it did to Cromwell himself. On a complaint being made against him, in 1540, to the king, by Bishop Gardiner, for a somewhat violent sermon which Barnes had preached in reply to one of the bishop's, Henry left his unfortunate chaplain in the hands of his implacable enemy, by whom he was hurried first to the Tower, and then, without trial, to the stake at Smithfield, on the 30th of July. He died with great constancy. His "Confession at the stake" was translated by Luther, and circulated through Germany. His "Sententiæ, sive Christianae Religionis Præcipua Capita," were published at Wittenberg, with a preface by Bugenhagen or Pomeranus. John Bale, who was a fellow-student of Barnes' at Cambridge, gives a list of many other pieces published by him, most of them in English; but the greater part of them would appear to be lost. His "Supplication to the King," with the "Declaration of his Articles condemned for Heresy by the Bishops," is still extant.—P. L.

BARNES, Thomas, for many years editor of the *Times* during its progress towards the leadership of the press, was born in 1784, the birth-year of his future school-fellow and friend, Leigh Hunt. Educated with the latter at the Blue Coat school, where both had for predecessors Coleridge and Charles Lamb, Barnes so distinguished himself as to be included among the promising pupils sent annually to the universities at the expense of that noble foundation. Pembroke college, Cambridge, was the scene of his academic studies, which he pursued with such success, that when he took his B.A. degree in 1808, he was first in the list of senior optimes. Three years later he graduated as M.A. For the future journalist, whose studies of predilection were not the classics and mathematics, but the literature of his own country, and whose disposition was eminently convivial (Leigh Hunt describes him in after years as engrossed by "his Fielding and his bottle"), the prosecution of a quiet career of university success seems to have had no charm. His natural destination was a literary life, and quitting the university, he repaired to the great metropolis, where he gradually established a connection with the press. During the last years of the continental war, while the *Examiner* was being maintained by Leigh Hunt at the head of the metropolitan weekly press, Barnes was contributing acute and genial criticisms on our chief poets and novelists to the columns of the unsuccessful *Champion*, and working in a subordinate capacity on the *Times*. His marked abilities attracted the attention of the late Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, the son of its founder, and the prime architect of its success. Soon after the dismissal of the late Sir John Stoddart from the editorship, Barnes was appointed to the post, which he retained, and the duties of which he discharged with signal energy and skill for upwards of twenty years. He was not merely the ostensible editor, who represented in public the interests of the journal, and managed its confidential communications with political leaders. Although during his editorship he commanded the best journalistic talent of the country, and was constantly aided by the powerful pen of the late Captain Sterling, Barnes found leisure and inclination, amid the toils of responsible editorship, to contribute extensively to the columns of the *Times*. His elaborate characters of public men, were always a prominent feature of the leading journal, and among them may be cited the celebrated sketch of Lord Brougham, published after the diffusion in 1839 of the false report of his lordship's death. In short, to Thomas Barnes, quite as much as to Anthony Sterling, or to the second John Walter, may be ascribed the commanding position which the *Times* occupied in the journalism of the world. In the famous defection of the *Times* from the whigs during the last years of the reign of William IV., Barnes was largely concerned. It drew down upon him a vast amount of public unpopularity; but he did not forfeit in consequence the attachment of the "liberal" friends of his youth, with whom to the last his personal relations were of the most amicable kind. Not the least remarkable circumstance in the career of Barnes was, that although by temperament and habit a convivialist (in allusion to his frailties, O'Connell used to designate him "gin-drinkingest Barnes"), and although the duties of an editor of a leading daily newspaper demand the closest and most persistent application, yet Barnes succeeded in harmonizing self-indulgence with the unremitting discharge of his onerous and responsible functions. He had become a co-proprietor of the *Times*, when he died in his fifty-seventh year, at his house in Soho Square, on the 7th of May, 1841. He had long been suffering from a painful disease, and sank under an operation performed the morning of his death. —(*Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1841; Herodotus Smith; *Sketches of the Periodical and Newspaper Press*, &c. &c.)—F. E.

* BARNETT, John, a musician, was born at Bedford, July 1, 1802. He is distinguished as being the first Englishman who produced an opera in the modern form, in which the music throughout illustrates the action, in which an extensive technical design embodies a continuous dramatic expression. His mother was a Hungarian, and his father a Prussian, whose name was Bernhard Beer, which was changed to Barnett Barnett on his settlement in this country as a jeweller. John in his infancy showed a most powerful disposition for music, and though, as his childhood advanced, he proved to have a fine alto voice, nothing was done to cultivate his natural ability until, when he was eleven years old, he was introduced to Louis Goldsmith, editor of the *Antigallican Monitor*, who at once perceived in him so strong an indication of talent, as induced him to take the boy to S. J. Arnold, proprietor of the Lyceum Theatre, whom he easily persuaded to enter into articles with his parents, engaging to provide him with musical instruction in return for his services as a singer. Immediately upon the signing of this agreement, with but two days to study his part, the young vocalist appeared upon the stage at the Lyceum, and continued a very successful career until the breaking of his voice. Meantime his tuition, which had been intrusted, first to C. E. Horn, the singer and composer, and afterward to Price, the chorus-master of Drury Lane, had been successively neglected by both of them, and he owed entirely to his own loving perseverance in the study, the already remarkable progress he made in composition. He wrote two masses, and many lighter pieces, some of which, that were published while he was yet a boy, prove the early existence of that talent which has since been advantageously developed. After his term with Arnold, he took some pianoforte lessons of Perez, organist of the Spanish embassy, and, subsequently, of Ferdinand Ries, from whom also he learned something of harmony, and this was the first earnest instruction he received. He went on writing, and produced many songs, of which some became extremely popular. It was not, however, in the fame of popular song-writing that his emulous spirit was to be satisfied; he felt the aspirations of a true artist, and few as were the opportunities this country then presented for their fulfilment, by taking advantage of every occasion that arose to bring himself before the public, he in time wrought out that position as a dramatic composer, in which he stands among the foremost of his countrymen. His first theatrical essay was the musical farce of "Before Breakfast," produced at the Lyceum in 1825, the success of which led to his writing many other

pieces of more or less the same character; the most important of these was "The Carnival at Naples," given at Covent Garden in 1830. His oratorio of the "Omnipresence of the Deity," was published in 1829, but never as a whole performed in public. A composition of more consequence to his fame as a musician than anything he had yet produced, was the operatic comedy of "The Pet of the Petticoats," brought out at Sadler's Wells in 1831, and subsequently transplanted to the more important theatres. The charm of the music of this piece, and its highly dramatic character, then quite new in an English writer, attracted connoisseurs from all parts of London to the then obscure little theatre where it was played, and gained its author general admiration. In 1832 Barnett was engaged by Madame Vestris as music-director at the Olympic; in the midst of the busy avocations of which office he had to fulfil a contract for Drury Lane, in the setting of a lyrical version of Mrs. Centlivre's Bold Stroke for a Wife, for Braham to personate the hero. Though this work, as being a nearer approximation to the legitimate form of opera than any on which he had yet been engaged, was attractive to his ambition, the difficulties under which it was written—of there being but very short time allowed for its composition, which time was preoccupied with other pursuits, and of some of the principal parts having to be fitted for actors instead of singers, because they were accustomed to sustain the same characters in the comedy—rendered its production anything but a labour of love. For all this, "Win her and Wear her," as the piece was named, contained some of its author's best music, portions of which he has incorporated in his later works; and that it did not succeed according to its deserts, must be attributed partly to the inappropriateness of the subject, and still more to the inefficiency of the performance. Soon after this he published his "Lyric Illustrations of the Modern Poets," a collection of songs of great poetical feeling, which scarcely received the attention to which its pretensions entitle it. His next work of any consideration was that by which, as his most successful, he is most extensively and most advantageously known. "The Mountain Sylph" was originally designed as a musical drama for one of the minor theatres; but when Mr. Arnold was about to open the new Lyceum, built after the burning of the old, with great professions of what the management was to effect for English music, it was extended into its complete operatic form; and after many managerial impediments, produced at the new theatre in August, 1834, not without opposition on the first night, but with an ultimate success that at once enriched the manager, and still maintains the work a standard favourite upon the stage. Here then was the first English opera constructed in the acknowledged form of its age since Arne's time-honoured Artaxerxes; and it owes its importance as a work of art, not more to the artistic mould in which it is cast than to the artistic, conscientious, emulous feeling that pervades it. Its production opened a new period for music in this country, from which is to be dated the establishment of an English dramatic school, which, if not yet accomplished, has in these four and twenty years made very notable advances. Barnett dedicated this work to his old master, extolling him as the fosterer of the British muse; but before a year was out, he was writing in the public journals, complaining, with too much justice, that this same Arnold refused to remunerate him for the composition of a new opera. It must be admitted, however, by those who wish him best, that his literary talent, or rather the contentious use he had too frequently made of it, has raised him many enemies, and so been an obstacle to his artistic career. He now spent some time at Paris, with the purpose of producing there his "Fair Rosamond," but returned, on the invitation of Mr. Bunn, to give this opera at Drury Lane, where it was brought out in February, 1837. Its success was by no means commensurate with its merits, but its good impression has overlived its season of performance. In this year Barnett married the daughter of Lindley the violoncellist, with whom he went to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he studied Vogler's system of harmony, and the principles of composition under Snyder von Wartensee. Here he wrote a symphony, and two violin quartets, which are still unpublished. He returned to London in 1838, and in the February following produced his "Farinelli" at Drury Lane. This is in many respects his best opera; but though the queen, to whom it is dedicated, several times witnessed its performance, for some reason that has not come to light it was withdrawn when at the height of its career, and its peculiar construction, being written without a principal tenor part, has prevented its reproduction. In the autumn of this year, in conjunction with Morris Barnett, the actor, dramatic author, and journalist, he opened the St. James' theatre, with the intention of making it a new home for English opera; but the failure of the initial work, the performance of which had been demanded by the prima donna, caused the closing of this unfortunate undertaking with the first week, and all its brilliant promises thus came to nothing. At the beginning of 1841 Barnett went to Cheltenham to establish himself as a teacher of singing, where he has since remained in very extensive practice. He took with him his unproduced opera of "Kathleen," and has, while there, nearly completed two others, besides writing a treatise on singing, and several detached compositions; his single songs number nearly four thousand. His music is marked by strong dramatic character, and warm poetic feeling, with always an earnestness of purpose that gives significance to his lightest trifles, but it also shows a want of systematic principles, if not of fundamental knowledge; a reliance on the example of the great masters, instead of a comprehension of the laws under which these have been produced; and it is much to be regretted, for his reputation's sake, that he has brought but one work of importance before the world, since his studies at Frankfort may have made up for the deficiencies of his early education. The felicity and decided character of his melodies, and his skill in orchestration, must not be omitted in the enumeration of the qualities by which he is entitled to a place of honour among the musicians of the age.—G. A. M.

BARNEVELDT, Johan van Olden, grand pensionary of Holland, was born of a noble family at Amersfort, in the province of Utrecht, in 1549. He had scarcely reached his twentieth year when he was called to the office of councillor and pensionary of Rotterdam; and such was the opinion even then entertained of his eminent abilities and integrity, that he was allowed an important share in the management of those transactions with France and England, by which the United Provinces sought to maintain themselves against Spain, whose yoke they had just thrown off. His conduct in the high office of grand pensionary of Holland and West Friesland, which he afterwards filled, not only secured the independence, but restored the trade and improved the finances of the United Provinces. After the election of Maurice to the dignity of stadtholder, Barneveldt became the champion of popular liberties, and opposed with determination the ambitious designs of the new prince. He was so far successful as to have a truce of twelve years concluded with Spain, in opposition to the views of the stadtholder; and such was the popularity of that measure, that he must have had the advantage of his rivals, if their respective claims had come to be submitted to an assembly of the states; but about this time the fanaticism of two sects, the Arminians and the Gomarists raged throughout Holland, and the grand pensionary was involved in the ruin of the former. After the condemnation of the Arminians by the synod of Dordrecht, he was adjudged to death as traitor and heretic, by twenty-six deputies named by Maurice. The sentence was carried into effect in 1619.—J. S., G.

BARNEWALL, Anthony, an Irish soldier, who was born in the early part of the eighteenth century, of the noble house of Trimleston, being the son of John, the eleventh baron. He left Ireland, and entered into the service of the emperor of Germany, (in General Hamilton's regiment of cuirassiers,) a practice then prevalent amongst the Irish Roman catholic families of birth. He was present in most of the actions with the Turks, rose rapidly, and was made a lieutenant the day preceding the battle of Crotzka. At the first charge, both the cornet and captain of his troop were slain; Barnewall seized the standard, tore off the flag from it, which he tied round his body, and renewed the charge. He fell at length covered with wounds, after having three times rallied his men. He was universally esteemed, not only as a valiant and good soldier, but as a man of honourable principles and amiable dispositions.—J. F. W.

BARNEWALL, John, a distinguished Irish lawyer, third Baron Trimleston. Before his accession to the title, he filled several high offices, being second justice of the king's bench in 1509, vice-treasurer of Ireland in 1522, and high treasurer in 1524. He was appointed chancellor of Ireland in 1534, which office he filled till his death. He took an active part in the troubles that agitated that kingdom during the period, and was one of the persons commissioned by the privy council in 1537 to treat with O'Neill, then in open rebellion against the English

government. After much debate, the chancellor prevailed upon O'Neill to submit to the terms proposed, and to disband his forces. Lord Trimleston died on the 25th July, 1538.—J. F. W.

BARNEWALL, Nicholas, first Viscount Kingsland, was a member of the ancient family of that name, long established at Turvey in Ireland. When the rebellion broke out in Ireland, he obtained a commission to raise soldiers for the defence of the county of Dublin. He rendered efficient service to the royal cause, and was created baron of Turvey and Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland in 1645; he died in 1663.—J. F. W.

BARNEWALL, Nicholas, grandson of the former, and third Viscount Kingsland, was born in 1668. He espoused the cause of James, and held a captain's commission in the earl of Limerick's regiment of dragoons; his adherence to the Stuarts caused him to be outlawed. He was present at the battle of the Boyne, after which he went to Limerick, where he continued during the siege of that town, and until its surrender. In consequence of the articles of treaty upon that occasion, within which he was comprehended, he procured the reversal of his outlawry in 1697. After the settlement, he took the oath of allegiance to King William III., but he did not take his seat as a peer, by reason of his refusing upon a scruple of conscience to take the oath, and make and subscribe the declaration according to the act made in England. In 1703 he joined with the Roman catholics in a petition against the passing of the act to prevent the further growth of their religion. Died in 1725.—J. F. W.

BARNEWALL, Robert, fifth Baron Trimleston, like most of his ancestors, was prominently engaged in the political troubles which disturbed Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth and her predecessors, and he is highly spoken of by the historians of these times. In 1561, he was joined in commission with the archbishop of Dublin, and other lords, for the preservation of the peace of the pale, during the absence of the Lord Deputy Sussex. Hollinshed gives the following account of him:—"He was a rare nobleman, and endowed with sundry good gifts, who, having well wedded himself to the reformation of his country, was resolved for the whetting of his wit, which, nevertheless, was pregnant and quick, by a short trade and method he took in his study to have sipt up the very sap of the common law, and upon this determination, sailing into England, sickened shortly after at a worshipful matron's house at Combury, named Margaret Tiler, where he was, to the great grief of all his country, pursued with death, when the weal of his country had most need of his life." This event took place in 1573.—J. F. W.

BARNFIELD, Richard, a poet, who lived at the close of the Elizabethan era. Little is known of his life, but it would appear that he was born about 1574, and graduated at Oxford in 1592. It has been conjectured that he was destined for the profession of law, and was a member of Gray's Inn. In 1594 he published his "Affectionate Shepherd," and in the following year "Cynthia," which contains the famous ode, "As it fell upon a day," which was attributed to Shakspeare, and printed in the Passionate Pilgrim in 1595. There can, however, be little doubt that Barnfield was the author of the ode. He included it in his next volume, which appeared in 1595, and in an altered form in 1605, it is named the "Encomion of Lady Pecunia." This is the last work we have from his pen, and though the date of his death is not anywhere recorded, it has been conjectured with some probability that it happened soon after the publication of the "Encomion."—J. B.

BAROCCIO, Alfonso, surnamed Gatta, a native of Ferrara, was born in 1531. He studied rhetoric and the humanities, and became a good Greek scholar that he might thoroughly understand Plato and Aristotle. Under the celebrated Vincenzio Maggi he acquired a great knowledge of medicine and philosophy; and was subsequently appointed to the professorship in these faculties, which he filled for forty-five years, at the same time attending diligently to his practice. He was invited to accept a lectureship in the university of Padua, and also at Bologna, but he declined both offices from attachment to his native city. His reputation was so high that the duke of Mirandola induced Baroccio to attend upon him through a long illness, during which time he employed his leisure in composing his work "De Sanitate Tuenda," which has, however, never been published. He was well read in astronomy, and had a taste for poetry. The historiographer of the Uomini Illustri di Ferrara calls him a "rare philosopher, and an eloquent orator;" but while we must make large allowance for national partiality, there is no doubt that he was a man of great and varied attainments. He died in 1606 in his native city.—J. F. W.

BAROCCIO, Ambrogio, a Milanese painter and sculptor of the 15th century, established at Urbino, and from whom the Barocci family of artists of that town are descendants.—R. M.

BAROCCIO, Federigo, and more correctly F. Fiori, surnamed il Baroccio, on account of his connection with the family of that name, one of the great Italian painters of the 16th century, was born at Urbino in 1528; died in 1612. Not entirely free from the mannered tendency of the time, he strove to introduce into his style a greater depth of feeling than was usually exhibited in those days; and, by a successful imitation of Coreggio, excelled in grace and sweetness of types, as well as in transparency and harmony of colour, and in skilful treatment of shadows, copied from small lay figures, which his early education as a sculptor enabled him to model in wax. He possessed both correctness of design and sound judgment of composition. With so many qualities, it is to be regretted that he did not succeed in a more faithful adherence to nature, and in avoiding a certain exaggeration of muscular forms, which are the only faults to be found in his numerous masterpieces, amongst which are considered most important the "St. Michelina;" the "St. Philip at Rome;" the "St. Francis with the stigmata;" "Christ with the Magdalen;" the "Herodias" in the Florentine gallery; and the "Hagar in the Desert" at Dresden.—R. M.

BARON, Bonaventure, an Irish monk, who lived in the seventeenth century, was born in Clonmel in the county of Tipperary. His real name was Fitzgerald; and he was descended from a branch of that family which have given many distinguished men to Ireland. His uncle, Luke Wadding, a learned Franciscan, took charge of his education, and sent him to Rome, where he entered a convent of that order. He wrote in Latin with elegance and purity, and published many works in that language, both in prose and verse. At length he lost his sight, and died at Rome in the year 1696, at a very advanced age.—J. F. W.

BARON, Hyacinthe Theodore, a French physician, born at Paris in 1686; died the 29th June, 1758. He became professor of surgery and materia medica in Paris, and afterwards dean of the faculty in 1739. He instituted several useful reforms in the course of instruction, founded the library of the faculty, and caused the codes to be printed. He wrote several works.—E. L.

BARON, John, M.D., F.R.S., was an intimate friend of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, and published an account of his life; London, 1827–38, 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of two works on tuberculous diseases. He died in 1851.—T. F.

BARONI, Cavalcabo Clemente, a member of a noble family settled near Roveredo in Italy, was born on the 23d of November, 1726. He studied in the universities of Bologna and Padua, and applied himself diligently to the study of Latin, as well as his native language; composed in both those tongues in verse as well as in prose; and also translated some works from the former. At the age of twenty-one, he wrote his first original work, "Intorno all Ceremoni ed ai Complimenti degli Antichi Romani," which Mazzuchelli pronounces a very learned treatise. It was published about three years afterwards. While attached to belles-lettres, Baroni did not omit the study of philosophical subjects, and took a part in the discussion on demonology, which a work of his friend and neighbour Tartarottè gave rise to, whose views he supported to some extent. At the same time he published an essay, "Del Impotenza del Demonio," in which he maintained the fallacy of attributing certain physical feats to demoniacal agency. Maffei was so impressed with the ability of this composition, that he sought for the personal acquaintance of its author, who went to Verona, the only journey he ever made, to visit the veteran scholar. In the contest between Maupertius and Zanotti upon the essay of the former on moral philosophy, Baroni entered the lists in support of the essay, and wrote numerous letters on the subject, which were subsequently collected and published at Venice in 1757. He wrote several treatises on moral philosophy and metaphysics, of which many are unpublished. To the exertions and influence of Baroni are principally due the establishment of the Academia degli Agiati at Roveredo in 1750. He was appointed "revisore" in it, and read from time to time many scientific and literary dissertations there. He died in 1796.—J. F. W.

BARONIUS, Cæsar, the famous historian and cardinal, was born at Sora in Naples, 31st October, 1538. His father and mother were both of noble families. His education was begun

at Veroli, and he studied divinity and law at Naples. Afterwards, in 1557, he went to Rome for the same purpose, enrolling himself as a pupil of Cæsar Costa, and putting himself under the discipline of St. Philip de Neri, the founder of the congregation of the oratory, by whom he was ordained priest, and attached in 1567 to the church of St. John the Baptist. St. Philip having resigned his office in 1593, nominated Baronius as his successor. Pope Clement VIII. ratified the choice, and made him his confessor. He became a cardinal, 5th June, 1596. Previous to his elevation he had been apostolical protonotary, and after it he had charge of the Vatican library. On Clement's death in 1605, Baronius would have been chosen his successor, thirty-three voices declaring in his favour; but the influence of Spain was strongly employed against him, on account of a treatise he had written "On the Monarchy of Sicily," in which he had argued against the Spanish claim to that island. The health of the cardinal was undermined by severe and continuous study, his digestive organs had become wholly powerless, and he died at Rome, June 30, 1607, and was interred in the church of St. Mary in Vallicella. The great work of Baronius, suggested to him by Philip de Neri, is his "Annales Ecclesiastici," the labour of thirty years. The first volume was published at Rome in 1588, and the twelfth and last was printed in 1607. These volumes, all in folio, and bringing the history down to the year 1198, were dedicated to the various catholic sovereigns. Materials left for three more volumes were used by Raynaldus. Editions of this huge repository were printed in various places, such as Venice, Cologne, Antwerp, Mentz, Amsterdam, and Lucca. Baronius himself furnished correction for the edition of Mentz. There have been also several abridgments and continuations. This work was written avowedly as a grand corrective to the centuriators of Magdeburg. The industry and research displayed in it are truly great, though the tinge and colouring are often apparent. Baronius was a devoted son of the church, and expended his historical erudition in her defence. He has made not a few mistakes in chronology, and has not applied a severe critical examination to several treatises of more than doubtful authenticity. The history of the Latin church is fuller than that of the Greek church. Indeed, his Greek scholarship was defective, and he had to trust to others for translations of some important Greek documents. His style is not characterized by either terseness or elegance, and the annals are rather a series of dissertations, than a simple continuous narrative. His principal opponents were Lucas Holstenius, who boasts of having detected eight thousand falsehoods in the "Annals," Isaac Casaubon in his Exercitationes, and Comber. Baronius published various other historical works of less value. A new edition of the "Annals" is in preparation at Rome.—J. E.

BAROZZI or BAROZZIO, Jacopo. See Vignola.

BARRABAND, Pierre Paul, a French artist, born in 1767; died in 1809; studied in Paris under Malaine, and treated the different branches of painting, history, landscape, portraits, flowers, animals (birds especially), still-life, &c., all with uncommon success. He was employed for the manufactories of Sèvres and of the Gobelins. Appointed professor at the academy of Lyons, he died very soon after his removal to that place.—R. M.

BARRADAS or BARRADIUS, Sebastiano, a celebrated jesuit, surnamed the St. Paul of Portugal, was born of noble family in 1542, and died in 1615. He was professor of philosophy at Coimbra, and left two volumes of commentaries.

BARRAL, the Abbe Pierre, a learned writer, born at Grenoble near the commencement of the eighteenth century, died at Paris in 1772, author of "A Historical, Literary, and Critical Dictionary of Celebrated Men."

BARRANCO, Francisco, a Spanish painter, flourishing in Andalusia about 1646; left several pictures of familiar or burlesque character, much praised for colour and truthfulness.

BARRAS, Paul-François-Jean-Nicholas, count of, was the eldest son of the junior branch of one of the oldest and most famous houses of Provence. He was born, June 20, 1755, at Fos-Emphoux, a village in that department. Early in youth he was devoted to a military career, and became a lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc. He was next sent to the Isle of France, and joined the corps of Pondicherry. Here it was that he first manifested the one characteristic that has rendered his name memorable in history—rapid, decisive, courageous action. Being wrecked on the coast of the Maldives, the sailors in blank despair gave up all efforts to save themselves and passengers; but Barras took the command, got a raft made, and succeeded in saving all the crew. He was engaged at the siege of Pondicherry, and after that place surrendered to the English, he remained some time in India, until quarrels caused him to resign and return to France. Arrived in Paris, he plunged into the most headlong dissipation, and soon squandered his slender means. He recruited his finances by marriage with a wealthy lady, but left her to reside in the provinces, while he still followed up his gay career in the metropolis. The revolution of 1789 found him again beggared, and he saw at once the chances that now opened up to a bankrupt and unscrupulous man. He went down to Provence, and soon acquired notoriety by his vehemence as an ultra-revolutionist. After holding several minor offices, he was at last, in 1792, constituted a deputy to the national convention. One of his first acts was to vote the death of the king without delay or appeal. In 1793, when the English took Toulon, Barras and Fréron were despatched to the south. Barras acted with great energy. He went to Nice, and arrested there the general in command, in the midst of his army, for complicity in the surrender of Toulon. He then placed Marseilles in a state of siege, and superintended the operations for the recapture of Toulon. Successful in the south, he returned to Paris, and took the lead against Robespierre. He it was who commanded the troops that dispersed the levies of Henriot, and annihilated the Reign of Terror. Several times afterwards he displayed the greatest energy and courage in the suppression of dangerous manifestoes, and finally, on 5th October, 1795, he appointed Bonaparte his deputy against the insurgent section, whose decisive action may be said to have ended the Revolution, as a progressive event. In 1796 Barras was appointed one of the council of Five, and from that period till the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he was the leading spirit in the conducting of the affairs of France, showing himself at all times a man of ready and courageous action. When Bonaparte became first consul, Barras retired into private life, and settled at Brussels. In 1813, being implicated in a plot against the imperial government, he left Brussels for Rome. Here he still intrigued, and being arrested, might have been in danger, had not the fall of Bonaparte in 1814 saved him. During the hundred days of Napoleon's return, Barras refused to acknowledge him in any way; and when the Bourbons were finally settled on the throne, he took up his abode near Paris, as a quiet unobtrusive citizen, till his death on the 29th January, 1829. He was believed to have written Memoires, but all his papers were seized by the government, and nothing has ever come to light.—J. S. S.

BARRÉ, Antoine or Antonio, a musician, said by M. Fetis to have been a Frenchman, by other writers, an Italian. In 1550 he was in Rome practising his art, and there he met with a patron in Onofrio Vigili, with whose assistance he established in 1555 a press for printing music, from which, in the course of that year, he issued two collections of madrigals, containing, besides some of his own compositions, many pieces by other authors. Three years later, he had a printing establishment in Milan, where he published a third similar collection, and Walther speaks of some more madrigals of his composition being published at Venice some years later.—G. A. M.

* BARRE, John Auguste, a French sculptor, the son of Jean Jacques Barre, born in Paris in 1811; studied first with his father, and then under Cortot.—R. M.

BARRE, Jean de la, a man of letters, born in Paris, 1650; died about 1711. He wrote a continuation of Bossuet's Discourse on Universal History.

BARRE, Jean François le Fevre, chevalier de la, remarkable only for his tragical fate. At the instance of one Duval de Sancourt, this unfortunate youth was accused before the diocesan court of Amiens, of having mutilated a wooden crucifix displayed on the bridge of Abbeville; and the offence having been magnified by the arts of his base and cruel accuser into an outrage on religion, he was condemned to have his tongue cut out, his right hand amputated, and afterwards to suffer at the stake. An order of the parliament of Paris commuted the first part of the sentence. He was born in 1747, and suffered at Abbeville in 1766.—J. S., G.

* BARRE, Jean Jacques, a French medallist of our day, was born in Paris in 1793; studied under Tiolier at the mint of the French metropolis, where by rapid and continuous progress he rose to become, in 1842, the chief engraver of this establishment.—R. M.

BARRE, Louis, born at Lille in 1799. He was professor of languages in Belgium. He took part in writing several valuable dictionaries. He also translated several English books, among which we may mention Sir Walter Scott's poems.

BARREAU, Alexandrine Rose, a French heroine, who served with the grenadier battalion of her native district, Tarn, in numerous campaigns of the republic and the empire, and who particularly signalized herself in an attack on the redoubt of Alloqui in 1794; was born at Sarteris in 1771, and died at Avignon in 1843. At Alloqui she avenged with a woman's fury the loss of her husband and her brother, who had fallen by her side early in the engagement.—J. S., G.

BARREAUX, Jaques Valée, Seigneur des, born at Paris in 1602; educated at La Fleche by the Jesuits. He affected the philosophy and the tastes of an Epicurean; this led him to change his residence according to the changes of the seasons, and he seems to have lived in the houses of friends or relatives. His winter was passed in the south of France; his summers in the north. At times he went to visit Balzac on the banks of the Charente; and he passed long periods at the house of an uncle at Chevailles-sur-Loire. In 1642 he went to Holland to visit Des Cartes. He finally retired to Châlons-sur-Saone, where he breathed what he called the best and purest air of France, and there he died in 1673. Of his poetry, which was once admired, nothing now remains. He lived himself to survive the verses to which he owed his chief reputation, all but one remarkable sonnet, beginning—

"Grand Dieu! tes jugemens sont remplis d'equité;"

and this, he is said, in a death-bed confession, to have declared was not his. Des Barreaux confined his wishes and prayers to three things: "Oubli pour le passé, patience pour le present, et misericorde pour l'avenir."—J. A., D.

BARRE DE BEAUMARCHAIS, Antoine de la, a learned man, born at Cambray about the beginning of the eighteenth century; died about 1757. His works contain some curious bits of literary history. He translated Steele's Christian Hero.

BARRELIER, Jacques, a French botanist, born at Paris in 1606, and died 17th September, 1673. He studied medicine, and obtained his diploma in 1634. He subsequently joined the Dominican order, and engaged in theological pursuits, his leisure hours being devoted to botany. In 1646, along with the general of the Dominicans, he visited Provence, Languedoc, and Spain, and made large collections of plants. Afterwards he examined the Appenines, and visited Italy. He resided at Rome for twenty-three years, and founded a botanic garden at the convent of Saint Xyste. He returned to Paris in 1672, and resided in the convent of the order in the Rue St. Honoré, where he devoted himself to the preparation of an extensive botanical work, entitled "Hortus Mundi, seu Orbis Botanicus." A portion of the manuscript had been completed, and some of the plates engraved at Rome, when he was cut off by an attack of asthma. An account of his collections and observations in France, Spain, and Italy, was published by Jussieu, at Paris, in 1714, and contains 334 plates, with 1324 figures. Plumier has named a genus, in the family of Acanthaceæ, Barreliera.—J. H. B.

BARRERA, Francisco, a Spanish painter of the first half of the seventeenth century; noted for having, in 1640, opposed a tax before the tribunals, which it was intended to levy upon the mastership of painters.—R. M.

BARRÈRE, Pierre, a French naturalist, born at Perpignan about 1690, and died 1st November, 1755. He studied medicine at Perpignan, and was made doctor in 1717. He devoted his attention to botany, and was led to travel in different countries. In 1722 he was sent to Cayenne, where he resided for three years; and he published the result of his researches in regard to the natural history of that part of the world. On his return to France, he became professor of botany at Perpignan. He practised also as a physician, and was subsequently elected dean of the medical faculty of Perpignan. He published several medical and botanical works. In one of these he shows the importance of the knowledge of botany for a physician. A genus Barrèra was established by Willdenow in honour of him.—J.H.B.

BARRETO, Francisco, a Portuguese jesuit missionary, born at Montemayor in 1588; died at Goa in 1663. He wrote an account of the missions and of the state of Christianity in the province of Malabar.

BARRETO, Francisco de, Portuguese governor of the Indies, famous for his conquests in Africa, a vast region of which, called Monomotapa, he subjected to Portuguese authority; succeeded Don Pedro Mascarenhas in 1558. Camoens, the poet, suffered some of his interminable wrongs at the hands of Barreto, who banished him to Macao. He died in 1574 while engaged in the conquest of Monomotapa.—J. S., G.

* BARRETT, Alfred, Wesleyan minister and theological writer, born at Sheffield, October 17, 1808, entered the ministry in 1832, and has been from the commencement of his public life a most acceptable and useful preacher. He is the author of "An Essay on the Pastoral Office," 8vo, 1839; "The Ministry and Polity of the Christian Church," 8vo, 1854; both of which treatises have especial reference to the ecclesiastical economy of the Wesleyan methodists; "Catholic and Evangelical Principles," 8vo, 1843, a work on the tractarian controversy; "Pastoral Addresses," 2 vols., 8vo, 1846, which, from their practical character and devotional spirit, have obtained a large circulation and a well-merited popularity; "Christ in the Storm," 16mo; besides several useful biographies.—W. B. B.

BARRETT, Eton Stannard, an Irish writer of considerable ability, was born in Cork in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He was educated at Wandsworth Common, where he was looked upon as a genius amongst his schoolfellows, having written a play, with prologue and epilogue, which was performed with great success. After leaving school he entered the middle temple, but does not appear to have followed the legal profession. He became connected with the London press, and an author. His first publication was a volume of poems, of which one entitled "Woman," contained some lines of great beauty, which, strange to say, bear so singular a resemblance to some lines of Elizabeth Barrett (Browning), that they have been confounded with them. His next work was a satirical poem, which appeared in 1807, called "All the Talents," in ridicule of the whig administration then formed. His most celebrated work is the "Heroine," a mock romance, in which the absurdities of the school of romantic fiction, then popular, are exposed and ridiculed with great pungency and humour. He also wrote "Six Weeks at Long's," which was very successful, and several political and controversial pamphlets. He died on the 20th March, 1820, in Glamorganshire, of rapid decline, while still occupied in literary pursuits. He was a man of great private worth and attractive manners.—J. F. W.

BARRETT, George, an English landscape painter, born in Dublin in 1728; died in 1784. A self-taught artist until 1762; in that year he visited London, where, resuming his studies under West, by the advice of so good a friend he was enabled to carry the prize of the Society of Arts. He became a member of the newly-founded Royal Academy, to the development of which he greatly contributed. The works of this artist belong to two distinct styles: of the first, good specimens were to be seen at Norbury Park but a few years ago; of the second, the galleries of the dukes of Portland and Buccleuch can boast of possessing the best.—R. M.

BARRETT, Dr. John, senior fellow and vice-provost of Trinity college, Dublin, was as remarkable for the extent and profundity of his philological and classical learning, as for the eccentricities of his habits of life and personal deportment. He was the son of a clergyman, and entered college in 1767, obtained a scholarship in 1773, and a fellowship in 1778, and was elected vice-provost in 1778. He spent his life in almost solitary seclusion, devoted to the two passions that absorbed him —reading, and the most penurious hoarding of money—the latter habit being probably induced by the extreme poverty of his early life; yet, with all this, he was a man of the strictest integrity, and never known to commit a dishonourable action. With strong feelings of religion, he indulged in cursing and swearing as a thoughtless habit; he was ever ready to do kind actions, provided he was not called on to give money, and though ignorant of everything that pertained to the most ordinary affairs of life, his mind was a perfect storehouse of strange knowledge, and his memory so tenacious that he could remember almost everything he had seen or read. Dr. Barrett's writings were as eccentric as his manners; he was, perhaps, the last who published a work on astrology, and the "Inquiry into the Origin and Signs of the Zodiac" is as extraordinary an example of learned ingenuity as is extant. For the profundity of its knowledge and number of quotations, it may be placed beside Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. His most important critical work

was an edition of St. Matthew's Gospel, from a very ancient manuscript discovered by him almost erased from the vellum, which was written over with a modern subject. He succeeded with incredible labour in deciphering the original, which proved to be one of the oldest biblical manuscripts in existence. Dr. Barrett died in 1821.—J. F. W.

BARRETT, John, a musician, pupil of Dr. Blow, was master of the choral school attached to Christ's hospital, London, and organist of the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was a good musician, and composed the music to several plays. In the Pills to Purge Melancholy, 1719, there are many of his songs. He composed the air, "Ianthe, the lovely," adapted, in the Beggars' Opera, to the words, "When he holds up his hand arraigned for his life."—E. F. R.

BARRETT, Ranelagh, an English painter, particularly noted for his excellent copies after the great masters, was much employed by the duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Walpole. Died in 1761.—R. M.

BARRETT, William, a native of Somersetshire, who died in 1789. He wrote a work entitled "History and Antiquities of the Town of Bristol."

BARREYRA, Isidori, a learned Portuguese of the seventeenth century, a celebrated preacher and author.

BARRI or BARRY, Girald or Giraldus Cambrensis de, as he is usually called from the country of his birth, was born at the castle of Manorbur in Pembrokeshire, about the year 1146. His father, William de Barri, was of Norman lineage and a person of distinction; his mother was the grand-daughter of Rys ap Theodor, prince of South Wales. At an early age, Giraldus having exhibited a taste for letters, his uncle, David Fitzgerald, bishop of St. David's, superintended his education, and sent him about 1168 to Paris, where he remained for three years, and attained a high character for learning. Returning to England he entered into holy orders in 1172, and at once exhibited his prompt and active spirit, and his zeal for the church. Being appointed legate to the archbishop of Canterbury, he enforced the payment of tithes to that prelate in Wales with great vigour, forcibly taking the property of recusants, and even excommunicating the governor of the province of Pembroke. He suspended the archdeacon of St. David's, who refused to put away his wife, and was rewarded by being promoted to his place. In his new character of archdeacon he soon became involved in a dispute with the bishop of St. Asaph's, touching the dedication of a new church that stood on the borders of the two dioceses; and his address and daring gained the victory. On the death of his uncle, the bishop of St. David's, in 1176, Giraldus was elected by the canons, and subsequently recommended by the archbishop of Canterbury to Henry II., as his successor. But the learning, ability, and ambition of Giraldus were by no means recommendations to a monarch who had already, in another ecclesiastic, unfortunate experience of the inconvenience of such qualities. He accordingly objected to the appointment, saying, "that it was neither expedient or necessary to elect too upright or active a man to the vacant see of St. David's, as such a choice might prove detrimental to the crown of England, or to the see of Canterbury." The high birth and influence of Giraldus were additional reasons for the king's dissent. Giraldus again went to Paris, where he applied himself anew to study, and acquired so high a character, that he was chosen professor of canon law in the academy of Paris, which honour, however, he declined. In 1180 he returned to England, and was soon after induced by the king to reside at court, and accepted the post of tutor to Prince John in 1185. In this capacity he accompanied the prince to Ireland, upon the appointment of the latter as viceroy of that kingdom, occupying also the post of secretary to the prince. He was commissioned by the king to inquire into and report upon the state of affairs in Ireland. He was offered the bishoprics of Leighlin and Ferns, and subsequently the archbishopric of Cashel; but he refused them, principally occupying himself while in Ireland with collecting materials for his two works, the "Topography of Ireland," and the "Conquest of Ireland." Leaving Ireland, Giraldus accompanied Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, upon a mission through Wales in aid of the crusades. He assumed the cross himself, and the effect of his zeal and eloquence in inducing the Welsh to go to the Holy Land was extraordinary, insomuch that King John afterwards reproached him for draining the county of Pembroke of men. In 1189 Giraldus attended King Henry on his military expedition to France; and returning to England after the death of that monarch, King Richard appointed him, upon his departure to the Holy Land, coadjutor to the bishop of Ely in the regency of the kingdom. During this period he refused the bishopric of Bangor and of Llandaff, and retired to Lincoln, to study theology under William de Monte, where he continued for the space of six years, prosecuting his studies with indefatigable ardour, and composing several of his literary works. The see of St. David's became again vacant in 1198, and Giraldus was again elected to it by a convocation. A rival was set up by the archbishop of Canterbury; and Giraldus, after returning from a visit to Ireland, went, by the advice of his friends, to Rome, to assert the rights of the see of St. David's, and to support his own election. He was received with distinction by Innocent III., to whom he presented his works with a remark, whose sarcasm was not the less keen that it was conveyed in a punning jest—"Presentarunt vobis alii libras, sed nos libros." As might be expected in the court of Rome, money outweighed merit. The archbishop's suit prospered, while the book-writer was repaid with empty compliments. A harassing and tedious litigation of five years ensued, which ended in declaring his election null. Even then Giraldus stood up for the rights of the see, apart from his own election, with such a fearless spirit that he won the open praise of the bishop of Ostia. Giraldus now returned to England, where he suffered much annoyance in consequence of his continued defence of the rights of the see of St. David's. At length, worn out by his fruitless exertions, disgusted with the faithlessness and profligacy of the churchmen, he obtained permission to vacate his archdeaconry in favour of his nephew, Philip de Barri. And so, after enjoying the popularity of all classes in Wales, and the favour of three successive monarchs, Giraldus voluntarily resigned all his church preferments, and withdrew to a life of studious retirement. Thus he passed the last seventeen years of his life in peace, revising his former literary works, and in composing others, of which he has himself given a copious index. From this tranquil seclusion, not even the offer of the once dearly-coveted object of his ambition—the see of St. David's, with the certainty of his election—could seduce him.

Giraldus died in his native province at St. David's, in the 74th year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral church. From whatever point we view Girald de Barri—or rather, looking at him in the various characters of scholar, patriot, divine, and historian—we must pronounce him one of the most distinguished men of his own times. As a scholar his learning was extensive; as a patriot he was honest and faithful to his king and his country—one who, fitted to live in courts, does not appear ever to have surrendered his independence. As a divine he was versed in the theology of his age, but his knowledge was qualified by his strong prejudices; and he seems—no uncommon error—to have exalted his peculiar church above the great catholic principles of christianity. Though ambitious, energetic, and even occasionally violent, he was nevertheless independent in mind, honest in his acts, and pure in morals and practice. His character as a historian has been variously estimated; and it must be admitted he is not without grave faults. These are perhaps principally conspicuous in his works on Ireland. He entered the country deeply imbued with prejudices, both political and religious, which distorted and discoloured everything which he saw there; and his ignorance of the language and habits of the people, and his over credulity in believing what he heard from interested parties, aggravated the effects of his prejudices. It is not, then, to be wondered at that there is much in these works to be deservedly censured as unjust to the Irish, hurtful to their feelings, and contrary to the real facts. These errors have been partially refuted by Usher and O'Sullivan, but received a fuller exposure at the hands of the learned John Lynch, in his celebrated work, Cambrensis Eversus, published in 1662. Still, considering the times in which he wrote, the character of an able historian cannot be withheld from Giraldus; and there is much important information to be collected from writings that, with all their faults, still hold their place amongst the valuable chronicles of the middle ages, and are cited, perhaps too trustfully, by all English writers upon the history of the period to which they refer. The works of Giraldus are numerous, and are enumerated by Ware and Hoare. The most important are those on Ireland, already referred to, and his "Itinerary and Description of Wales." He also wrote many religious and political tracts. In personal appearance he was remarkably handsome and prepossessing, and

his character is drawn with brief, yet vigorous felicity by Pitseus: "Staturâ procerus, formâ venustus, moribus benignus, alloquio dulcis et affabilis, modestus, in omnibus temperans et moderatus, eruditus sed superstitiosus."—J. F. W.

BARRI, Giovanni, a Venetian painter of the second half of the seventeenth century, equally distinguished for his pictures, in which the characteristics of Titian's school are quite evident, and for his etchings. He rendered great service to art by the work he published under the title of "A Picturesque Journey" (Viaggio Pittoresco). It is a catalogue of all the most important paintings in the different towns of Italy at that time. This book was translated into English, and republished in London in 1679 by W. Lodge.—R. M.

BARRIENTOS, Genes, a Spanish theologian; died in 1694. He abandoned the court of Charles II., by whom he had been favourably distinguished, to engage in missionary labours among the natives of the Philippine islands. He wrote "Expugnacion de el Probalismo Reflexiones Theologicas."

BARRIERE, surnamed La Barre, notorious for his attempt to assassinate Henry IV. of France. He was seized at the moment when his purpose was about to take effect; and having been convicted on the testimony of a Dominican, whom he had endeavoured to make his accomplice, was executed in 1593.

BARRINGTON, John Shute, first Viscount Barrington, born at Theobalds, Hertfordshire, in 1678, was the youngest son of Benjamin Shute, his mother being a daughter of Caryl, author of the famous and ponderous commentary on Job. He repaired in youth to the university of Utrecht, and while resident there, published several Latin essays and academic exercises, such as "Oratio de studio Philosophiæ conjungendo cum studio Juris Romani," 1698; "Exercitatio Physica de Ventis," 1696; "Exercitatio Philosophica de Theocratia Morali," 1697; "Dissertatio de Theocratia Civili," 1697. These tracts indicate a liberal and accomplished mind, and are the fruits of studious industry. Heineccius has praised some of them—a high compliment from so distinguished a jurist. Returning home, Mr. Shute entered the inner temple, and pursued the study of law. His sentiments on the relation of dissent to the church of England, were always manly and generous, as is shown by some of his publications at this period, such as—"The Interest of England considered, and the Right of Protestant Dissenters." So high was the estimate formed of his powers and principles by the great Lord Somers, that, at the age of twenty-four, he was asked by the queen's ministry to take charge of the presbyterian interest in Scotland, and to engage it in favour of the union with England. Swift says of him, that, according to report, he was "the shrewdest head in England, and as for his principles, he is a moderate man, frequenting church and meeting indifferently." For his services at this juncture he was rewarded in 1708 by the place of commissioner of customs, but the tories displaced him in 1711. In the meantime a gentleman of the name of Wildman, in Berkshire, settled an estate upon him, and he assumed the name of Barrington by act of parliament, on succeeding to the estate of Francis Barrington of Tofts, who had married his first cousin, and died without issue. When George I. ascended the throne, Mr. Barrington was returned to the House of Commons for Berwick-on-Tweed. In 1717 the office of master of the rolls in Ireland was given him in reversion; and in 1720 he was raised to the Irish peerage by warrant of privy seal, dated St. James, June 10; and by patent at Dublin, July 1, by the style and title of Baron Barrington of Newcastle, and Viscount Barrington of Ardglass. In 1722 he was again returned for Berwick, but during the next year he was expelled the house for his connection with the Harburg lottery. A company had been formed under the auspices of the king, who was very partial to his German territory, to open up and improve the port of Harburg, the prince of Wales being governor, and Lord Barrington sub-governor of the association. Shares rose to an extravagant price, a lottery was opened, but very speedily the bubble burst, the matter ending in terrible loss. There was a question, too, about the extent of German and English power in the business; and the Commons, at the instigation of Walpole, resolved that the company had acted without orders from his majesty, that the affair was a kind of public cheat, and that the sub-governor be expelled the house. Certainly Lord Barrington had not governed the company wisely, for he allowed his subordinates to act not only without his consent, but against his opinion. In 1725 appeared Lord Barrington's principal work, his "Miscellanea Sacra." His lordship, in this book, treats on the methods by which christianity was originally propagated, and the various supernatural gifts bestowed on the early preachers; the instrumentality employed, and the success resulting from it, being wrought into a demonstration of the divine origin and truth of the christian faith. The reasoning is not profound, but clear; the erudition is not extensive, but it is respectable; and the candour and liberality of the author are apparent on every page. Various other religious treatises were published by him —"An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind," 1725; "A Discourse on Natural and Revealed Religion," 1732, &c. His lordship took an active part in all questions bearing on toleration, and published again and again on a topic which lay near his heart, for he generally worshipped with the dissenters. As a friend and follower of Locke, such a course was to be expected from him. Lord Barrington died at his seat, Becket, Berkshire, 4th September, 1734. He left six sons and three daughters, and some of these sons are noticed in their place. His fourth son, Daines, was eminent in science and scholarship; his fifth son, Samuel, was a brave seaman; and his sixth son, Shute, became bishop of Durham.—J. E.

BARRINGTON, Daines, the Honourable, a celebrated naturalist and lawyer, born in 1727. He was the fourth son of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington. His mother was a daughter of Sir William Daines. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered as a student at the middle temple. He was called to the bar in 1749. In 1757 he became marshal of the court of admiralty; and in 1753 he was appointed secretary for the affairs of Greenwich hospital. In 1752 he was employed in his own profession as junior counsel for the prosecution on the well-known trial of Miss Blandy for the murder of her father. He was elected recorder of Bristol in 1753; and in 1757 was made a puisne Welsh judge. In the year 1785, having an ample income, he retired from active and public life, and retained only his place of commissary-general of the stores at Gibraltar. He died in his chambers at the temple on the 11th of March, 1800. In 1766 he produced the work on which much of his reputation depended—a project for repealing obsolete and useless statutes. He devoted much attention to the question of the north-west passage, and detailed the result of his inquiries and investigations in several papers read before the Royal Society. It is said that his reports were chiefly instrumental in causing government to send out the expedition under the command of Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, for the purpose of making discoveries in the North Seas. His natural history papers, read before the Royal Society, and existing in the Philosophical Transactions, are chiefly as follows:—"On some particular Fish found in Wales," vol. 57, p. 204; "On a Mole from North America," vol. 61, p. 292; "On the Specific Characteristics which distinguish the Rabbit from the Hare," vol. 62, p. 4; "On the Periodical Appearing and Disappearing of certain Birds at different times of the Year," vol. 62, p. 265; "On a Fossil lately found near Christ Church in Hampshire," vol. 63, p. 171; "On the Lagopus or Ptarmigan," vol. 63, p. 224; "On the Singing of Birds," vol. 63, p. 249; "On the Gillaroo Trout," vol. 64, p. 116.—E. L.

BARRINGTON, Shute, D.D., bishop of Durham, brother of the preceding, was born in 1734, and educated at Eton and Merton college, Oxford. Having been made a royal chaplain and canon of Christ Church, he was consecrated bishop of Llandaff in 1769, translated to Salisbury in 1782, and to Durham in 1791. He continued to hold that wealthy see for thirty-three years, down to his death in 1826. He was particularly celebrated for the judiciousness with which he distributed his patronage. Amongst those whom he advanced and promoted in the established church were Archdeacon Paley, the late Bishop Burgess, and Bishop Phillpotts. He published "Grounds of Separation between the Churches of England and Rome," 1809; "Grounds of Union between the Churches of England and Rome considered," 1810; a volume of "Charges and Sermons," 1811; and the "Political Life of William, Viscount Barrington," 8vo, 1815. He also contributed some valuable notes to the third edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Critical Conjectures on the New Testament," published in 1782.—E. W.

BARRINGTON, William Wildman, second Viscount, was born in 1717. He was for many years employed in the public service under the administrations of the duke of Newcastle and the marquis of Rockingham, being secretary-at-war from 1755 to

1761, and again from 1765 to 1778. He was also chancellor of the exchequer for a short time, under the duke of Newcastle in 1761–62, and for many years held the posts of one of the lords of the admiralty and treasurer of the navy. He died February 1, 1793, after a long life spent in the discharge of his official duties with more than ordinary ability.—E. W.

BARRIOS or BARIOS, Daniel Levi or Michel, a Spanish theologian and poet, of Jewish origin, lived at Amsterdam in the 17th century. He wrote a "Universal History of the Jews," and an account of Jewish literature in Spain.

BARROS, Joaõ de, born at Lisbon of a noble family. His childhood was spent at the court of King Emanuel, with the pages and princes of that monarch. He soon displayed a decided taste for history. When scarcely twenty-four years of age, he wrote a historical novel entitled "El Emperaõr Clarimondi," which, although defective in æsthetic power, still charms the reader by the purity and elegance of its style. King Emanuel foresaw in Barros the eminent historian of Portugal, and encouraged him to write the history of the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese. John III., at his accession to the throne, conferred on his protege and friend, the governorship of the Portuguese Guiana, and on his return from Africa, he raised him to the general treasurership of the colonies, and soon after bestowed on him the important dignity of colonial secretary, which office he filled for thirty-eight years. It was during that long and honourable office that Barros wrote, in forty books, "The History of the Conquests of Portugal in Asia and Africa;" the first part of which he published in 1552, a year before the departure of Camoëns for India. The second part was published a short time before his death, which happened at Alitem, his country residence, in the year 1571.—A. C. M.

BARROSO, Miguel, a Spanish painter of considerable merit and extraordinary erudition, born at Consuegra in Old Castile in 1538; died in Madrid in 1590. He was pupil of Becerra, and strove to imitate Correggio, in which endeavour, but for a want of vigour and a mistaken method of light and shadow, he would have been very successful.—R. M.

* BARROT, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon, a French statesman, son of Jean André Barrot, was born at Villefort in 1791, educated at Saint Cyr, and afterwards at the Lycée Napoleon. He was admitted a member of the court of cassation in 1814, and continued to practise as *avocat* till 1831. In 1830 he was one of three commissioners whom the provisional government intrusted with the duty of conveying the royal family to Cherbourg. His subsequent career, chequered by the events connected with the rise and downfall of the younger branch of the Bourbons, has been that of an accommodating, if not a vacillating politician. In the reign of Louis Philippe, he was the recognized leader of the party known as the Gauche moderée, in which character he declaimed in the assembly against the reactionary policy of the king, and in public patronized the reform banquets and other political demonstrations which led to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1848. At that epoch, supporting the rights of the count of Paris to the crown, and those of the duchess of Orleans to the regency, he undertook with M. Thiers to form a cabinet. The attempt failed, and Barrot, minister for a few hours, became, on the 10th December, president of the council under Louis Napoleon. He was superseded in the following year, the policy of the president, it was supposed, requiring agents still more flexible than M. Barrot. Since 1851 he has withdrawn from public life.—J. S., G.

* BARROT, Ferdinand, brother of the preceding, was named secretary-general to Louis Napoleon immediately after his election. In 1849 he became minister of the interior, and held that office till March following. Since 1852 he has been connected with the department of public works, agriculture, and commerce.—J. S., G.

BARROT, Jean André, father of Odilon Barrot, was a member of the convention in 1792. He voted against the party of the regicides. As a member of the chamber of deputies in 1814–15, he took an active part against Napoleon. After the restoration, he obtained an important magisterial appointment. Died in 1845.—J. S., G.

BARROW, Isaac, a celebrated divine and mathematician, was the son of Mr. Thomas Barrow, a citizen of London, where he was born in October, 1630. His education commenced at the Charterhouse, where he remained two or three years without evincing anything remarkable, except an inclination for quarrelling and idle sports. Being removed to a school at Felstead in Essex, he made so great progress in learning, that his master procured him an appointment to the office of private tutor to Lord Viscount Fairfax in Ireland. In 1643 he was admitted a pensioner of St. Peter's college at Cambridge; of which college, his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, was fellow; but in 1645 he removed to Trinity college. At this time he was in great difficulties, his father and relatives having sustained heavy losses in consequence of their attachment to the royal cause; so that his chief support was from the liberality of Dr. Hammond. It would appear that he was very diligent and persevering in his studies, devoting himself chiefly to science, especially natural philosophy, and conducting himself with all prudence and moderation as well as respectful deference to his superiors, though he and they belonged to opposite parties; for he would not take the covenant, but continued a royalist like his relatives. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, an appointment owing to his merit as a scholar, and to his general behaviour, which had procured him the good-will of the governors of the university, though the principles of his party were obnoxious to them. Soon after his election, finding that the times were unfavourable to men of his sentiments respecting church and state, he resolved to devote himself to medicine, and accordingly studied for some years anatomy, botany, and chemistry; after which he studied chronology geometry, and astronomy; but afterwards, by the advice of his uncle, the bishop of St. Asaph, and on mature deliberation, he abandoned all idea of the medical profession, determining to make divinity the object of his studies, in connection with mathematics and astronomy. To these he also joined poetry. When Duport resigned the chair of Greek professor, he recommended his pupil for his successor; but the latter being suspected of an inclination towards Arminianism, did not obtain the office. Owing to this disappointment, and probably other causes, he resolved to go abroad; and to defray the expenses of his journey sold his books. Accordingly he set out in 1655, visiting France and Italy. In 1656 he took ship at Leghorn for Smyrna, whence he proceeded to Constantinople. Here he remained above a year, during which time he read over all the works of St. Chrysostom, once bishop of that see, whose writings he preferred to all the fathers. Returning from Turkey to Venice, he came home through Germany and Holland in 1659. Soon after he was ordained by Bishop Brownrig, though the church of England was then at a low ebb; but the king was soon restored, and therefore his friends naturally expected preferment for one who had suffered so much in the royal cause. In this respect, however, their expectations were disappointed. Yet he wrote an ode on his majesty's restoration, in which Britannia is introduced congratulating the king on his return. In the year 1660 he was chosen to the Greek professorship at Cambridge, and read lectures on the rhetoric of Aristotle. His lectures were lent to a friend, who never returned them, so that they were lost. In 1662 he was elected to the professorship of geometry at Gresham college, on the recommendation of Dr. Wilkins. Here he not only discharged the proper duties of his office, but supplied the place of his colleague, Dr. Pope, the astronomical professor. In 1663 he was in the first list of members made by the Royal Society after receiving their charter; and was appointed in the same year first Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge. At this time he resigned his Greek and Gresham professorships. In 1669 he resigned the mathematical chair to his illustrious friend, Isaac Newton, in order that he might devote his attention entirely to divinity. In 1670 he was created doctor in divinity by royal mandate; and in 1672 became master of Trinity by the king's order, who observed, that "he had bestowed it on the best scholar in England." The patent for his mastership was drawn in such a way as to permit him to marry; but he caused the permissive clause to be erased, as inconsistent with the statutes of the college. On this occasion he parted with a small sinecure in Wales, given him by his uncle, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, the emoluments of which he had bestowed in charity, because his relations were then no longer necessitous. In 1675 he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university; and on the 4th of May, 1677, while in London, died of fever, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His mortal remains were interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the expense of his friends.

In person Barrow was below the middle height, lean, and of pale aspect. His dress was very slovenly. He was simple,

upright, modest, candid, and friendly. He had no disguise or artifice, but was free and communicative in conversation. He was very generous and charitable. The estate he left was books, which had been so well chosen that they sold for more than they cost.

His sermons are rather treatises or dissertations, than discourses for the multitude. They are vigorous in conception, excellent in matter, and nervous in style, though there are too many parentheses, which interrupt the thread of discourse and obscure to some extent its perspicuity. Pervaded by a manly eloquence, they at once carry conviction to the mind. Charles II. called him "an unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject, leaving nothing for any person that came after him to say." The length of his sermons is unusual. That on the duty and reward of bounty occupied three hours and a half in preaching. The first edition of his theological works was edited by Dr. Tillotson, and published in 1685, in three folio volumes. A fourth was added in 1687, containing the "Opuscula." The three English volumes consist of treatises on the "Pope's Supremacy and the Unity of the Church;" "Expositions of the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, the Creed," &c., and sermons. The best edition is that of 1830, in eight volumes, 8vo.

As a mathematician, Dr. Barrow was no less celebrated than as a divine. His principal mathematical works are "Euclidis Elementa," published at Cambridge in 1655, 8vo, during his absence on the continent. This was translated into English, and published in 1660, London. Euclid's "Data," Cambridge, 1657, 8vo, was subjoined to the preceding in later editions. But his best work in this department is his "Lectiones Opticæ xviii.; Cantabrigiæ in Scholis Publicis Habitæ," &c., London, 1669, 4to. Sir Isaac Newton revised and enlarged it. He was only surpassed in mathematical science by his great pupil.

The genius of Barrow was comprehensive, for he not only excelled in divinity and mathematics, but also indulged in the flowery paths of poetry, having composed verses both in Greek and Latin. And when we look upon his christian virtues, he stands before us as a man rarely excelled in the combination of great natural abilities, profound acquirements, and unostentatious piety. His life, written by Arthur Hill, is commonly prefixed to editions of his collected works.—S. D.

BARROW, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S., was born in 1764 in a small cottage in the village of Dragleybuck, North Lancashire. His early education, but for his extraordinary aptitude and diligence, would have been scanty, inasmuch as it was formally concluded in his thirteenth year, at which age, according to his autobiography, having read a number of the classics and made some progress in the mathematics, he was taken from school and set to assist in surveying some estates in Yorkshire. His next occupation was that of superintendent and clerk at an iron foundry in Liverpool. At the end of two years he quitted that situation; and, after making a voyage to Greenland on board a whaler, found congenial employment in a mathematical academy at Greenwich. Here he was taken notice of by Sir George Staunton, who, on becoming secretary to Lord Macartney, then about to set out on an embassy to China, appointed him comptroller of the ambassador's household. From this period, 1792, so favourably were his intelligence and his zeal for the public service reported by the members of this embassy, Mr. Barrow was always consulted by the government on the occasion of any difficulty arising in our relations with the Celestial empire. He returned to England in 1794, and in 1797 accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope, as private secretary. His lordship, quitting the colony in the following year, appointed Mr. Barrow to the post of auditor-general of public accounts, civil and military, which he held till the evacuation of the Cape in 1803. On his return to England in that year, he published a volume of "Travels in South Africa," to which he added a supplement in the following year. Lord Melville, on taking office as first lord of the admiralty in 1804, appointed Barrow to the post of second secretary; and that office, with a short interruption occasioned by a change of ministry, he held till 1845, when he retired from public life. He was created a baronet in 1835. Equally as an author and as a public servant, he enjoyed the respect of his countrymen. His services in this latter character to the cause of science, especially his exertions in connection with the expeditions of Franklin and Ross, were recognized in 1845 by the presentation of a candelabrum, the gift of officers who had served in various arctic voyages. His labours as an author, modestly enumerated in his autobiography, comprise, besides the work above-mentioned, "Travels in China," "Chronological History of Arctic Voyages," and "Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions." He died in 1849, having completed his eighty-fifth year.—J. S., G.

BARROW, William, LL.D., prebendary of Southwell, rector of Beelsby, Lincolnshire, and archdeacon of Nottingham; born in the West Riding of Yorkshire; educated at Sedbergh and Queen's college, Oxford; B.A. 1778, M.A. 1783, B. and D.C.L. 1785; died April 19, 1836. He was the author of the "Bampton Lectures," 1799, besides other theological works.—T. F.

BARROWE, Henry, an eminent sectary, was a native of Norfolk. He was of honourable descent, "a gentleman of a good house," according to the testimony of his contemporary, Lord Bacon (Works, fol. ed., vol. iv. p. 356). He received his education at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1569. Having devoted himself to the study of law, he became a member of Gray's Inn. At this period he seems to have freely indulged in the gaieties of the metropolis, and it is probable also in many of its vices. Through his family connections, he found access to Queen Elizabeth, and was for some time a frequenter of her court. His change from this mode of life to one of "preciseness in the highest degree," is described by Bacon as "a leap, the strangeness of which made him very much spoken of." "Being missed at court by his consorts and acquaintance, it was quickly bruited abroad that Barrowe was turned puritan."—(*Bradford Dialogue, in Young's Chronicle of the Pilgrims*, Boston, p. 433.) A puritan, however, Barrowe did not long remain; the point at which puritanism stopped fell far short of that to which his studies of scripture led him in reference to ecclesiastical matters. He accordingly associated with those who were tending towards the independent or congregational platform of church polity, and among them he came to occupy so much the place of a leader, that the early congregationalists in England have often been called "Barrowists." Had he remained a puritan he would in all probability have been safe; but by becoming an Independent he exposed himself to constant vexation, and ultimately brought down on himself a martyr's fate. On the 19th of November, 1586, whilst visiting some of his nonconformist brethren, who were for conscience' sake imprisoned in the Clink, he was himself arrested and imprisoned. In the afternoon of the same day he was brought before the high commission court, where, though it was Sunday, Whitgift, bishop of London, presided. Being required, according to the fashion of this inquisitorial tribunal, to swear the oath *ex efficio*, by which the person under trial "was bound to answer all questions, and might thereby accuse himself or his most intimate friend" (Hume, vol. v. p. 267), he refused, partly on the ground of the solemnity of oaths in general, and partly on the ground of the unconstitutional nature of that oath in particular. Some sharp words passed between the bishop and him; and the conference ended by his being remanded to prison. On the 27th of the same month he was again brought before the court of commission, when he again refused to take the oath. He was sent back to prison, where he was confined for four months. On the 24th of March he was examined before the commission on his affirmation without oath. On this occasion he avowed opinions on ecclesiastical matters which went far beyond those held by the puritans, especially in the denial of the legitimacy of an establishment of the church by the state, and the assertion of the right of private christians to share in the regulation and management of churches. He protested, at the same time, his full allegiance to the queen, and his entire submission to the civil power in all temporal matters. In such examinations and discussions other three months were consumed, and at length he was, with a companion of the name of Greenwood, a minister, committed to the Fleet prison, where they lay for several years. During this interval Barrowe's pen was not idle, and several controversial works were issued by him, "scandalous and seditious writings," as the biographer of Whitgift calls them, but which contain nothing beyond an exposition and defence of his peculiar ecclesiastical views. For these writings, however, it was resolved to bring him again to trial; and accordingly he was, on the 23rd of March, 1593, indicted at the Old Bailey, along with several others, for writing and publishing certain books and pamphlets tending to the slander of the queen's government. The only one of his writings given in as evidence against him, was a work entitled "A Brief Dissection of the False Church," in which, whatever there may be of ecclesiastical

liberalism, there is nothing indicating the slightest tendency to political disaffection. It had been resolved beforehand, however, that Barrowe and Greenwood should be made examples of, in the hope that their death, if they persisted in refusing to recant their obnoxious tenets, might do something towards arresting the progress of separatism; and accordingly no attention was paid to his defence, whilst his courage, ability, and manifest innocence of the things laid to his charge, only tended to exasperate his persecutors the more against him. He was, with four others, sentenced to suffer death as a felon. After several tantalizing reprieves, he and Greenwood were, on the 6th of May, 1593, conveyed to Tyburn, and there executed. A large amount of public sympathy attended them during their sufferings, and followed them to their untimely and unrighteous fate. Nor did the queen feel satisfied with the deed she had authorized. She on one occasion asked Dr. Reynolds what he thought of these two men, Barrowe and Greenwood. At first he declined to answer, but the queen insisting on a reply, he said that "he was persuaded, if they had lived, they would have been two as worthy instruments for the church of God, as have been raised up in this age." Her majesty sighed, and said no more. Sometime afterwards, when riding in Hyde Park, she again returned to the subject, and asked the earl of Cumberland, who was present when they suffered, what end they made. "A very godly end," was his answer, "and they prayed for your majesty and the state."—(Wall's *More Work for the Dean*, 4to, 1681.) Barrowe's writings are all controversial, and on questions of church polity; they are now very scarce. His memory is reverenced by the English Independents, as that of the man whose writings and labours first gave a firm footing to their body.—See Hanbury's *Memorials relating to Independents*, vol. i., p. 35-62; Price's *History of Protestant Nonconformity*, vol. i., p. 407 fl.; Fletcher's *History of Independency*, vol. ii., p. 131 fl.; Stoughton's *Spiritual Heroes*, p. 24 fl.—W. L. A.

BARRUEL, Augustin de, a learned jesuit, born Oct. 2, 1741, near Viviers. Obliged by the Revolution to give up the publication of an ecclesiastical journal, he became a refugee in England, where he attacked the Revolution in his "Memoires sur le Jacobinisme," a work prohibited in France. Having paid court to the first consul in a little writing, recommending fidelity to the government, he obtained leave to return. In 1803 he wrote an elaborate defence of the Concordat, which was attacked by the Abbé Blanchard. Barruel published various writings, principally directed against the Revolution. He died at Paris, Oct. 5, 1820.—J. F. C.

BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, Antoine-Joseph, born Jan. 17, 1756, at the château of Beauvert in Languedoc. Although of poor parentage, by taking the title of Count, to which he claimed right, he made an advantageous match, and, entering the army, rose to the rank of colonel, when the Revolution broke out. In vindication of the nobles, he wrote a vehement pamphlet, under the title of "Acts of the Apostles." When the king was arrested at Varennes, Barruel offered himself a hostage in place of his majesty, who conferred upon him the decoration of Saint Louis. During the Reign of Terror, he baffled for a time the police of Buonaparte. Arrested at last, he was, after two years' imprisonment in the temple, released through the interference of Josephine, and was appointed inspector of weights and measures at Besançon. Having, in 1816, accused a person of the name of Biennais of having been one of the assassins in the September massacre, and the latter being acquitted, the shame of having made a charge proved false drove him to insanity, and he died by his own hand.—J. F. C.

* BARRY, Sir Charles, the architect of the new palace of Westminster, was born in 1795, and completed his first studies under Middleton and Bailey. He then proceeded to Italy in 1817, from whence he passed into Egypt and Greece. On his return, after four years' absence, he soon began to give undoubted proofs of his superior attainments in several successful competitions, especially those of a church at Brighton, the athenæum of Manchester, and the grammar school of Birmingham. Having thus secured an extensive reputation, he was constantly employed in the metropolis upon works of great importance, amongst which are the treasury, the college of surgeons, the travellers' and reform clubhouses, &c. Up to this period of his life, the styles of his preference are those he had so carefully studied whilst abroad. Then came the occasion for the display of his studies on the national Gothic. At the burning down of the old house of parliament in 1834, a competition for designs of a new one was opened, in which Barry carried the palm; and the immense building, now nearly completed, after seventeen years of labour and two millions and a half of outlay, and extending almost one thousand feet along the river at Millbank, is the edifice to which his name will henceforth mostly be attached. This gigantic undertaking has not, however, prevented its designer from attending to other works in the meanwhile. Amongst some of his last, the Ellesmere palace at Green-park, shows that the studies made in Italy are neither forgotten nor disregarded. Many are the proofs of estimation that have been bestowed upon this great architect from every quarter of Europe; whilst the approval and satisfaction of his country have been embodied in the mark of honour conferred on him by her majesty the queen, in creating him a knight in 1852, on the opening of the Victoria Tower.—R. M.

BARRY, David. See Barrymore.

BARRY, David Fitzjames, an Irishman, and one of the lords of parliament in that kingdom in 1585. Though at one period he joined the earl of Desmond, yet he was afterwards a loyal and active subject of the English crown. He was raised to the peerage of Buttevant in 1613; and in right of it sat in the upper house in the parliament held in Dublin that year. He died, April 19, 1617.—J. F. W.

BARRY, Sir David, a distinguished physician, was born in the county Roscommon in Ireland, on the 12th March, 1780. He received a good education, and was an excellent scholar. Having taken out his surgical diploma, he obtained the post of assistant-surgeon in the army in the year 1806; but after a few years he resigned that appointment for an ensignecy in the same regiment. In Portugal he again resumed his profession as assistant-surgeon of the 58th Foot, serving in that country; and was present at the battle of Salamanca. From this period he filled several appointments in the peninsula. He returned to England in 1820, and took his degree of doctor of medicine. In 1822 he went to Paris, where he remained four years studying medicine and physiology in the schools of that capital, and made known his researches to the Royal Institute of France and the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris. These were subsequently published at London in 1826, and created a good deal of interest and discussion. Dr. Barry was sent by the government to Gibraltar in 1828, with a view to investigate the cause and nature of the yellow fever, then raging there, where he remained over a year; and on his return to London he published a valuable report of his observations. In 1831 he was appointed, in conjunction with others, to report upon the cholera; and for that purpose proceeded to Russia. On his return he received knighthood. He acted on other commissions, including the medical charities of Ireland. He died suddenly on the 4th November, 1845.—J. F. W.

BARRY, Edward, D.D., born at Bristol in 1759, was educated at St. Andrews, where he took the degree of M.D. He held the living, first of St. Mary's, and afterwards of St. Leonard's, Wallingford. Died in 1822. He published a number of sermons and pamphlets.

BARRY, George, D.D., born in Berwickshire in 1747, is the author of an interesting and elegantly-written work, entitled "The History of the Orkney Islands," &c. He was minister of Shapinshay for several years; but after the publication of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, his contributions to which attracted particular attention, he became connected with the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, as superintendent of their schools in Orkney. The sections of his work devoted to natural history are specially esteemed.—J. S., G.

BARRY, James, a historical painter, born at Cork in Ireland in 1741; died in 1806. Having by his early efforts deserved the patronage of Burke, he obtained from him the means of visiting Italy, where, however, he adopted no higher standard for his study than the works of the Cavalier d' Arpino, whose charms of colour even he was unable to imitate. Returned to England in 1775, his works exhibited a grandiosity of conception and knowledge of theory, that make one still more regret his bad colouring and unskilful execution. Besides a "Venus Anadiomene," an "Adam and Eve," "Jupiter and Juno," he produced a series of paintings, called by him the "Elysium," which he presented to the Society of Arts. His unfinished "Pandora," and two smaller pictures for Boydell's gallery, are considered his best works. A certain eccentricity or hypochondria of character was perhaps the chief impediment to Barry's taking a higher

flight in the field of art, and caused him many troubles in life. Appointed professor of painting at the Royal Academy in 1786, through his whimsicalities he lost that position in 1799. Although befriended by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his early career, he used to treat with contempt that great painter, to whom, as the "fellow in Leicester Square," he affected to send those who applied to him for portraits.—R. M.

BARRY, James, Lord Santry, an eminent Irish lawyer, born in Dublin in 1598. He was the son of a rich merchant; and adopting the profession of law, he finally obtained the office of lord chief-justice of the king's bench in that country. He was a firm friend of the unfortunate earl of Strafford. He was the author of "The Case of Tenures." Died in 1672.—J. F. W.

BARRY, Lodowick, an Irish author, who lived in the middle of the reign of James I. He wrote a comedy, called "Ram Alley; or, Merrie Tricks." It was first printed in 1611, republished in 1636, and revived as an acting play at Drury Lane theatre in 1723. It was again republished in 1780 in Dodsley's Old Plays. It is written with a good deal of comic power. Wood, in the Athenæ Oxonienses, calls him *Lord* Barry, a mistake in which he has been followed by Walpole in his Royal and Noble Authors, and by other writers.—J. F. W.

BARRY, Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier, Comtesse du, mistress of Louis XV., was born of an indigent family at Vaucouleurs in 1746. While very young she went to Paris, where from being in the employment of a marchand de modes, she very soon passed under the protection of the infamous Count Jean Du Barry. The count, even more mercenary than wicked, had his protegée introduced to Louis XV., who was so intoxicated with her beauty, that he only required, previous to avowing his passion for her, that she should espouse a brother of Count Jean, and be formally presented at court as Comtesse Guillaume du Barry. This ceremony of presentation, the preface to a scandal which filled Europe with amazement, was enacted in April, 1769, and from that date till the death of Louis, madame du Barry was the veritable queen-regnant of France. On the accession of Louis XVI., she was, singularly enough, allowed a pension and a residence at Luciennes. In 1792, after the execution of the king, she emigrated to England, but returning to Paris in the following year, was brought before the revolutionary tribunal and adjudged to the scaffold. She was executed on the 8th December, 1793, the day following her condemnation.—J. S., G.

BARRY, Martin, M.D., chiefly distinguished as a physiologist, was born at Fratton in Hampshire, on the 28th of March, 1802. Dr. Barry devoted his attention almost exclusively to the development of the mammalian ovum and embryo, which, when he took it up, was one of the most obscure parts of embryological science. The results of these researches were communicated to the Royal Society of London, in three memoirs, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1838, 1839, and 1840 respectively; so highly were these communications esteemed by that learned body, that the royal medal was awarded to him in 1839, and he was admitted a fellow in 1840. There can be no doubt that these researches gave a great impulse to the progress of knowledge in the special departments to which they relate, especially in this country, where it had been previously much neglected, and there are many important points as to which his views, though at first disputed, have since been generally accepted. Among these may be specially mentioned, his doctrine that the *nucleus* of a cell, instead of being merely subservient to the development of that cell, takes an important share in the subsequent processes in which the cell may be concerned; and his assertion that the spermatozoon in the act of fecundation, penetrates the interior of the ovum. This last statement, which was promulgated by him in 1840, and confirmed by additional observations in 1843, was at first strenuously denied by one of the most eminent German embryologists, Professor Bischoff; but the fact having been verified by several subsequent observers in the ova of different animals, was at last witnessed by Professor Bischoff himself. In addition to the foregoing memoirs, and others on connected subjects, Dr. Barry also contributed to the Philosophical Transactions of 1840–41, three memoirs "On the Corpuscles of the Blood;" and to those of 1842, a memoir "On Fibre." He finally took up his abode in the neighbourhood of near relatives, at Beccles in Suffolk, where, after a lingering illness, he died on the 27th of April, 1855.—W. B. C.

BARRY, Spranger a celebrated actor, the contemporary and rival of Garrick. He was born in Dublin in 1719, and brought up to the trade of his father, that of a silversmith. He embraced the dramatic profession in 1774; and possessing great advantages of voice, address, and person, he rose to the highest eminence, and had constant engagement in London, dividing public favour with Garrick, the former playing in Covent Garden the same characters which the latter performed in Drury Lane. He subsequently came back to his native city, where he built Crow Street theatre, and conducted it for some time. The speculation was, however, unprofitable; and, after having lost heavily by it, he returned to London, and again, to a great extent, retrieved his fortunes, living in full possession of public favour till his death in 1777. He was a man of profuse hospitality, and of extravagant habits.—J. F. W.

BARRYMORE, David Barry, earl of, grandson of David Fitzjames, earl of Buttevant, the first peer of that title, having been raised to the earldom by Charles I. in 1626. He displayed great military capacity, heroism, and loyalty, in the Irish rebellion of 1641, having garrisoned his castles of Castlelyons and Shandon, and maintained them with small forces against the rebels, keeping open the passages between Youghal and Cork. He distinguished himself in the battle of Liscarrol. He died 29th September, 1642.—J. F. W.

BARSABAS. See Joseph Barsabas—Judas Barsabas.

BARSUK-MOISEEV, Thomas Ivanovitch, a learned physician, a native of Little Russia, who published several treaties and translations. He died in 1811.

BARSANTI, Francesco, was a native of Lucca, and born about the year 1690. He was intended for the civil law, and with that intention was sent to the university of Padua. His stay there, however, was but short, since he soon changed his mind, and determined to adopt the profession of music. Accordingly, he placed himself under the tuition of some of the ablest of the Italian masters, and having attained a considerable proficiency in the science, he came over to England at the same time with Geminiani, in the year 1714. He was a good performer both on the hautboy and flute, and for several seasons played the former in the opera band. After some years' residence in London, a lucrative situation was offered to him in Scotland, which he accepted. Whilst he continued in that country, he collected and arranged a number of the fine old Scots tunes. They were published under the following title—"A Collection of Old Scots Tunes, with the Bass for Violoncello or Harpsichord, set, and most humbly dedicated to the Right Honourable the Lady Erskine, by Francis Barsanti. Edinburgh: printed by Alexander Baillie, and sold by Messrs. Hamilton and Kincaid," price 2s. 6d., folio, pp. 15. This collection was published 14th of January, 1742. (See *Caledonian Mercury* and *Scot's Magazine* for January, 1742.) About the year 1750 Barsanti returned to England, but being then advanced in years, he was glad to be taken into the opera band as a performer on the viola; and in the summer season, into that of Vauxhall. Towards the conclusion of his life, he was indebted for support almost entirely to the industry of his wife and daughter. The latter was a popular performer and singer; her portrait is prefixed to Bell's edition of Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. Barsanti published, besides the Scots tunes already mentioned, "Six Solos for the Flute, with a Thorough Bass;" "Six Solos for a German Flute, and a Bass;" "Geminiani's Six Solos for two Violins, and Bass;" "Twelve Concertos for Violins;" and "Sei Antifone." The latter work is a collection of motets for five and six voices, in the style of Palestrina and the old Italian masters. It possesses considerable merit.—(Hawkins; Burney; and original sources.)—E. F. R.

BARTALINI, Francesco, an Italian painter, born at Siena in 1560; died in 1609; a pupil of Vanni, executed several charming works for the churches of his native town, amongst which the "Madonna" at the chapel of St. Joseph is his masterpiece.

BARTAS, Guillaume de Salluste du, born in the year 1544 at Montfort in Armagnac, a distinguished soldier and statesman, and a popular poet. Du Bartas was a protestant, and held a confidential place in the household of Henry IV., while Henry was still engaged in struggling for the throne of France. Du Bartas went on missions of one character or other to Denmark, England, and Scotland. James wished to retain him in his service. He was at the battle of Ivry, where he was wounded; he lived, however, to commemorate it in verse, and died

a few months after the battle. Whatever time was not occupied with his duties to his prince, was spent by him at his castle of Bartas in the composition of poems, which attracted in his own day universal admiration, then passed into becoming the subject of ridicule almost as universal, and are now all but forgotten. "La Première Semaine" (The Week of Creation), is said to have passed through thirty editions within six years; was translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, and English. The French critics declaim against the barbarism of Du Bartas' style, which some of them characteristically refer to his having lived at such a distance from Paris.—J. A., D.

BARTELS, Ernst Daniel August, a German physician, born at Brunswick on the 26th December, 1778. He studied medicine at Jena, and was successively professor of anatomy and physiology at Helmstädt, Marburg, and Breslau. In 1827, on the death of C. A. W. Berends, he took the chair of clinical medicine at the university of Berlin, in which city he died on the 26th June, 1838. He was the author of several works on medical and other scientific subjects—chemistry and physics, physiology and natural history.—W. S. D.

BARTELS, Gerardt, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born in 1570. His works are scarce and highly valued.

BARTH or BART, a celebrated French seaman, was born at Dunkirk in 1654. After some service in the Dutch and French navies, he became captain of a privateer, with a license from Louis XIV. to cruise in the Mediterranean. He was taken prisoner by the English, and confined at Plymouth, but escaping on board a fishing-boat, returned to France. Louis gave him the command of a vessel, with which, eluding the blockade established by the English at the port of Dunkirk, he earned further laurels by a successful cruise against the Dutch. He was then promoted to the command of a squadron —a compliment which the bluff sailor acknowledged at court in these words: "Sire," said he to Louis le Grand, "you have done well." His active career was terminated by the peace of Ryswick. He died at Dunkirk in 1702. One anecdote, of the many which are related of this indomitable sailor, completely expresses his character. He commanded the squadron which, accompanying to Elsinore the prince of Conti, king of Poland elect, was attacked by the English and nearly taken. After the action the prince expressed his joy at having escaped being made prisoner. "We had nothing to fear on that score," replied Barth; "my son was in the gun-room ready to blow us up, if anything had happened."—J. S., G.

BARTH, Christian Karl, author of "Deutschlands Urgeschichte" (The Primeval History of Germany), a highly ingenious and learned work, and other writings relating to German antiquities. He was born at Baireuth in 1775, and held important posts under the Bavarian government.—K. E.

* BARTH, Heinrich, an eminent German traveller, was born at Hamburg, 18th April, 1821. After having been educated at the gymnasium of his native town, he devoted himself to the study of philology and archæology in the university of Berlin, and whilst yet a student travelled through Italy and Spain. In 1844 he took his degree at Berlin, and then went to London in order to acquire the English and Arabic languages. Some months after, he entered upon his first African journey, in which he explored the whole range of the northern coast of this continent. On his way to Egypt he was plundered and severely wounded by a band of robbers. Fortunately, he had early in 1846 crossed from Tunis to Malta, and there deposited the greater part of his papers and collections, or they would have been irretrievably lost. Having stayed for some time in Egypt, he pursued his way through Arabia, Palestine, and Asia Minor to Constantinople, whence, by way of Greece, he returned home, after an absence of three years. In the spring of 1848 he settled at Berlin, where he lectured on ancient geography, history of the Greek colonies, &c., and at the same time published his "Wanderungen durch die Kustenlander des Mittelmeeres in den Jahren 1845–47." The first volume of this work had scarcely appeared, when Barth and his countryman, Dr. Overweg, by the interposition of Chevalier Bunsen, were allowed to join the exploring expedition which was being sent to Central Africa under the auspices of the British government. The records of this celebrated expedition will be familiar to almost every reader. Barth's travels extended over vast tracts of country, the greatest part of which was untrodden ground. From his head-quarters at Kuka, the capital of Bornu, he visited Adamáwa, Yola, Kánem, Musgo, Bagírmi, Logón, &c.; he followed the course of the Niger for several hundred miles, and for seven months resided at Timbuctoo. Richardson, whose narrative was published in 1853, and Dr. Overweg, were removed by death; and after innumerable dangers and hardships, Barth came home alone in September, 1855, and almost in triumph entered his native town, where his father, a tradesman retired from business, who is said to have expended upwards of £2000 for the travels of his son, had lived to see him safely returned and crowned with success. The kings of Prussia and Wurtemberg sent their orders to the indefatigable explorer, and public curiosity and sympathy followed him everywhere. He now lives in London, where he is busy in publishing his "Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa," three volumes of which have appeared. A German edition, under the title "Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord und Centralafrika" (Gotha, Perthes), is in progress.—K. E.

BARTH, Johann August, a German celebrated for his improvements in typography. Died at Breslau, 1818.

BARTH, Paul, a German orientalist, born at Nuremberg in 1635; died in 1688. Author of an Arabic version of the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.

BARTHEE, Melchior, a German sculptor of the seventeenth century, established at Venice, where he studied under Giusti il Corto, the Short. His works in the church of the Frari in that city display all the eccentricities of the mannerism of the time. Died in 1674.—R. M.

BARTHELEMON, Hypolite, a musician, was born at Bordeaux in 1731, and died in London in 1808. He produced his opera, "Le Fleuve Scamandre," at Paris in 1763. Two years later he came to London, where he was engaged as chief of the orchestra at the King's Theatre. He wrote his Italian opera of "Pelopidas" for this establishment in 1766, which was brought out with extraordinary success; he was, in consequence, held in such esteem, that Garrick went to engage him to compose for Drury Lane, but doubting his ability to set the English language, he wrote the words of a song, to which Barthelemon should write the music as a test of his proficiency, reading the words over his shoulder as he penned them; the other simultaneously wrote music to them, and when the dramatist handed the poem to him, he, at the same time, presented his music to the astonished dramatist, who immediately concluded the engagement with him. Not only did this song (sung in the comedy of the Country Girl,) become very popular, but the operatic farce of A Peep behind the Curtain, for which he was especially engaged, was performed more than a hundred times during the season, and this success led to his composing music for several other pieces for the English theatre, among which Burgoyne's Maid of the Oaks is particularly to be mentioned. For some years he led the band at Vauxhall Gardens. In 1777 he made a musical tour through Germany and Italy, and in the latter married a singer, who returned with him in 1799, passing through France to London. In 1784 he was engaged with his wife at the Rotunda in Dublin. His wife was a composer as well as a singer, having published a volume of simple hymns and anthems. With all the credit he gained for his music, he was still more admired for his violin playing; his contemporaries praise warmly his broad and singing style, for which they consider him indebted to the example of the celebrated Abel.—G. A. M.

* BARTHELEMY, Augustus, a satirical poet, born in Marseilles in 1796. His first satire, directed against the monkish order of the Capuchins, appeared before he left his native place for the capital, where on arriving he seemed to change round; for he wrote an article in the ministerial journal, the "Drapeau Blanc," against the liberty of the press, of so telling a character, that Charles X. sent him 1500 francs out of his privy purse. A duel, occasioned by his satirical muse, led to the friendship with his second on the occasion, Mery, which combined both in that literary partnership which has united their names in a common celebrity. After several compositions in prose and verse, chiefly satirical—some from his single pen, and others in connection with Mery—appeared in 1829 the "Fils de L'Homme," a little poem, which was forthwith seized, and a prosecution directed against Barthelemy alone. He defended himself in person, but with so little success that he was condemned to three months' imprisonment and 1000 francs fine. Ministerial anger was the more embittered by a satire entitled "Waterloo," directed against the minister of war, General Bourmont, who on the eve of the battle went over to the allies. The

satire was the more stinging because the materials were supplied by Generals Gourgaud and Girard. The prefect of police, too, bore the poet a grudge on his own personal account; so that, upon the day of expiration of the poet's imprisonment, he was presented from the police-office a bill of 1181 francs, either to pay or remain three months longer in prison. He accepted the latter alternative, and in the meantime broke out the revolution of July, 1830. He was liberated, and celebrated "the three glorious days" in a poem called "The Insurrection," which pleased Louis Philippe so much that he conferred on the author a pension of 1200 francs. Barthelemy, however, commenced in March, 1831, a weekly poetical satire called "Nemesis," in which he lashed the king's ministers, and his pension was withdrawn. In April, 1832, the "Nemesis" ceased to appear, and the author published a pamphlet, than which nothing could run more contrary to public opinion, for it was a defence of martial-law; and it raised such an outcry that he felt obliged to publish a self-justification, in which he laid down that the "foolish man was he who never changed his opinion." Fair judgment of a poet who has so varied in opinion can hardly be expected by his own contemporaries, beyond the admission of great talents, the application of which must be awarded by future times, less biassed by contending passions.—J. F. C.

BARTHÉLEMY, Jean Simon, a French historical painter, born at Leon in 1742, died in Paris in 1811; studied first under Hallè, then at Rome. His pictures illustrative of Buonaparte's expedition into Egypt are reckoned his best works.—R. M.

BARTHELEMY, J. J., the well-known author of the "Voyage d'Anacharsis," born at Cassis in Provence in 1716. Although brought up to the church, his tastes for antiquarian research were too decided to allow of his distinguishing himself in any other walk. Besides the Greek and Latin languages, he had, previously to his arrival in Paris in 1744, studied Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, and Arabic. More frequently found poring over antique medals than books of divinity, he was induced by the keeper of the museum in which these precious remains were placed, to accept a situation under himself. On his friend's death in 1753, the Abbé Barthelemy succeeded to his post. It was for the sake of adding to the riches of the collection under his care that Barthelemy set out on a tour of discovery, during which he traversed Italy, visiting the ruins of Pæstum, Pompeii, and Herculaneum. The researches of the inquisitive antiquarian led to a more important result than that of adding curiosities to a royal museum. They produced that famous work which placed the author amongst the most eminent writers of his country. It was in 1788 that, after thirty years spent upon the work, he published the "Voyage d'Anacharsis," in which is presented, in a style which French critics pronounce equal to the subject, a picture of Greece at the time of Pericles. Besides this, he wrote some ingenious dissertations upon Phenician monuments, on the language of Palmyra, and other topics, consulted only by the curious and learned. In 1747 the Academy of Inscriptions opened its doors to the learned abbé, and in 1789 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. When the Revolution broke out, Barthelemy was deprived of his places and emoluments; but so completely apart from public concerns had his exclusively studious life been passed, that even the terrorists of 1793 paid homage to his virtues and his genius, by very soon reinstating him in his position. Like most great celebrities, he has left memoirs of his own life, usually prefixed to his popular work. He died in 1795.—J. F. C.

BARTHELEMY or BARTHOLOMÆUS, Pierre, a French priest who accompanied Raymond de Saint Gilles in the first crusade. In 1099, at the siege of Antioch, he pretended that St. Andrew had appeared to him, and had shown him the spot where the lance that pierced the side of our Saviour was concealed. He was suspected of imposture, and put to the proof by fire, in consequence of which he died.—J. S., G.

BARTHÈZ or BARTHÈS, Paul Joseph, a French physician, who enjoyed a great reputation in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the son of Guillaume Barthèz de Marmonières, engineer of the province of Languedoc, was born at Montpellier on the 11th December, 1734. He received his education at Narbonne, where his father resided, and afterwards at Toulouse. During his earlier years he had a desire for an ecclesiastical life, but this was overruled by his father, who sent him to study medicine at Montpellier in 1750, and here he took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1753. Soon after this, Barthèz went to Paris, where his talents procured him a good reception from Hénault, d'Alembert, the Abbé Barthelemy, and many of the other leading scientific and literary celebrities of the French capital. In 1756 he was appointed surgeon in the army, but after serving a short time, he was seized with camp fever, and on his recovery, returned to Paris, when he became one of the staff of the *Journal des Savants* and of the *Encyclopédie*. In 1759, when only twenty-five years of age, he obtained a chair in the university of Montpellier; and here his teaching is described as having been so successful as to conduce greatly to the celebrity which that university subsequently enjoyed. Dissatisfied with the mechanical and chemical theories of life held by the physiologists of the day, Barthèz reverted to the views of Hippocrates, which had been already to a certain extent revived by Stahl, and attributed the phenomena of life to the action of a peculiar principle, or vital force, inherent in organized bodies—vegetable as well as animal. Nor did he confine himself to advocating these opinions in his lectures, but supported them in several published works, some of which met with a very favourable reception. After fulfilling the duties of his chair for upwards of twenty years, he was called to Paris in 1780, to receive the honours due to his distinguished talents, in the shape of an appointment as one of the royal physicians, chief physician to the duke of Orleans, and councillor of state. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, Barthèz was compelled to seek safety in obscurity, and retired to Carcasonne, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and continued his scientific labours, until, on the restoration of order in France, and the re-establishment of the medical universities, he was elected honorary professor of the medical faculty in his native Montpellier (his age being considered too great for active teaching), and appointed consulting physician to the first consul. These offices he retained under the empire, and was also made a member of the legion of honour and an associate of the institute. During the latter years of his life, he was afflicted with stone in the bladder, but could not bring himself to undergo an operation. He died on the 15th October, 1806, of a malignant fever.

As a physiologist, Barthèz is regarded as the founder of a new era; but he is, at the same time, accused of too great a facility in generalizing, and of, to a certain extent, neglecting the due criticism of the facts upon which he bases his arguments. His earliest published works are—"Oratio de Principio Vitali Hominis," and "Nova Doctrina de Functionibus Corporis Humani," published respectively in 1773 and 1774, at Montpellier; they contain his first exposition of his physiological views. In 1778 he published a large work on the same subject, entitled "Nouveaux éléments de la Science de l'Homme." Of this a second edition appeared in Paris in 1806, the year of his death; but, singularly enough, although so many years had elapsed since the publication of the first edition, the second is identical with its predecessor, and contains no reference to the great progress which the science of human physiology had made in the interval. During his retirement, Barthèz wrote a treatise under the title of "Nouvelle mécanique des mouvements de l'Homme et des Animaux," which was published at Carcasonne in 1798. His only important work, on a purely medical subject, is his "Traité des Maladies Goutteuses," but he was the author of numerous papers scattered in various journals.—W. S. D.

* BARTHOLD, Friedrich Wilhelm, a distinguished German historian, was born at Berlin, 4th September, 1799. Having devoted himself to the study of history in his native town under Wilke, and afterwards at Breslau under Wachler and Raumer, he became in 1826, one of the masters of the Collegium Fredericianum at Königsberg; in 1831 professor extraordinary, and in 1834 professor ordinary at the university of Greifswald. His works are characterized by great depth of research, and a careful study of details, by which means he has succeeded in producing complete and lively pictures of several periods of German history. His chief productions are—"Der Römerzug König Heinrich's von Lützelburg;" "Geschichte von Rügen und Pommern;" "Georg von Freundsberg;" and "Die Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft; Geschichte der Deutschen Städte und des Deutschen Bürgerthums."—K. E.

BARTHOLDY, Jacob Salomon, a Prussian diplomatist, was born of a Jewish family at Berlin, 13th May, 1779, and died at Rome, 27th July, 1825. Having studied jurisprudence at the university of Halle, he resided for several years at Paris, and then travelled in Italy and Greece. On his return he em-

braced christianity, and in 1809 served in the Austrian army against Napoleon. He was a deputy to the Vienna and Aachen congresses, and in 1815 was appointed Prussian consul-general for Italy, and afterwards ambassador to the court of Florence. During his stay in Italy he formed a valuable collection of articles of art and vertu, which, after his death, was purchased for the Berlin museum. He promoted the fine arts also by his revival of fresco painting, having his house at Rome painted *al fresco* by the first German artists of the day, such as Cornelius, Overbeck, Veit, Schadow, &c. He has left a "History of the Tyrolese war in 1809," and a "Life of Cardinal Consalvi," with whom he had formed an acquaintance in 1814.—K. E.

BARTHOLIN, the name of a family in Denmark, greatly distinguished by learning, and the many important offices held by its various members:—

Bartholin, Kaspar, was born February 12, 1585, at Malmö, of which place his father was minister. He first studied theology and philosophy at Rostock and Wittenberg. Afterwards, he studied medicine at Basle, where he took his degree. He practised for some time at Wittenberg, and in 1613 was called to the university of Copenhagen, as professor of the Greek language and medicine; in 1624 he became also professor of theology in the same university. He died at Sora in 1629. His works, all of a medical, philosophical, and theological character, are numerous. The most remarkable of these, his "Institutiones Anatomicæ," was translated into German, French, English, and other languages, and became a handbook in many universities during the seventeenth century.

Bartholin, Jacob, son of the preceding, was principally known as an orientalist; he published the cabalistic works, "Bahir and Majan Hachochma." He died at Heidelberg, 1653.

Bartholin, Thomas, brother of the above, born 1616, celebrated for his skill in philology, natural history, and medicine. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen in 1647, and in the following year of anatomy, which post he relinquished in 1661, when he retired to his country estate, and in 1670 became physician to the king, which office with several others he held till his death in 1680. His anatomical and medical works are numerous, and he added many valuable facts to the editions of his father's writings on anatomy, published at Leyden in 1641. His biblical archæological works, together with others relating to antiquity and natural history, all acquired great celebrity. He was one of the most learned and industrious physicians of his day, and defended Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood.

Bartholin, Kaspar, son of the above, born 1654, was also a profound anatomist. He died in 1704.

Bartholin, Thomas, brother of the above, was born in 1659. He wrote the celebrated work "Antiquitatum Danicarum de causis contemptae a Danis adhuc Gentilibus mortis," Copenhagen, 1689. He died in 1690.—M. H.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, a Franciscan monk of the latter half of the fourteenth century. His family name was Glantville, and he was related to the noble house of Suffolk. His work, "De Proprietatibus Rerum," produced in 1366, gives an account of the author's knowledge and observations on all subjects, affording a valuable illustration of the manners of his age; the most important part of it is the last book, which treats of the principles of music, and describes all the instruments then known. It was translated into French in 1372 by Jean Gorbichon, also a Franciscan, and into English in 1398, by John Trevisa, the vicar of Berkeley. In was printed in the original Latin in 1480; a Dutch translation was printed at Haarlem in 1485, and the English version, of which MS. copies had been extensively multiplied, was printed by Caxton, and several after him.—G. A. M.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, a Martyribus, so called from the name of the church in which he was baptized, archbishop of Braga, was born at Lisbon in 1514, and died in 1590. He was present at the third council of Trent, to which town he journeyed on foot from Braga, a distance of thirty-two leagues. He made himself remarked for courage at one of the diets of the council, by protesting against the anomalous etiquette that allowed the cardinals to sit with their hats on in presence of the pope, while it required the bishops to stand uncovered. He was summoned by royal writ to the Cortes of Thomar in 1581, and was received with the honours due to his rank and character. An edition of his works, including his "Stimulus Pastorum," was published in 1734–35. Died in 1590.—J. S., G.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, a Syrian monk of about the year 730, who wrote a refutation of the Koran, published in vol. i. of Variorum Sacrorum.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, bishop of Urbin towards the middle of the fourteenth century. He wrote "Milleloquium Augustini," and "Milleloquium Ambrosii."

BARTHOLOMEW, Alfred, F.S.A., architect. He wrote a paper called "Hints relative to the Construction of Fireproof Buildings," and published a compilation of documents for the execution of the detail of buildings, called "Specifications for Practical Architecture." He was for some time editor of the *Builder*, in which he wrote a Synopsis of the Building Act, afterwards published in a separate form. He died at Warwick-house, Gray's Inn, January 3, 1845, in his forty-fourth year.—T. F.

BARTHOLOMŒUS, Brexiensis, so called from Brescia, where he was born in 1178; distinguished both as a soldier and writer. He was killed at the taking of his native town.

BARTHOLOMŒUS of Cologne, a distinguished scholar of the sixteenth century, and friend of Erasmus.

BARTLEMAN, James, the finest and most intellectual bass singer of his time, was born in the city of Westminster, on the 19th September, 1769, and received at the usual age into the abbey choir, then under the mastership of Dr. Cooke. He soon showed voice and capacity beyond his years, and became a great favourite with his master. He was distinguished also in boyhood by the patronage of Sir John Hawkins, in whose family he was a frequent and cherished visiter, and whose daughter in her Anecdotes, has preserved some interesting traits of his honest single-mindedness. In 1788 Bartleman's name appears for the first time among the singers at the Ancient concerts, where he remained till 1791, when he quitted them to assume the post of first solo bass at the newly established Vocal concerts. In 1795 he returned to the Ancient concerts, and immediately took the station which, till compelled by ill health, he never quitted, that of principal bass singer in the first concert of the metropolis. Bartleman was a man of an original and enthusiastic cast of mind, which undoubtedly would have enabled him to excel in any walk of art he undertook. By his powerful talent, he contributed to keep alive the passion for Purcell's and Handel's music, which at that time, together with the great Italian masters Pergolesi, Jomelli, &c., almost exclusively enjoyed the favour of the musical public. With a low baritone voice, not of great power, not remarkable either for sweetness or roundness of tone, this highly-gifted singer produced effects by mental energy, and a just conception of the characters he for the time represented in his songs, that made a lasting impression upon his auditors. His style was at once bold, commanding, and illuminated whatever it glanced upon. With a fancy lively to an extreme degree, and a chastened temperance which he derived from his education in the church, the dramatic effect, visible in all his efforts, was refined and rendered fit for the more polished singing of the chamber and concert room. The songs he made his own were, "O ruddier than the cherry," in Acis and Galatea, which, before he sung it, was always considered a rude and unmanageable composition. "Thus saith the Lord to Cyrus his anointed," was another of his *chef d'œuvres*. Here the magnificent conception of the author kept alive the interest to the very last note of the song. But his greatest triumph was in Purcell's music; the enormously difficult phrases in "Let the dreadful engines of eternal will" he so alternately elevated and subdued, according to the sentiment so powerfully embodied by our native composer, blending the several gradations of passion with delicacy and precision; while, at the same time, his whole strength was tasked to the utmost, that the effect upon the auditor, it is no exaggeration to say, was perfectly astounding. Bartleman's execution was that of his time and school, and confined chiefly to written divisions; his own ornaments were few, simple, and chaste, and always in strict keeping with the feeling of the air in which they were introduced. It is melancholy to record, that many of the latter years of Bartleman's life were passed in almost unremitting pain. His ardent mind long struggled against disease, and he was often delighting crowded audiences with his performance, while the dew of bodily agony stood upon his brow. In 1818 he was frequently prevented from taking his place in the orchestra; and in the following season he was unable to sing even at his own benefit. His couch, however, was smoothed by the tender attentions of his family and friends, and his mind supported by

the consolations of which he had learned the value in his youth, and had never neglected in manhood. He lingered till the 15th April, 1821, when the earthly scene closed upon him. A modest inscription, which marks the spot in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey where his remains rest (close to those of his master, Dr. Cooke), is prefaced by the first notes of Pergolesi's air, "Oh Lord! have mercy upon me." It is not known that Bartleman ever composed either song or glee. He was a good performer on the violoncello, and possessed a large and valuable library of ancient music, which after his decease was sold by auction, and the respectable auctioneer ran away with the proceeds, which thus became lost to his two sisters, who survived him.—(*Harmonicon; Musical World;* Smyth's *Biographical Worthies;* and original sources.)—E. F. R.

BARTLETT, John, an English musician of some eminence in the early part of the seventeenth century. He published "A Booke of Ayres, with a Triplicitie of Musicke, whereof the First Part is for the Lute or Orpharion, and Viole de Gamba, and 4 Parts to Sing: the Second Part is for 2 Trebles, to sing to the Lute and Viole: the Third Part is for the Lute and one Voyce, and the Viole de Gamba." London, John Windet, 1606, folio. It is dedicated by the composer to "the Right Honourable his singular good Lord and Maister, Sir Edward Seymore." Bartlett took the degree of bachelor of music at Oxford in 1610.—(Rimbault's *Bibliotheca Madrigaliana;* Wood's *Fasti Oxoniensis.*)—E. F. R.

* BARTLETT, John R., an American writer, born at Providence, R. I., in 1805. While engaged in the service of a bank, and subsequently in commercial life, he was noted for his interest in the spread of knowledge, and the foundation of literary institutions in his native place and in New York. He was, along with Mr. Gallatin, the original projector of the American Ethnological Society, and took an active interest in the New York Historical Society. In 1850 he was sent by President Taylor, at the head of a commission, to run a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo; and on his return he published his "Personal Narrative of the Explorations and Incidents in Texas," &c. Mr. Bartlett has also written "The Progress of Ethnology," and "A Dictionary of Americanisms; a Glossary of words and phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States."—J. B.

BARTLETT, William Henry, artist and author, was born at Kentish Town, London, on the 26th March, 1809. In 1822 he was articled for seven years to Mr. John Britton, the architectural antiquary, under whom he made rapid progress. Many of the finest and most elaborate drawings in Britton's Cathedral Antiquities of England were executed by his distinguished pupil. In 1832 Bartlett undertook an illustrated work on Switzerland, in conjunction with his accomplished and amiable friend, Dr. Beattie, who contributed the letterpress of the volume. This work which, like all his productions, met with remarkable success, was followed in rapid succession by a series of similar volumes on the Waldenses, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Turkey, and other countries both of the Old and New world. The number of plates they contain, engraved from his drawings, amounts to nearly a thousand. He explored the East at five different times, and made four voyages to America between the years 1834 and 1853. In 1844 appeared his "Walks about Jerusalem," the first of those illustrated volumes of which he was the author as well as artist. The cordial reception it met with led to the production of a number of works of the same class—"The Topography of Jerusalem," "Forty Days in the Desert," "The Nile Boat," "The Overland Route," and "Footsteps of our Lord"—all of them admirably adapted to the use of biblical readers. These were followed by "Pictures from Sicily" and "The Pilgrim Fathers." In 1855 Mr. Bartlett undertook a sixth journey to the East, principally with a view to explore the Seven Churches of Asia Minor. Owing to the state of the country, which at that time was devastated by pestilence and infested with robbers, his life was exposed to considerable danger, but he succeeded in accomplishing the object of his visit. His health, however, had suffered severely from fatigue and anxiety; and on his passage from Malta, on board the French steamer *Egyptus*, he was suddenly taken ill on the 12th of September, and expired on the following day. The results of his last journey to the East were embodied in a work, entitled "Jerusalem Revisited," which appeared shortly after his death. Mr. Bartlett was a person of most amiable and generous disposition, as well as an accomplished artist, and a graphic and instructive writer.—(*Brief Memoir* by Dr. Beattie.)—J. T.

BARTLING, Friedrich Gottlieb, a German botanist, who has written a botanico-geographical treatise on the shores and islands of the Liburnian sea. Hanover, 1820.—J. H. B.

BARTLING, Heinrich Ludvig, another German botanist, has published a work on the natural orders of plants, with their characters and affinities. Göttingen, 1830. He has also given an account of the botanic garden at Göttingen, and, along with Wendland, has written a monograph on the Diosmeæ.—J. H. B.

BARTOLDO, a Florentine sculptor of the fifteenth century, employed by Donatello, his master, in carrying out in bronze his designs for the pontifical chairs of the church of San Lorenzo at Florence.—R. M.

BARTOLDY, George Wilhelm, a man of great learning, was born at Colberg in 1765. In 1797 he was appointed professor of physics at Stettin, and in 1804 provincial councillor. He wrote several works, principally educational, and translated Bacon's Novum Organum. He died in 1815.—J. F. W.

BARTOLI, Daniele, born at Ferrara in 1608. At the age of fifteen years he was admitted into the order of the jesuits, and after having completed his scholastic career, visited as a preacher all the principal cities of Italy. His eloquence was wonderful, and his renown as a sacred orator became universal. The first work he published was the history of the Society of Jesus; or rather of the missions and travels of the jesuits in the East Indies, Japan, China, England, and Italy. His style is always terse, flowing, and at times lofty. Monti and Giordani, at the beginning of this century, anxious to promote the study of the Italian language, recommended Bartoli's writings for their elegance in style and purity of diction; and Monti, in his dissertation on the vocabulary of la Crusca, styles Daniele Bartoli "the purest and one of the greatest prose writers of Italy." He wrote also many essays on scientific subjects; and although some of his theories have been refuted by Galileo, they are still cited as models of the didactic style in which he excelled. His works on moral science and philology are numerous. Died 1684.—A. C. M.

BARTOLI, Pietro Sante, an Italian painter, and especially an engraver of great merit, born at or near Perugia in 1635; died in 1700 at Rome. He studied painting under Nicolas Poussin, whose works he so faithfully copied as often to leave doubts in Poussin himself which was the copy and which the original. His aptitude to imitations, and the great accuracy and purity of drawing which his master so strongly enforced, prepared Bartoli to become an excellent artist for the reproduction, by means of his etchings, of the drawings, paintings, and sculptures, as well of modern time as of antiquity. The works of this kind that he eventually produced are both very numerous and highly important. Amongst them are foremost the illustrations of the Trajan and Antoninus columns; the antiquities of Rome; the Biblical subjects from Raphael's frescos in the Vatican; besides the reproductions of works by Giulio Romano, Pietro da Cortona, Moia, Albano, Carracci, &c.—R. M.

BARTOLINI, Giuseppe Maria, an Italian historical painter, born at Imola in 1657; died in 1725; a pupil of Pasinelli and Cignani; executed several fine works, and opened a school for artists in his native city.—R. M.

BARTOLINI, Lorenzo, the greatest Italian sculptor of our days, was born at Florence in 1778, and died in 1850. In the history of modern sculpture, whilst Thorwaldsen embodies the German version of the Greek ideal, and Rauch that of an intellectual classicism, Bartolini impersonates the ideal of realism. His first studies were in the art of painting, and made in Paris at a time when the regeneration of that art in France was being effected by the strenuous efforts of the celebrated David. The decided bias of this great painter for the simultaneous imitation of nature and the antique, was the principle which impressed the future sculptor with the tendency that characterized the best period of his subsequent glorious career. Feeling a greater sympathy for sculpture than for the sister art, Bartolini soon left Desmarets the painter, with whom he was studying, to follow Lemot the sculptor. It is under this distinguished artist, and side by side with Pradier, that the sculptoric education of Lorenzo was completed. More inclined towards real nature than his master, and less of a materialist than his fellow-student, Bartolini soon proved by his bas-relief of "Cleobis and Biton," that he was able for himself to strike out a new path,

rich in originality and distinction. Every step he advanced, every new work he produced, made this fact more apparent. Freeing himself by degrees from the too conventional imitation of a hackneyed Grecism, he borrowed every day more direct from the book of nature those forms that, without strained effort or vicious application, were to embody and express his ideas in sculpture. His group of "Charity" illustrates the climax of his progress in this direction. Nothing can be more simple and more grand—more natural, and yet elegant—more unpretending in appearance and more impressive in effect, than this masterpiece produced by Bartolini when he had returned to Florence and established himself there. It is the real triumph of conception and form, in their inseparable and spontaneous coexistence and manifestation. Had Bartolini's worship of nature been limited in his after-works to the chaste and noble selection characteristic of this group, we should have had a period in sculpture equal to that of the Phidian era. But this was not to be the case. Without actually falling into materialism, there is no doubt that the Florentine sculptor submitted every day more and more to the influence of unreserved individuality of forms, to the great detriment of the importance of his conceptions. Form and conception were twin-sisters in the group of "Charity;" they are—the first the mistress, the other the attendant, in the statue of the "Faith in God" (la Fiducia in Dio), which exemplifies the extreme realism of Bartolini. Yet what depth of expression is contained in the simple and almost uncouth attitude of this kneeling figure! It seems as if the soul of the sculptor had secretly breathed a kiss upon the humble form of the theorist's submissive slave. And why? Because as long as the theorist is possessed of real genius, however strange and contradictory to its end be the principle he wants to enforce, he cannot help, in his own application of it, unconsciously to relieve its probable excess or extravagance by the stamp of his own geniality. When this wonderful statue made its appearance in the various exhibitions of Italy (especially in the north), the novelty of the style, the hidden pathos of the work, and, above all, the easy triumph that the imitation of nature will always command upon the masses (a triumph so universally neglected for the cold and all-levelling glory of conventional success), they called forth throughout the country a general outburst of admiration, and a subitaneous conversion towards the theory embodied in it. But when the enthusiastic proselyte, unaware of what really renders such theory not only palatable, but even attractive, rushes into servile and blind imitation, able only to reproduce all the worst characteristics eked out, we utterly miss the redeeming flame of the original mind. This, at first, proved to be the case with the impression that Bartolini's style created upon Italian sculptors. He adopted the unreserved imitation of nature as his general standard, and yet was grand. His followers—at least the many that possessed no individuality of their own, or renounced it too easily—fell into an aping of the more objectionable features and low details of nature, such as represented by the living models of the day, and they became ridiculous. Nevertheless, the mission of the great sculptor has not been fruitless. The exaggerated, narrow-minded fashion has nearly passed away; the justice of the principle, when properly viewed, and still more properly applied to the expressions demanded of modern art, has asserted itself; and the new school now flourishing in Italy (which that excellent authority in art, Mrs. Jameson, is pleased to call romantic and picturesque) ascribes its existence and success to the influence of the original genius of Bartolini. Before closing this notice, it is necessary to add, as a corollary of the tendency of this artist, that he particularly excelled in portraying individualities, and produced the largest and best collection of busts, especially of women, that has ever been produced by a single sculptor either in ancient or modern times.—R. M.

BARTOLO was born in 1356, and died in 1410. He still presented in his works all the stiffness of the Byzantine school. He had a son called Bartolo Taddeo, or otherwise Taddeo di Bartolo Battilori; this artist, who rose to great importance by his studies and progress, flourished about the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century. To a successful imitation of Giotto, he added more life and grace than his figures display. Many were his works at Siena, Pisa, Perugia, &c., several of which are still in existence—those at the town-hall of Siena being considered his last and best. Amongst his pupils there was Domenico Bartolo his nephew, who worked until the middle of the fifteenth century, and who, by the greater breadth of treatment and accuracy of design, especially of perspective, as exhibited in his pictures at the hospital of Siena, brought the reputation of his name to the climax, so much so as to deserve, in aftertimes, to be praised and studied by the divine Raphael himself.—R. M.

BARTOLOCCI or BARTOLOCCIUS, Julius, an Italian monk of the order of St. Bernard, author of "Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinica," 1675–1693; born 1613; died 1687.

BARTOLOMMEI, Girolamo, born at Florence in 1584. He had a great facility in versification, and wrote ten tragedies, contained in two volumes in 4to, which were published in 1655. He dedicated to Louis XIV. an epic poem entitled "L'America," in which he displays all the faults peculiar to the writers of that age, called by the Italians, Seicentisti. He wrote also some dramas for music, and a Latin work, entitled "Didascalia, sive Doctrina Comica," by far superior in style and language to his Italian compositions. He died in 1662.—A. C. M.

BARTOLOMMEO. Many Italian artists bear this name, amongst whom must be noticed Bartolommeo of Orvieto, and Bartolommeo di Martino of Siena, both painters of considerable merit, the last especially. They flourished at the beginning of the fifteenth century.—Bartolommeo of Urbino, pupil of Gentile; and Bartolommeo of Forli, scholar of Francia, painters about the end of that century.—Bartolommeo of Pola, proficient in the art of inlaying, about 1500; and Bartolommeo of Castiglione, a pupil and assistant of Giulio Romano, flourishing about 1540.—R. M.

BARTOLOMMEO, Fra. See Porta.

BARTOLOMMEO, Maestro, of Florence, one of the earliest painters of Italy, whose "Annunciation," painted in 1250, might, from its many beauties, be taken for a posterior rather than for an anterior production to the works of Giotto.—R. M.

BARTOLOMMEO, Maestro, a Venetian sculptor and architect of the fourteenth century, the artist that designed and erected the world-famed "Porta della Carta," between the cathedral of St. Mark and the doge's palace at Venice. He is also the sculptor of the bas-relief over the entrance of the Confraternita della Misericordia, representing the Virgin Mary receiving the prayers of the faithful—a work of exquisite beauty and nobleness.—R. M.

BARTOLOZZI, Francesco, an Italian artist of uncommon talent, was born at Florence in 1725. He studied painting under Ferretti, and engraving under Wagner, and so highly distinguished himself in the latter, that he almost entirely abandoned the former art. Bartolozzi treated every kind of engraving with equal skill, but particularly excelled in the dotted manner, so much so that ever since it has commonly been called after his name. He passed a great part of his life in England, where his reputation reached the highest point. It is beyond the limits of this work to quote all his masterpieces. His works are enumerated to upwards of seven hundred. They comprise copies from almost all the prominent masters, besides many subjects from his own drawings. In 1806 he accepted an invitation from the king of Portugal, and proceeded to Lisbon, where, after a few years of constant activity, he died in 1813.—R. M.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, an American physician, was born in 1766 at Lancaster, a town of Pennsylvania, and died in December, 1815. His father was an episcopal clergyman, who was fond of natural history, and who unfortunately died when his son Benjamin was only fourteen years old, leaving his family very ill provided for. He prosecuted his early studies at Philadelphia. When about twenty-one years of age he repaired to Edinburgh, and spent two years there in attending medical classes. During his residence there, he gained the Harveian prize for an essay on the medical qualities of henbane. Subsequently he repaired to Göttingen where he graduated. On his return to Philadelphia he commenced practice as a physician, and at the same time continued to prosecute natural science. At the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the college of Philadelphia. In 1802 he was chosen vice-president of the American Philosophical Society. He afterwards became professor of materia medica; and on the death of Dr. Rush he was chosen professor of practice of physic. In 1809 he was president of the Medical Society of Philadelphia. His labours produced an injurious effect on his health. He was attacked with symptoms of pulmonary consumption, for which he took a voyage to France. The disease, however, speedily

proved fatal. He has published several botanical and medical works. Among these may be noted—"An Essay on the Materia Medica of the United States;" "Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania;" "Elements of Botany;" "Flora Virginica;" "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of Plants in North America;" "Notes on American Antiquities;" and a "Memoir on Goitre." His writings tended much to illustrate the natural history and antiquities of North America. Barton was instrumental in sending Pursh to explore the Alleghany mountains, and the western part of the United States; he also assisted Nuttall in 1810 to visit the northern and north-western parts of the states. An American genus of plants has been called Bartonia in honour of Barton.—J. H. B.

BARTON, Bernard, a member of the Society of Friends, was born in London in 1784. In 1806 he went to Woodbridge in Suffolk, and was employed in a banking establishment there almost to the period of his death. His first volume, entitled "Metrical Effusions," appeared in 1812; in 1820 he published a second volume of poems, which was well received. He afterwards issued some eight or nine volumes in all, one of which, "Household Verses," published in 1845, was dedicated to her majesty; but none of these later works seems to have increased the reputation acquired by his first essays. Bernard Barton was, on the whole, a fortunate man; his poems procured him many friends and correspondents, and the respect and affection of the whole religious world. At the time he seems to have entertained the idea of relinquishing his profession, and betaking himself to a literary life, but was dissuaded by Charles Lamb, who wrote "throw yourself rather, my dear sir, from the steep Tarpeian rock slap-dash headlong on iron spikes." This was sound advice. Barton had not strength enough to force his way through the press of literary aspirants to any conspicuous position; perhaps he was himself conscious of this; at all events the project was never carried into execution. Sir Robert Peel granted him a pension of £100 per annum. He died suddenly on the 19th February, 1849, of spasm of the heart. As a poet, Bernard Barton is not entitled to high consideration. The gift of genius can hardly be conceded to him. He had no fire, no imagination, no passion; but his mind was cultivated, his heart pure, and he wrote like a good and amiable man.—A. S.

BARTON, Elizabeth, commonly called the Maid of Kent, an ignorant nun, born about the commencement of the sixteenth century, who being afflicted with epilepsy, or some similar disease, was set up for a prophetess by some political intriguers in the reign of Henry VIII. Two priests, Masters and Bocking, directed her vaticinations; and being violently opposed to the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, they caused their dupe to fulminate denunciation after denunciation against all the promoters of that measure. The imprisonment and execution of all three followed; a monk of the name of Deering, also concerned in the imposture, sharing their fate. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, were both accused of being implicated in the treason of the priests, but the accusation seems to have been true only in the case of Fisher, More having been guilty of no more than an imprudent correspondence with the visionary. It proved, however, the ruin of both.—J. S., G.

* BARTON, William P. C., was professor of botany in Philadelphia, and published in 1817 the "Materia Medica of the United States;" and from 1818 to 1824, a compendium of the "Flora of Philadelphia," and a "Flora of North America."

BARTRAM, John, an American naturalist of some celebrity, who flourished in the eighteenth century. He was the son of a rich quaker in Pennsylvania, and travelled through various parts of North America, with the view of prosecuting natural history. In 1765 and 1766 he visited Florida. The results of his observations were published. He was a correspondent of Linnæus, who named the genus of mosses Bartramia in honour of him. His works are—"Observations on the Inhabitants and Products of North America," and "Description of Florida." He notices in the latter work, for the first time, the plant called Illicium Floridanum.—J. H. B.

BARTRAM, William, son of the preceding, was born about 1739. He early imbibed his father's tastes for botanical research, and accompanied him on his travels. In 1771 he began a scientific examination of Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas, the result of which was published in 1791, and an English edition in the following year. He also wrote an American Ornithology. Died in 1823.—J. B.

BARTSCH, John, a Dutch physician, lived about the first half of the eighteenth century. He was a friend of Linnæus and Bœrhaave, who sent him to Surinam to examine the natural products of the country. He died there from the effects of the climate. Linnæus named the genus Bartsia, one of the Scrophulariaceæ, after him.—J. H. B.

BARUCCO, Giacomo, an Italian painter of the Venetian school, especially an imitator of Palma the Younger. He flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was a native of Brescia, in which place the greatest number of his works is to be seen.—R. M.

BARUCH (*Blessed*), the friend and amanuensis of Jeremiah, and the supposed author of a book of the Apocrypha which bears his name, was of a noble family belonging to the tribe of Judah. He accompanied the prophet into Egypt in the eleventh year of Zedekiah's reign, after which we find no further mention of him in scripture.—J. S., G.

* BARUZZI, Cavalier Cincinnato, one of the most distinguished sculptors of the day in Italy, is a native of Bologna, and a pupil of Canova, with whom he remained until the death of that great artist, whose group of the "Pietà" he was appointed to finish. Baruzzi has especially distinguished himself in the treatment of female figures, of which he has produced a very large number, all impressed more or less with the characteristic grace of his master. Three casts in the crystal palace at Sydenham, and several marbles in the Chatsworth gallery, are good instances of the superior merit of this eminent sculptor.—R. M.

BARWICK, Pierre, a physician, born in the year 1619, at Wetherstack in Westmoreland, and died in London in 1705. He studied at the university of Cambridge, and was physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. He has written a "Defence of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood by Harvey;" and a "Life of John Barwick," his brother, written in Latin, 1721, in 8vo. We also owe to Barwick a book entitled "De iis quæ Medicorum Animos Exagitant," London, 1671, 4to.—E. L.

BASAITI, Marco, an Italian painter of the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was of a Greek family established in Friuli, and studied at Venice, where he spent the greatest part of his life in constant rivalry with Giovanni Bellini. His works are remarkable for spirit in the conception, for skilful arrangement in the composition, and excellent design in the execution. His colour, however, although harmonious and fresh, was sometimes feeble and uncertain. The "Saviour at the Mount of Olives," the "St. Peter" at Venice (of which a repetition is now at Vienna), and the "Assumption" at Murano, are considered to be his masterpieces.—R. M.

BASEDOW, Johann Bernhard, a celebrated German educational reformer, was born at Hamburg, 2nd September, 1723. He attended first the Johanneum in his native town, and then the university of Leipzig. In 1753 he was appointed to a mastership in the academy of Soroe, Zealand, where he, however, soon displayed violent heterodox opinions, and, therefore, was removed to the gymnasium of Altona (1761). We learn from Goethe, with whom he afterwards (1774) became intimately acquainted, and who in his Dichtung und Wahrheit, has given a highly graphic sketch of "Vater Basedow," that he not only was a staunch unitarian, but also used to denounce baptism as a useless custom, and, altogether, by his unbelief gave great offence to all religious people. Inflamed by the Emile, he resolved upon realizing Rousseau's educational ideas, and upon improving the pedantic and inefficient system of tuition then prevailing at the German schools, by a more natural and practical way of imparting knowledge. In imitation of the celebrated Amos Comenius, whose Orbis Pictus had exercised a beneficial and lasting influence upon education, he published in 1771 his "Elementarwerk" in three languages, adorned with one hundred illustrations by Chodowiecki. By these illustrations, the senses of the children were to be worked upon; the languages, dead and living, were to be acquired, not in a grammatical, but rather a conversational way; and the children, by being made acquainted with foreign languages, scenes, customs, dresses, &c., were to be made practical people and true citizens of the world. Basedow resigned his place, and travelled in order to collect funds for the carrying out of his schemes. By the invitation of Francis, prince of Anhalt-Dessau, a high-minded patron of learning and the fine arts, he went to Dessau, where in 1774 he opened a model school, called the Philanthropinum. Assisted by eminent teachers, such as Wolke, Campe, Kolbe, Olivier,

Gutsmuths, Salzmann, and others, Basedow soon attracted general attention by the results of his method, and gathered a host of followers (philanthropists) around him. On the other hand, Basedow and his system cannot be entirely freed from the reproach of shallowness, free-thinking, and want of real learning. The Philanthropinum itself prospered only for a short period, and there is no doubt that the restlessness of its founder, and his haughty, unruly, and quarrelsome temper, were amongst the chief causes of its speedy decay. After having given rise to many similar institutions, of which, however, only that founded by Salzmann at Schnepfenthal, near Gotha, is still flourishing, it was dissolved in 1793. Basedow had left it already in 1778, and after several changes of residence, had died at Magdeburg, 25th July, 1790. Amongst Basedow's numerous writings may be quoted, "Praktische Philosophie für alle Stände;" "Philalethie, Neue Aussichten in die Wahrheiten und Religion der Vernunft;" "Theoretisches System der gesunden Vernunft;" "Examen in der allernatürlichsten Religion;" "Einer Philadelphischen Gesellschaft Gesangbuch für Christen und für philosophische Christgenossen;" and "Jesus Christus die grosse Christenwelt und die kleine Auswahl," &c.—K. E.

BASELLI, Benedetto, an Italian physician and surgeon, born at San-Pellegrino, in the middle of the sixteenth century, and died May 17, 1621. He studied medicine at Padua under Jerome Massuria, Fabricius d'Aquapendente, and Campo-Longo. In 1594 he applied for admission to the college of physicians of his own country; but they refused him, on account of his practising surgery. The old physicians regarded this art as beneath them. It was in order to combat this prejudice that Baselli wrote the work: "Apologiæ, qua pro chirurgiæ Nobilitate Chirurgi strenue Pugnantur, Libri Tres," Bergamo, 1604, 4to.—E. L.

BASHAW, Edward, an English nonconformist of the 17th century, held a living at Exeter. He died in Newgate in 1671, having been imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. His principal performance was a "Dissertation against the Socinians."

BASHKIN, Matvaei Semenov, a heretic of the middle of the sixteenth century, who promulgated at Moscow, in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, a system of doctrine compounded in about equal parts of Arianism and Socinianism. He was imprisoned by Ivan, but gave up the names of his associates, and escaped with a short term of confinement.

BASIL, called also ASCHOLIUS or ACHOLIUS, bishop of Thessalonica in the reign of Theodosius, whom he baptized in 300. St. Ambrose honoured him with a particular friendship. He was present at the council of Constantinople in 381, and at that of Rome in the year following.

BASIL I., surnamed the Macedonian, emperor of the East, born at the town of Macedonia, near Adrianople, in 813; died in 886. He embraced the profession of arms, but, as his parents were very poor, it is probable that he entered the army as a common soldier. He was made prisoner by the Bulgarians; but having made his escape, he came to Constantinople, with nothing but his wallet and his staff. Here he had the good fortune to attract the notice of the Emperor Michael, who made him first his equerry, then his grand chamberlain, and finally, his partner in the empire. Basil laboured to persuade Michael to renounce certain excesses to which he was addicted; but Michael, indignant at finding a censor in the man whom he had raised to the purple, resolved to put him to death. In this, however, he was anticipated by Basil; who thus, from 867, was sole occupant of the throne. After a reign of nineteen years, he was killed in the chase by a stag.—G. M.

BASIL II., emperor of the East, born in 956; died in 1025. He succeeded John Zimisces in 976. His brother Constantine, who was associated with him in the empire, was a person destitute of talents and virtue, and enjoyed no authority; while Basil, on the other hand, was a man of active bravery, though no friend to letters. During his reign several revolts occurred, which he promptly suppressed. In 1014 he turned his arms against the Bulgarians, whom he defeated; having slain, in one day, five thousand men, and taken fifteen thousand prisoners. He subsequently vanquished the Saracens, who had made inroads upon his territory. In all his expeditions he was equally successful, and he reigned longer than any of his predecessors.—G. M.

BASIL, prince of Moldavia in the seventeenth century. He was deposed by his subjects, with the assistance of Stephen XII., surnamed the Fat.

BASIL, surnamed the Hawk, lived in the tenth century. His origin is obscure; but in 959 he was engaged in a plot against the life of Romain the Young, who had succeeded his father Constantine in the empire. The plot was discovered, and Basil, who was found to be labouring under mental aberration, was consigned to the isle of Proconnesus.

BASIL, Saint, the Great, was born at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, A.D. 329. Many of the circumstances connected with his parentage, the place of his birth, and his education, have given rise to considerable discussion. The Magdeburg centuriators, who wrote in the sixteenth century, assert that his father was a bishop; other writers say that he was a priest. Whatever weight is due to these several statements, these assertions show that the doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy was very far from being generally received in the fourth century. In early youth Basil received a pious education under the care of his mother Emmelia, and his grandmother Macrina. The latter had been under the instruction of Gregory Thaumaturgus, bishop of Neocæsarea, and had suffered for the truth's sake in the days of persecution. On leaving his parental roof, he went to Cæsarea in Palestine, where he became acquainted with Gregory Nazianzen, after which he removed to Constantinople. Thence he proceeded to Athens, where, on meeting again with Gregory, the two friends became united in one heart and one soul. Upon his father's decease, Basil practised at Cæsarea with considerable success in forensic causes. So little, however, was the satisfaction he felt from the study of rhetoric, and so ensnaring his celebrity was considered to be, that he resolved to withdraw from the secular profession, and to give himself up to the study of the holy scriptures. At this period (357), when he arrived at manhood, he was baptized by Dianius, bishop of Cæsarea, who afterwards admitted him to the office of a deacon. Among his instructors was Libanius, the most celebrated sophist and eloquent orator of the age; who gave lessons in the art of rhetoric and declamation at Constantinople, Athens, and during the remainder of his life at Antioch. The friendship which was thus formed between the teacher and the pupil was maintained to the end of life, though Libanius never professed the principles of the christian faith.

Saint Basil now resolved to retire, as much as possible, from the world; to this he was instigated by the sudden death of his brother Naucratius, at the age of twenty-one. With the view of perfecting himself in ascetic discipline, Basil travelled over Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and at length he settled in Pontus, near Ibora, where his mother and sister had formed a convent of nuns. Here he was joined by Gregory Nazianzen; the two friends took Origen as their guide in the interpretation of scripture, and extracted from his writings replies to the more difficult questions in theology; some of which are extant under the title of "Philocalia." At this time the Ascetica were written, or rather such of these treatises as had been correctly ascribed to him. Saint Basil was not happy in these solitudes. His peace was disturbed by the discovery that his friend Eustathius of Sebaste, had espoused the doctrines of Arius. In other respects, he seems to have been far from realizing the objects he desired, for he candidly admitted that, while he had fled from many evils, he had not been able to fly from himself, so that he enjoyed no great advantage from his solitude. On his return from his travels he was made reader in the church of Cæsarea; we have no certain account of his admission to the ministry, except that while he was still a deacon, he attended Basil of Ancyra to the synod of Constantinople in 359, when he took part against the Anomœans or Heterousians, who maintained that the Son was not of the same essence with the Father. Dianius, the bishop of Cæsarea, who was noted as an Arian, sought for Basil's spiritual advice and comfort on the bed of death. When, however, the see became vacant, the popular party, as at Milan in the case of Ambrose, raised to the office of bishop, Eusebius, an unbaptized layman; and the prelates yielding to the violence of the people, confirmed the election. This appointment gave rise to considerable disturbances, for Eusebius, who had previously occupied the civil tribunal, was but little versed in the controversies of the age. To prevent an open rupture Basil, with the monks over whom he presided, withdrew to the wilder parts of Pontus, until the church at Cæsarea, with the consent of the bishop, called for his return, after some negotiations in which Gregory Nazianzen acted as mediator. Eusebius, it is said, governed the people, but Basil,

who was now admitted to the order of the priesthood, governed Eusebius.

During this temporary retirement from Cæsarea, Basil sought out for his followers a sequestered spot, where the foot of man had never trodden, and formed them into a community, with regular rules and canons. This was the origin of monastic discipline in the eastern church, as previously to this hermits and anchorites lived by themselves in solitary places; from this period we meet with monasteries in the neighbourhood of large cities, and from these regulations of Basil, the several constitutions of religious orders take their rise. While he was thus employed, the inhabitants of Neocæsarea wished to appoint him bishop, as successor to Musonius; but the Sabellian faction strongly opposed his election, and assailed his character with the charge of making innovations in matters of religion, the establishment of monasticism, and the introduction of a new mode of singing psalms. Such charges as these are a satisfactory testimony to his piety and zeal, as they show that his bitterest adversaries had nothing worse to bring against him.

From the peculiar position which Basil held at Cæsarea, we cannot be surprised to hear that Eusebius regarded him with jealousy. His instancy in the work of the ministry, and the reputation he enjoyed with the people, gave offence to the bishop, who felt himself but a novice. Basil found it, therefore, expedient to retire again to Pontus for a season, till the displeasure of Eusebius wore off. In 364 a semi-Arian synod was held at Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont, with the proceedings of which Basil is connected, though he was not present. Some of the bishops who took part in the deliberations of this council, invited Basil to meet them at Eusinoe, as they were on their road to Lampsacus, that they might have his opinion on the matters which came under debate. In the year 368, a great dearth came over the whole country of Cappadocia, which excited the sympathies and called forth the energies of Basil to supply the necessities of those who were ready to perish. For this purpose he sold the possessions which he had received on the death of his mother; by his urgent appeals he prevailed upon the wealthy to give of their abundance, and then discharged the humblest offices in dealing out bread to the hungry.

On the death of Eusebius in 370, Basil was appointed his successor, chiefly through the weight and influence of the venerable prelate of Nazianzen, the father of his friend Gregory. His labours on attaining the archiepiscopal see were directed to the securing the peace of the church, which was disturbed not merely by Arianism, but by the violent expressions and indiscriminate language of some who maintained the orthodox faith. In his letters we have notices of many laws which he made for regulating social life, and for restraining unlawful marriages. In 372 Valens came to Cæsarea to carry out the design he had long formed, of bringing over the East to the reception of Arian tenets. Basil had already repelled the advances of Modestus the prefect, when he visited him with the same object, and attempted to draw him from the faith by promising him the emperor's assistance in the event of the see becoming vacant. The prefect expressed his surprise that Basil should presume to oppose the wishes of the emperor, when so many others had yielded to his will. To this the saint replied, that christianity was to be measured, not by dignity of persons, but by soundness of faith. When, too, he was assailed by threats, and the prospect of confiscation, exile, and death, his answer was, "He who has but a few books and a wretched garment, can suffer nothing from confiscation; banishment was nothing to one to whom all places were alike; and torture could not be inflicted where there was not a body to bear them. By putting me to death you would confer on me a benefit, for you would send me earlier to my rest." From the account which Modestus gave, Valens learnt that neither threats nor promises could avail with Basil, and having the generosity to admire virtue in an enemy, he commanded all rigorous proceedings to be stayed. On visiting Cæsarea, the emperor endeavoured to gain the good opinion of the archbishop by a devout attendance at public worship, though the Arian prelates warmly advocated the banishment of Basil. The cause of orthodoxy, as the story goes, was at this time supported by various signs and wonders. The Arian prelates had, as they thought, prevailed on the emperor to banish the archbishop. Every preparation was made, and the chariot was ready to convey him into exile; but when the warrant was brought for the emperor to sign, consternation seized upon his mind, and he tore the warrant in pieces. Galates, the emperor's son, was seized with a malignant fever, which abated as soon as the archbishop entered the house; but when the emperor would not adopt Basil's faith he attended no longer, and the Arian bishops were called in, but the child died. Nor was it only from the emperor that troubles came upon Basil; Eusebius, the governor of the province, and uncle to the empress, brought a scandalous charge against him respecting a lady of rank and fortune, who had taken sanctuary in his church. On this occasion the indignation of the people was roused in defence of their pastor, and the governor would have been torn in pieces by an irritated mob, if Basil had not devised means to pacify their wrath and divert their rage.

Many serious abuses had crept into the diocese, which Basil laboured to remove. As the officers of the church were exempt from the necessity of bearing arms, some sought for admission to the lower ranks of the ministry that they might avoid military service. The facility with which the chorepiscopi or suffragan bishops admitted candidates to the inferior orders of the ministry, on the testimony of presbyters and deacons without due examination and inquiry, opened a wide door for this abuse. It is painful to find that some of these suffragan bishops were charged with receiving money from applicants for ordination, and that they endeavoured to shelter themselves under the plea that the money was received after the imposition of hands. It would be tedious to relate how much Basil suffered from the strife of tongues, or how his own peace was disturbed by the dissensions which prevailed in other churches. The people of Antioch, harassed by persecution from the Arian party, and torn by intestine divisions, called forth a large measure of his sympathy. A lamentable account is given of their state in a letter drawn up by Meletius, the rightful bishop, subscribed by Basil and other prelates, wherein are details of public assemblies being dispersed, of heresy prosperous, of Arianism triumphant. This letter was directed to the bishops of Italy and France, appealing to them for sympathy, assistance, and advice. These, however, did not care to interfere; so that Basil complained of the pride and superciliousness of the West. Equally distressing was the charge brought by Eustathius against Basil, of unsoundness in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The only ground for this was, that the archbishop did not uniformly adopt the same form of words in the doxology at the end of his sermons, and employed some novel expressions which were said to be inconsistent with orthodoxy. The outcry to which this report gave occasion, induced the patriarch frequently to preach on the doctrine of the Trinity, and to write his treatise "De Spiritu Sancto."

A coolness arose between Basil and his friend Gregory Nazianzen, which has been the subject of great misrepresentation. Gibbon states, that the first favour which Basil, after his elevation to the bishopric, "condescended to bestow on his friend was received, and perhaps was intended, as a cruel insult. Basil appointed his friend to the bishopric of Sasima, which is described as a wretched village, without water, without verdure, without society." It is clear that Gregory was not pleased with this sphere of labour; but there is no evidence to show that Basil intended in any way to cast a slight on the merits and services of his friend. The influence which Basil acquired was seen in the large sums placed at his disposal for the relief of the needy. With these he founded a magnificent hospital, called afterwards the Basileas, in which every description of human misery, including the unhappy class of lepers, received relief. There was one feature in this noble institution, for which it is worthy to be had in special remembrance. Spacious workshops were provided for every kind of handicraft, and all the inmates took part in supporting the institution of which they were members.

When Basil had occupied the see of Cæsarea a little more than eight years, his feeble frame gave symptoms of approaching dissolution. Before his departure, he collected his remaining strength, and ordained some of his disciples to succeed him in the see. When this was done, he breathed his last with the divine ejaculation, "Into thine hands I commend my spirit." The esteem in which he was held was evinced by the number that attended his funeral; Jews as well as gentiles took part in his obsequies, and mourned their loss. The date of his death is generally fixed at January 1, 379, at the age of fifty; but from the repeated instances in which Basil speaks of himself as advanced in years, we may reasonably give credit to those who refer his death to a later period. Saint Basil holds an eminent

place for the possession of great natural talents, improved by all the advantages of education, cultivated with commendable industry, and heightened by large experience. He was learned in all the literary lore of the philosophers, and the study of the holy scriptures; his style of writing is admirable, perspicuous, and powerful, flowing with unaffected grace and natural sweetness. Photius gives him the preference over all the Greek fathers in respect of style, which, from the elegance of his language, rendered his writings very difficult to be translated into Latin. Yet though his affections were set on things above, we cannot but lament the influence of his degrading example in encouraging the puerile observances of superstition. His attention to the sons of want, is a striking proof of his practical piety; but what shall we say of his will-worship in kissing the most loathsome wounds? In his younger days he was of a fresh and florid complexion, of a healthy constitution and vigorous habit; but by excessive fasting and abstinence, combined with the effects of study and constant turmoil, he became the subject of habitual weakness, the victim of premature decay. Such, however, was the veneration in which he was held, and such the temper of the age, that many affected his bodily infirmities, and sought to share the honour paid to the saint by a servile imitation of his taciturn habits, neglected beard, sordid apparel, and sparing diet. His works are very voluminous; the best edition is that of the learned Benedictine, Julian Garnier, Paris, 1721, 1730, which was reprinted in 1839.—W. W.

BASILE DE SOISSONS, a French capuchin, missionary of his order in England in the first half of the seventeenth century. He wrote several controversial treatises, the principal of which is entitled "Defense Invincible de la Presence réelle de J. C. en l'Eucharistie," &c., Paris, 1676.

BASILETTI, LUIGI, an Italian painter of modern times, a native of Brescia, where he died about 1845. He studied at Rome, and treated history, portrait and landscape painting, with equal success; nor was he unacquainted with architectural doctrines. Landscape, however, is the branch in which he deserved most praise. Basiletti, an ardent lover of art generally, fostered with unremitting perseverance the excavations going on in his native town, until the efforts were crowned by the discovery of the famed temple, and bronze statue of Victory.—R. M.

BASILIDES, a famous gnostic, who lived and taught in Egypt during the first half of the second century. Nothing is certainly known of his early life, or of the place of his birth. His writings are also lost, fragments only being preserved in the books of his opponents, such as Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Irenæus, and Epiphanius. He held the dualist notion of two primitive principles, one of good or of light, and another of evil or of darkness, who ruled especially over the world of matter. The good principle, or being, with his seven æons or emanations, formed the Ogdoad. From each of these sprang other emanations, making the number of 365, and forming the worlds or heavens symbolized in the Greek term αβραξας. The tenth æon of the last or lowest heaven made this world according to God's design, but owing to his stupidity, not according to God's eternal laws. To help men placed so unfortunately, the first-born æon was commissioned, and he was united to the man Jesus at his baptism. Man is purified from the defiling contact of matter through a long process of spiritual ascension, till he arrive at highest union with the kingdom of light. Basilides is supposed to have died about the year 130.—*Matter. Hist. Critique du Gnosticisme—Herzog. Ritter. &c.*—J. E.

BASILIANUS, Roman governor of the province of Egypt about the year 213. At the time of the murder of Caracalla, and the accession of Macrinus, the latter intrusted Basilianus with the command of the prætorians.

BASILISCUS, emperor of the East, brother of Verina, wife of Leo I.; died in 477. In 468, during the reign of Leo I., Basiliscus was intrusted with the conduct of the war against Genseric, who had rendered himself master of Africa; but having been corrupted by the Arians with a promise of the empire, he betrayed his trust, and allowed time to the Vandal king to collect troops, and to organize a fleet, by which the ships of the Romans were burned or dispersed. Basiliscus was obliged to conceal himself until his sister had propitiated her husband, the Emperor Leo; but after his death in 474, Basiliscus usurped the empire. It was, however, claimed two years afterwards by Zeno the Isaurian, the legitimate emperor, who came to Constantinople with a large army, and gave battle to the usurper. Basiliscus was defeated, and, with his wife and children, shut up by order of Zeno in a tower in the castle of Cappadocia, where they were left to die of cold and hunger.—G. M.

BASILIUS, a Bulgarian monk and physician, who lived in the twelfth century, and founded the sect of the Bogomiles, a name signifying "God be merciful unto us." His doctrine was a combination of the old Gnostic and Manichean tenets. He was arraigned before a council called by the Emperor Alexis Comnenus, and sentenced to the flames in 1118.

BASILUS, the name of one branch of an ancient Roman family, the Minucius, the most noteworthy of whom were the following:—

BASILUS MINUCIUS, a military tribune, lived about the year 86 B.C. He took part under Sylla in the war against Archelaus, general of Mithridates.

BASILUS MINUCIUS, of whom little is known, except that he became infamous by his depredations, and that his tomb has been discovered in the Appian way.

BASILUS MINUCIUS, L., called also SATRIUS, lived about 54–44 B.C. He is mentioned by Cæsar as having assisted in the war against Ambiorix. He took part in the assassination of Cæsar; and the following year, was put to death by his own slaves, one of whom he had inhumanly scourged.—G. M.

BASIN, THOMAS, bishop of Lisieur, born 1402. When this city was besieged by the French troops in order to rescue it from the English, then masters of Normandy, Bishop Basin, with remarkable ability, prepared the terms of a capitulation, which met with the approbation of both parties, and the treaty itself became the model adopted by the different episcopal sees of the province placed in the like straits. The bishop's conduct raised him greatly in the favour of the French monarch, Charles VII. As soon as the latter became master of Normandy, he employed Basin to draw up a memoir in vindication of the memory of Joan of Arc, and it is on this work that his reputation as a contributor to French history chiefly rests. The dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., when intriguing against his father, endeavoured to win over the bishop to his designs; failing in which, this vindictive prince marked him out for vengeance. Obliged to fly and wander from place to place, he at length yielded to the prayers of his relatives to resign his bishopric, and trust to the promised favour of Louis, which the latter, with his usual duplicity, failed to observe. David, bishop of Utrecht, opened an asylum to the persecuted prelate, whom he appointed coadjutor of his diocese till his death on the 30th December, 1491. Besides his memoirs in justification of the Maid of Orleans, he left histories of Charles VII. and Louis XI., under the name of Amelgard, priest of Liege, of much interest.—J. F. C.

BASINE or BAZINE, wife of Childeric I., and mother of Clovis, lived about the middle of the fifth century. She had been the wife of the king of the Thuringians; but, deserting her husband, had fled to Childeric, who married her.

BASING or BASINGSTOKE, JOHN, an English divine and philologist, archdeacon of Leicester in the first half of the thirteenth century. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, whence he journeyed to Athens, in order to increase his acquaintance with the Greek language. He translated a Greek grammar into Latin, and wrote several theological treatises, one of which is entitled "De Concordia Evangeliorum." Died 1252.—J. S., G.

BASIRE, CLAUDE, a member of the French convention, born at Dijon in 1764; died 3d April, 1794. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was at first named member of the directory for the district of Cordeliers, and afterwards deputy from the Côte-d'Or to the legislative assembly He ranged himself among the Montagnards, demanded the punishment of death upon every one who should propose to create a hereditary and individual authority, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He took an active part in public affairs up to the 16th January, 1794, when he was arrested on a charge of corruption in the office of secretary to the convention, to which he had the year before been appointed. On the 3rd April he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, by whom he was condemned to death. The sentence was executed the same day.—G. M.

BASIRE, JAMES, an English engraver of the eighteeenth century, the son and pupil of Isaac Basire, also an engraver, but of less note. He earned considerable fame, especially by the reproduction of subjects from the English masters. The dates of this artist are differently given. Some biographers mark his life as between 1740 and 1780; others between 1730 and 1802.

His son, bearing the same name, continued the paternal career with success, and died in 1822, having executed many plates for several learned societies of London.—R. M.

BASIRE, Isaac, an English theologian, author of "Diatribus de Antiqua Ecclesiæ Britannicæ Libertate," and of "A History of Presbyterianism in England and Scotland," was born in the island of Jersey in 1607. He held various benefices till about the year 1640, when he was appointed chaplain to Charles I. After the surrender of Oxford, where he had taken shelter with the king, he quitted England, travelled through the Morea, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, and finally settled in Transylvania, where he was made professor of theology in the university of Weissemburg by Prince George Ragotzi II. The news of the Restoration caused him to return to England, and he again became king's chaplain. Died in 1676.—J. S., G.

BASKERVILLE, John, the famous printer, was born in 1706, at Wolverley in Worcestershire. We find him at the age of twenty keeping a writing-school in Birmingham, and afterwards, as a japanner, displaying peculiar taste and skill in that branch of business, and by it acquiring considerable wealth. He built a handsome house, and paraded a costly equipage. In 1750 he turned his attention to printing and letter-founding. Caslon had previously effected some improvements on the Dutch types, but Baskerville excelled him in the form, elegance, and sharpness which he gave to the letters. In 1756 appeared his first book, a quarto Virgil, and others followed in rapid succession. By his taste and ingenuity, he brought the art of printing to a degree of perfection never before attained in this country. His endeavours did not, however, bring him much compensation. He spent £600 before he could produce one letter to please him, and he spent thousands more before he got any profitable returns. He latterly wished to get quit of the printing business altogether; and after his death his types could not find a market in this country, but were sold to a literary society in Paris for £3700. Baskerville died without children, January 8, 1775. In his will, executed two years before, he avows his disbelief of christianity, nay, his contempt for it. According to the instructions contained in the same curious document, he was buried under a windmill in his own garden. His dwelling-house was destroyed in the riots of 1791. Baskerville was vain and somewhat peevish, fond of gold lace on his dress, and of driving a beautiful carriage, each pannel of which was a separate picture executed by himself as a japanner. His editions of several of the classics and many English works, such as a folio Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, Newton's Milton, and Congreve's works, are still prized for their beautiful typography.—J. E.

BASMAISON, Pougnet Jean de, a French lawyer, born at Riom in the sixteenth century. He enjoyed much consideration, and was twice deputed to wait on Henry III., relative to the affairs of his province. He is the author of some legal tracts.

BASNAGE, the name of a distinguished protestant family of France of high social rank, and which produced many men of eminence as scholars, lawyers, and divines:—

Basnage, Benjamin, was born at Charenton in Normandy in 1580. His father had been a refugee in England; had preached for some years in Norwich; and at the time of his son's birth was minister at Charenton. Benjamin succeeded him in this charge, which he continued to fill for the long period of fifty-one years; during the whole of which time he took an active part in the public business of the protestant church of France. He was the author of a valuable work, entitled "Traité de l'Eglise." He died in 1652.

Basnage, Antoine, eldest son of Benjamin, was born in 1610, and became pastor of Bayeux. He suffered imprisonment for some time at Havre de Grace, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and at length escaped to Holland, where he died in 1691, as pastor in Zutphen.

Basnage de Flottemanville, Samuel, son of Antoine, was born at Bayeux in 1638, and was educated, as so many of his ancestors had been, for the Huguenot ministry. He accompanied his father in his flight to Holland, and succeeded him in his charge at Zutphen, where he died in 1721. He distinguished himself by his learning, and by the acuteness of his critical researches in the history of the church. He wrote an important work, "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis Exercitationes Historico-criticæ," Traject. 1692, in which he pointed out many errors in the Annales of Baronius. Another of his works was entitled "Annales Politico-ecclesiastici annorum DCXLV a Cæsare Augusto usque ad Phocam," Roterod., 1706, embracing similar corrections of Baronius. These works were not merely polemical; they had a positive value which is still recognized. He wrote, also, an ethical treatise, "Morale Théologique et Politique sur les Vertus et les Vices de l'Homme," 1703.

Basnage du Fraquenay, Henri, a younger son of Benjamin, was born at St. Mare in Lower Normandy in 1615, and rose to be one of the most eminent lawyers in France. He was admitted an advocate of the parliament of Normandy in 1636, and was engaged in almost every important cause. After honourably maintaining his position in the midst of the persecution which drove so many of his family from France, he died, 20th October, 1695. His complete works were republished at Rouen in 1709, and again in 1776.

Basnage de Beauval, Jacques, the most eminent writer of his family, was the oldest son of Henri, and was born at Rouen, 8th August, 1653. Destined for the protestant ministry, he studied at Saumur, Geneva, and Sedan, and succeeded Stephen le Moine as pastor in Rouen, in his twenty-third year. He devoted his subsequent studies chiefly to ecclesiastical history. In 1685 he fled to Holland, where he became pastor of the Walloon church of Rotterdam. In 1709 he accepted a similar charge at the Hague, where he lived on intimate terms of friendship with the grand pensionary Heinsius, Bayle, and many other distinguished statesmen and scholars. His character stood so high, even with his enemies, that he was employed by the French court to negotiate an alliance with Holland in 1717; and for his valuable services on this occasion, he was rewarded with the restoration of all his forfeited property in France. He died December 22, 1723. His great merits as a church historian are acknowledged even by Roman catholic writers. His principal works were "Histoire de la Religion des Eglises Reformées," intended as an answer to Bossuet's Histoire dés Variations, &c.; "Histoire de l'Eglise depuis Jesus Christ jusqu'à présent," Rotter., 1699, 2 vols. folio, including the earlier work before mentioned; "Histoire de la Religion des Juifs depuis J. X. jusqu'à présent pour servir de Continuation a l'Histoire de Joseph," Rotter., 1707; "Antiquités Judaiques, ou Remarques Critiques sur la République des Hebreux," 2 vols. 8vo, 1713.

Basnage, Henri de Beauval, brother of Jacques, was born at Rouen in 1656, and followed his father's profession of the law. He became an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, and fled in 1687 to Holland, where he died at the Hague in 1710. He wrote a work entitled "Tolerance des Religions," which appeared in 1684. He also edited a journal which was intended as a continuation of Bayle's Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres. It was entitled "Histoire des Ouvrages des Savants."—P. L.

BASQUE, Michael le, a celebrated captain of buccaneers, who, at the head of six hundred men, took possession of the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar in the Gulf of Venezuela. Their booty was estimated at 400,000 crowns.

BASS or BASSIUS, Henry, a German physician, born at Bremen, 1690; died in 1754. In 1713 he went to Halle, where he studied under the celebrated Hoffman. In 1715 he went to Strasburg, and two years afterwards to Bâle, where he studied particularly anatomy and surgery. Taking his degree at Halle, he was nominated, sometime after, extraordinary-professor of anatomy and surgery, a position that he filled till his death. He has written, "Disputatio de Fistula ani feliciter Curanda," Halle, 1718. Macquart translated it into French; Paris, 1759, 12mo. The author compares in it the methods adopted by the ancients with those in use at the present time, and seems to have found great uniformity between them. "Observationes Anatomico-Chrirurgico-Medicæ," Halle, 1731, 8vo: in this work the author has given several good figures and descriptions of various instruments of his own invention. "Tractatus de Morbis Venereis," Leipzig, 1764, 8vo. He has also written in German some commentaries on the surgery of Nuck, which was printed at Halle in 1728, 8vo.—E. L.

BASS, Edward, an American theologian, first bishop of Massachusetts, was born at Dorchester in 1726, and died in 1803. He enjoyed considerable celebrity as a canonist.

BASS, George, the discoverer, whose name has been given to the strait which separates Van Diemen's land from Australia. He was a surgeon in the English navy, and went to New South Wales, in company with the celebrated Flinders, seven years after the colony was founded. Having in the two previous years

made several surveying voyages along the coast southward, Bass was in 1797 sent out on a voyage of discovery, in a little whale boat, with only six of a crew. Though provisioned for only six weeks, he persevered in his expedition for eleven, and having sailed 600 miles, returned to Port Jackson with the news that Van Diemen's land was not part of New Holland, but a separate island. The discovery was confirmed in 1798, when Bass and Flinders made a voyage in company.—J. B.

BASSAL, Jean, born at Beziers in 1752, was early distinguished among the revolutionists of Paris, became curé constitutionnel of St. Louis at Versailles in 1790, and afterwards a member of the legislative assembly. In the convention he voted for the death of the king, and was made secretary to the assembly in 1794. In the same year, having been intrusted with a commission to suppress an insurrection in Jura, he fell under the suspicion of the Jacobins, but justified himself before their tribunal, and was elected president of the society. He was afterwards sent into Switzerland as a spy on the proceedings of Barthelemy, and on his return to Paris became secretary to General Championet. Died in 1802.—J. S., G.

BASSAND, Jean Baptiste, a physician, born in 1680 at Baume-les-Dames, a little town in Franche-Comté. He died at Vienna, Nov. 30, 1742. He studied medicine at Leyden under the celebrated Bœrhaave, with whom he formed a great friendship. He was appointed military surgeon in the service of Austria, and travelled over a great part of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and sent to Bœrhaave—with whom he kept up a correspondence—a great many minerals and plants. The correspondence of Bœrhaave with Bassand was published at Vienna in 1778, 8vo, from amongst the autographs preserved in the library of that city.—E. L.

BASSANI, Giovanni Battista, a musician, was born at Bologna about 1657, and died at that city in 1705. He was a pupil of Carissimi, and the master of Corelli, in whose music the influence of his style is manifest. He taught this famous artist the violin, on which instrument he was a celebrated performer. He wrote six operas, and thirty-one other works, among which were several masses, and many pieces for his instrument. He was one of the first who wrote motets for a solo voice, with violin accompaniment, and many of his compositions of this class became extremely popular; one set in particular, his Op. 8, was in great vogue in England when Hawkins wrote in 1776. He was maestro di capella of the cathedral of Bologna, and held a similar appointment at Ferrara, where he was elected member of the Accademia della Morte.—G. A. M.

BASSANO, the surname of several celebrated painters of the Venetian school, whose family name was Da Ponte. The first of them was:—

Francesco da Ponte, born at Vicenza in 1475, studied at Venice, worked at Milan and at Bassano, where he ultimately established himself; whence the surname. His imitation of the Bellinis, especially of Giovanni, during the earliest part of his career, induced the belief that he was one of their pupils, yet no positive evidence exists that this was ever the case. The "St. Bartholomew" he painted for the cathedral of Bassano is the best specimen of this early manner. It is impressed with much of the dryness of the Germanic school, but it is admirable for design and finish. His style, however, soon underwent a wholesome modification, and became more and more mellow and free. Of this period the frescos he executed in Milan, although faulty as regards shading, are a fair example. Died at Bassano, 1530.

Jacopo da Ponte, his son and pupil, born at Bassano in 1510, and commonly called Bassano the Elder, was the member of this gifted family that brought its fame to the highest climax. After having received the first artistical education from his father, he was sent to Venice to improve himself under the guidance of Bonifazio Veneziano. The peculiar habit of secretiveness of this artist, whilst at work, tried the ingenuity and patience of young Bassano very hard, but did not discourage him. Partly by making holes in the door of his master's studio, and peeping through them; partly having recourse to the easier and freer contemplation and copying of Titian's masterpieces; and lastly, from the fortunate opportunity of examining, studying, and copying Parmegiano's drawings, Jacopo, rich by his own nature in artistical elements, succeeded in forming for himself a style, which, though nearly akin to those of Titian, Bonifazio, and Tintoretto, bore always a peculiar and graceful stamp of his own individuality, most easily recognizable. This became still more evident when he, on the death of his father, was obliged to return and establish himself in his native place. It was there, at Bassano, from the beautiful spot he inhabited, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Brenta, rich in luxuriant meadows, spotted with peasants and cattle, bathed in a sea of sunlight, that he had full opportunity of studying nature, especially rustic nature, such as he, in his idiosyncrasy, preferred to all artificial display. From that time, neglecting the more pretentious branches of historical and portrait painting, in which he had shown himself equal to any of the best painters of the Venetian school of that period, he limited himself almost entirely to the reproduction of humble rural scenery, enlivened by figures and cattle, often made to illustrate scriptural subjects. In these Bassano displayed so much truth, so much graceful simplicity, combined with such a marvellous richness of colour and light, that he must be acknowledged to stand quite unique and unparalleled in it. One of the characteristics of his manner is the skilful blending of the local colours, brightened up by the boldness and liveliness of the final superposed touches. The heads of his figures, although not exhibiting any classical beauty or dignity, have a charm quite peculiar to this artist; they were generally taken from his own numerous children, whom he caused to sit in groups, out in the open air, and amidst the scenery he wanted to portray. And this, as well as all other features of his works, speaks of the homely, patriarchal life that the good-humoured painter used to lead.

The fame of his pictures became a household notion far and wide, and people used to flock to Bassano, as to a market, to purchase the familiar subjects of the jovial painter, who seemed inexhaustible in his wonderful productions. Amongst his historical masterpieces are now reckoned best the "Entombing of Christ," and the "Nativity;" amongst the portraits, that of Ariosto and Tasso; but above all, his own, surrounded by the whole of his family; but the superior specimens of the familiar style defy enumeration. This country alone possesses at least thirty-two of them, mostly in private collections.

Not a word of strife or envy pollutes the history of the life of Jacopo. Adored by his family, he was equally dear to all his friends and rivals, of whose high appreciation of him no better instance can be given than that of Paul Veronese intrusting him with the artistical education of his son, Carletto. His active and peaceful life was closed in 1592, while on a visit at Venice, when he was eighty-two years of age.

Four of his sons followed the paternal career:—

Francesco, born in Bassano in 1548, was distinguished for inventive powers, as clearly shown in his historical subjects executed at Venice, in which he vied not unsuccessfully with Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. His works, like those of his father, were justly sought for; and besides a great number for churches and palaces in the country, many were ordered for exportation. He would have reached even a greater fame had he not been afflicted by a strange melancholy and monomania that made him believe he was constantly followed and dogged by the archers of the secret tribunal. One day that this hallucination seized him, he threw himself out of a window, and was killed on the spot, being only forty-three years of age.

Giovanni Battista, also born at Bassano in 1553; died in the same place in 1613. He limited himself entirely to reproducing the works of the father and of the younger brother, Leandro.

Leandro, the cavalier, lived almost constantly at Venice, and excelled in portraits, and but for an evident tendency to mannerism, would have come nearer to his father in style and proficiency than any of his brothers. Knighted by the Doge Grimani, and appointed court-painter by Rudolph II. of Germany, he made a most brilliant career, surrounded with wealth and honours. He was passionately fond of music, and given to pomp and ostentation in the manner of his life. Although affected by a similar melancholy as his brother Francesco, by dint of activity and distractions he overcame it, so as to attain sixty-five years of age. Died in 1623.

Girolamo, Jacopo's youngest son, was born 1568; died 1622; followed painting with less energy, but often with more grace than his brothers. His style almost always recalls that of Leandro. He frequently assisted Giovanni Battista in his copies, thus promoting the extraordinary dissemination of the works of the Bassanos throughout the world.—R. M.

BASSANO, Duc de. See Maret.

BASSANTIN, James, a Scotch astronomer of the sixteenth

century, son of the laird of Bassantin, in the Merse, was born about the year 1504, and died in 1568. Educated at the university of Glasgow, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of mathematics, he afterwards taught that science and practised judicial astronomy at Paris, with a success which brought him fortune as well as fame. On his return to Scotland in 1562 he had an interview with Sir Robert Melville, to whom, by the help of the "high sciences," he is said to have predicted the impossibility of reconciling Elizabeth and Mary, and other matters of equal importance. His works were collected and published at Geneva in 1599.—J. S., G.

BASSE, William, a poet, principally known at the present time by his "Epitaph on Shakspeare," first printed in 1633 in the first edition of Dr. Donne's poems. The "Sword and Buckler," 1602, has been ascribed to him. A poem on the death of Prince Henry, son of James I., entitled "Great Brittaines Sunnes-set, bewailed with a Shower of Teares," was printed with his name at Oxford in 1613. He was also the author of a MS. collection of poems, entitled "Polyhymnia." According to Anthony Wood he was of Moreton, near Thame in Oxfordshire, and was a retainer of Lord Wenman of Thame Park. He was living in 1651, and was then an aged man; but neither the time of his birth nor death is known. There was another poet of the same name, supposed to have been his son, who was admitted a sizar of Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1629, A.B. 1632, A.M. 1636. Some of his pieces are among the MSS. in the public library, Cambridge. Isaac Walton speaks of William Basse, as one that hath made the choice songs of "The Hunter in his Career," and of "Tom of Bedlam," and many others of note. It is uncertain to which of the two these are to be ascribed.—T. F.

BASSÉE, Bonaventure de la, a capuchin, better known under the name of Louis le Pippre. He was born towards the close of the sixteenth century. Author of a work entitled "Parochianus Obediens," &c., which was the source of much controversy, the details of which are necessary to the understanding of the fifteenth of Pascal's Provincial Letters.

BASSELIN, Olivier, a popular poet, born in the Val de Vire in Normandy, the time of whose birth is not stated, but whose death is said to have taken place about 1418. That which attaches most interest to his name is its connection with the origin of that peculiarly French entertainment called the Vaudeville, to account for the origin of which name, has taxed the ingenuity of many inquirers. Basselin, who kept a mill for cloth-dressing, seems to have been a jovial genius, who composed bacchanalian songs and glees for his neighbours, which got the name of "Vaux de viles," subsequently transferred, as is supposed, to those little light dramatic pieces which, interspersed with pleasant melodies to popular airs, are called "Vaus de vile." Basselin's songs were not collected until 1610, many years after his death, and only reprinted in 1833.—J. F. C.

BASSEN, Bartholomew van, a Dutch artist, flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century in London, where he enjoyed a considerable reputation. He painted portraits (of which those of Charles I. and his queen, and of the king and queen of Bohemia at Kensington, are fair specimens), as well as interiors and familiar subjects. He also carved in ivory and wood.—R. M.

BASSENGE, Jean Nicolas, a Belgian poet, born at Liege in 1758; died in 1811. He took part in the revolt of the people of Liege in 1789.

* BASSERMANN, Frederick Daniel, a German publicist and politician, was born at Manheim in 1811. He was at first engaged in commercial pursuits, but at leisure hours devoted himself to the study of mathematics, physics, and history. He became afterwards a student at the university of Heidelberg. His first appearance in public life was in 1837, when he was elected by the people of Manheim to represent that town in the local administration. He justified their choice by contributing to various internal ameliorations; and having secured the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he was soon after called to sit in the elective chamber of Baden. Here he joined the party opposed to government, and by his zeal and talents became one of its most influential members. In 1848 he became under-secretary to the minister of the empire. His political career was cut short in 1849 by an attack of nervous disease, which disabled him from attention to public business.—G. M.

BASSETTI, the Cavalier Marco Antonio, an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1588, was first pupil of Felice Ricci (il Brusasorci) in his native place; then proceeded to Venice, where he studied under Tintoretto and Titian; and ultimately to Rome, where he remained a long time. He thus acquired a good fame, and particularly distinguished himself for breadth of style and vigour of colour, almost vieing with that of his master, Tintoretto. Died in 1630, at Verona, of the plague, caught by him whilst attending other victims of that epidemic.—R. M.

BASSEVILLE, Nicholas John de, one of the more advanced republicans of the Reign of Terror, was appointed secretary of legation at Naples, and would probably have been little known only for the manner of his death. Being at Rome on the 13th January, 1793, he was attacked by a furious mob, who pelted him with stones, from the effect of which, with a razor-cut, he died in a few hours. The convention ordered that full satisfaction should be rendered, and adopted the man's son in the name of the Republic. Basseville has left some memoirs of the Revolution.—J. F. C.

BASSEWITZ, Henry Frederick, a Russian historian, born in 1680; died in 1749. He was president of the privy council of the duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and ambassador to the court of Peter the Great. During his residence in Russia, he wrote "Historical Memoirs" of that country from 1713 to 1725.

BASSI, Ferdinand, an Italian naturalist, born at Bologna, and died 9th May, 1774. He was an extensive traveller, and made collections of plants. He read several memoirs to the Institute of Bologna. In one of these he gives an account of the Flora of the Appenines. He established the genus Ambrosinia, and published a description of it. His name was preserved by Linnæus in the genus Bassia, one of the Sapotaceæ.—J. H. B.

BASSI, Francesco, the Elder, an Italian landscape painter, born at Cremona, 1642; died 1700. He established himself at Venice, where he was nicknamed the "Cremonese of the Landscapes" (Dai Paesi). His pictures present a great variety, and are remarkable for the warm hue of the skies, the firmness of the touch, and the grace of the highly careful execution.—R. M.

* BASSI, Giovanni Battista, one of the most distinguished Italian landscape painters of the day, a native of Bologna, and working at Rome.—R. M.

BASSI, Giovanni Maria, a Bolognese sculptor at the beginning of the eighteenth century, a pupil of Gabriele Brunelli.

BASSI, Laura-Maria-Catherine, a learned Italian lady, born at Bologna in 1711; died in 1778. At the age of twenty-one she publicly maintained a philosophic thesis before the cardinals, Lambertini and Grimaldi, and received the degree of doctor. She was extensively acquainted with Greek, Latin, French, and Italian literature, nor was she less remarkable for amiability and benevolence of character.

BASSI, Ugo, a Barnabite monk, born at Cento in the Roman states in 1804, of an Italian father and Greek mother. He was much distinguished among the brethren for his extraordinary learning and talents; while the purity of his life, the goodness of his heart, and his eloquence as a preacher, made him the idol of the people. The liberality of his political opinions, however, and the boldness of his sermons rendered him obnoxious to the court of Rome, and he was sent into a sort of exile in Sicily, from which he only returned on the accession of Pius IX. in 1846. On the breaking out of the Lombard revolution in 1848, bodies of volunteers hastened from Rome to aid their fellow-countrymen in the struggle against the Austrians. Ugo Bassi was among the first who went to Treviso, where he greatly distinguished himself by his valour in battle, and his untiring services in the hospitals. On the capitulation of Treviso, Bassi went to Venice, where he fought in the ranks against her Austrian besiegers. From Venice he went to Rome, and joined the legion of General Garibaldi in the capacity of chaplain, but mingled in every engagement, and inspired even that intrepid band with greater ardour, by his fiery enthusiasm in battle, and the tender and womanly devotion with which he tended the wounded and dying. On the fall of Rome, Ugo Bassi was one of those who followed General Garibaldi when he made a last attempt to fight his way to Venice, which still held out against the Austrians. The little band was, however, dispersed and cut up by Austrian troops, and General Garibaldi himself escaped with great difficulty. Bassi was taken prisoner, carried to Bologna, and condemned to death. The ecclesiastical authorities of Bologna, far from opposing the sentence, merely stipulated, with refined cruelty, that previous to the execution of the sentence, the crown of his head and the inside of his hands, on which the oil of consecration had been

poured on the occasion of his taking orders, should be flayed. This barbarous order was accordingly executed in the chapel of the prison in such a manner as to cover the victim with blood. On the 18th of August, 1849, a little before dawn, Ugo Bassi was taken to a deserted field adjoining the cemetery of Bologna to be shot. He was pale, but firm; and while the soldiers were taking aim, he said, "I die innocent—I die for liberty,—I forgive my murderers. Viva Jesu! viva Maria! viva"—but the word Italia was lost, stifled by the bullets of the Croats. The mother of Ugo Bassi heard the fate of her son without a tear. Three times she repeated his name, and expired. Ugo Bassi was the author of a work on "The Church after the Image of Christ," and an unfinished poem called "Constantine, or the Triumph of the Cross." His talents were universal. He was an accomplished musician and composer. He wrote his own language in remarkable perfection, and was a perfect master of Latin, Greek, English, and French. He was remarkable for his personal beauty and his eloquence as an improvisatore; while his memory was so prodigious, that he is said to have been capable of reciting the whole of the Divina Commedia of Dante.—E. A. H.

BASSIANO, Ulysses, an Italian poet, born at Bologna, lived at Rome about 1549. Several of his poems are to be found in the rare work of Ubaldini.

BASSO, Antonio, a Neapolitan lawyer and poet, acted a prominent part in the revolution of 1647. He was author of some poetical works.

BASSOL, John, a distinguished Scottish schoolman, author of a work entitled "Commentaria seu Lecturæ in Quatuor Libris Sententiarum," was born in the reign of Alexander III. He studied under the famous Duns Scotus, at Oxford, and removed with him in 1304 to Paris, where he resided some time in the university. In 1313 he entered the order of the Minorites, and was sent to Rheims, where he studied medicine, and for several years taught philosophy. In 1322 he took up his residence in Mechlin, and spent the remainder of his life there, teaching theology. He died in 1347. Bassol was so famous for the order and method displayed in his prelections, that he was styled "Doctor Ordinatissimus," or the most Methodical Doctor. He was so much admired by his illustrious preceptor, Duns Scotus, that he used to say, "If only Joannes Bassiolis be present I have a sufficient auditory."—J. T.

BASSOMPIERRE, François de, marshal of France, born in Lorraine, 1579. Having distinguished himself by brilliant military services under Henry IV. and Louis XIII., he was thrown by Cardinal Richelieu into the Bastile, where he remained a prisoner during the twelve years that his great but vindictive adversary lived. His lonely imprisonment was relieved by the writing of his "Memoires," that ordinary solace of French public characters, who, when obliged from any cause to retire from the scenes of active life, turn their past career into a history of moving adventures, of which the author is the hero. If Bassompierre describes himself as the most fortunate lover, the gayest and most brilliant courtier, the wisest and wittiest of statesmen, and the finest general, as well as the finest man of his time, he does no more than give vent to his irrepressible animal spirits, in the same way that has made French memoirs of all times most agreeable, and, so far as they illustrate manners, not uninstructive reading. His allusions to his own high qualities are in a considerable degree supported by the fact, that the courageous and unscrupulous minister, who had determined to bend the factious nobility to the court, thought Bassompierre important enough to be deprived of liberty. He died in 1646, having survived his persecutor only three years.—J. F. C.

BASSOT, Jacques, an apocryphal author in the commencement of the seventeenth century. The name is remarkable on account of its having figured on the title-page of a pamphlet entitled "The true History of the Giant Teutobochus, King of the Teutoni, defeated by Marius, and buried at the Chateau Chaumont." The real author of this history was Pierre Masuyer.

BASSUS, Cneius-Aufidius-Orestes, a Roman orator and historian in the middle of the first century. He wrote a history of the wars of the Romans in Germany, and also a general history of Rome, which was continued in thirty-one books by the elder Pliny.

BASSUS, Lollius, a Greek poet, born at Smyrna, who lived in the beginning of the first century, author of ten epigrams in the Greek anthology, and a poem on the death of Germanicus.

BASSUS, Lucilius, commander of the fleets of Ravenna and Messina under Vitellius, about the year 69. He succeeded Cerealis Vitalianus in the government of Judea, and suppressed the rebellion of the Jews, which continued after the taking of Jerusalem. He was succeeded by Flavius Sylvius.

BASSUS, Pomponius, a Roman consul under Severus, in the year 211. He was, under a frivolous pretext, condemned to death by the senate, at the instigation of the Emperor Heliogabalus, who had become enamoured of his wife, and afterwards married her.—G. M.

BASSUS, Saleius, a Roman epic poet, lived in the time of Vespasian, who made him a present of five hundred thousand sesterces. Quintilian praises his poetic talent.

BAST, Lievin-Amand-Marie de, born at Ghent in 1787; died in 1832. He was conservator of the cabinet of medals at Ghent, and secretary of the college of curators.

BAST, Martin Jean de, a French theologian and antiquarian; born at Gand in 1753; died in 1825. He took an active part in the Brabantian revolution of 1789, and subsequently distinguished himself as a member of the Flemish confederation by his opposition to Austria; but after the invasion of his native district by the French, he renounced politics, and devoted himself to antiquarian studies, especially numismatics. His principal work is entitled "Recueil d'Antiquités Romaines et Gauloises trouvées dans la Flandre proprement dite," &c., 1804. Died in 1825.

BASTARD, T., or BATARD, a French botanist, who lived at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was professor of botany, and director of the garden of plants at Angers, and published an essay on the Flora of the departments of the Maine and Loire, and a notice of the plants in the garden at Angers.

BASTARD D'ESTANG, Dominique François Marie, count de, peer of France, president of the chamber to the court of cassation, grand cross of the legion of honour, born at Nogarogers, 31st October, 1783; died at Paris, 23d January, 1844. He adopted the legal profession, and early distinguished himself at the bar by his uncommon sagacity. In 1810 he was counsellor of the imperial court of Paris, and in 1815, after the second return of Louis XVIII., was named first president of the royal court of Lyons. In 1819 he was recalled to Paris, and was nominated a member of the chamber of peers. He was eminently distinguished by his prudence and sound judgment.—G. M.

BASTARO, Giuseppe del, a Roman fresco painter, flourishing about 1610, whose works at the Minerva at Rome rank him amongst the distinguished artists of that time.—R. M.

BASTE, Pierre, a French admiral, born at Bourdeaux, 21st November, 1768; died 29th January, 1814. He entered the navy in 1781, as a common mariner, and rose rapidly through all the superior grades. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Mantua and of Malta, at the battle of Aboukir, and in the expedition to San Domingo. Towards the close of his life, he was employed in the land service by Napoleon. He died of a wound which he received at the battle of Brienne.—G. M.

BASTER, Job, a Dutch botanist, was born in 1711, and died in 1775. He devoted himself to the study of natural history, and particularly to botany. He graduated at Leyden as physician in 1731. He published a work on some sea-plants and animalcules, and several memoirs in the Transactions of the Dutch academies. A genus, Basteria, is named after him.

BASTHOLM, Christian, a celebrated Danish ecclesiastic, born at Copenhagen in 1740; died in 1819. He obtained a prize at the university of Copenhagen for an essay, and wrote several works of a religious character.

BASTIAT, Frederic, a French writer on political economy, one of the leaders of the agitation for free trade, which echoed in France the more energetic movement conducted by Cobden in this country, was born at Bayonne in 1801, and died at Rome in 1850. After a visit to England in 1845, he published a translation of some of the speeches of the free traders, with an introductory account of "Cobden et la Ligue." Shortly afterwards, having removed from Mugron to Paris, he became secretary of the society, and editor of the journal founded for the propagation of free trade doctrines. In 1848-49 he was successively member of the constituent and the legislative assemblies. His principal work is entitled "Harmonies Economiques."—J. S., G.

BASTIDE, Jean-Baptiste de, born at Berlin about 1747; died in 1810. He bequeathed his manuscripts to the imperial library at Paris. He was author of several grammatical and philosophical dissertations.

BASTIDE, Jean François de, a French litterateur, born

at Marseilles in 1724; died in 1798. Among his works may be mentioned "Confessions of a Coxcomb," "Adventures of Victoire Ponty;" besides comedies, and historical tracts. His works have been severely criticised by Voltaire and others.

* BASTIDE, Jules, a living French republican of some note, was born at Paris on the 21st November, 1800. Distinguishing himself at the college Henri Quatre, and with a strong bias towards the profession of arms, he would, in the natural course of things, have entered the Ecole Polytechnique. But his mother, like the late General Cavaignac's, was a lady of stanch republican principles, and a parental veto prevented Bastide from entering the army of the Restoration. He then qualified himself for the bar; but having been compromised when a youth of nineteen, in an anti-Bourbon *émeute*, he deserted the profession of the law, and joined his friend Charles Thomas, with whom he was afterwards connected in literature and politics, as a timber merchant! In the affair of 1820 he had been wounded and imprisoned—calamities which but served to increase his republican ardour, despite, too, the pacific and purely commercial nature of his new pursuits. In 1821 he became a *carbonaro;* and up to the revolution of 1830 he was one of the most active members of the "advanced" party, which never ceased conspiring against the government of the Restoration. Bastide fought in the streets of Paris during the "three days," and helped to plant the tricolor on the Tuileries. Disgusted, like most of the ardent republicans of his party, at the restoration of royalty in the person of Louis Philippe, Bastide did not pause in his revolutionary career. He was elected successively captain and *chef d'escadron* of the artillery of the national guard; and in this capacity he acted boldly against the "throne of the barricades." He was concerned in the *émeute* of December, 1830. At the beginning of 1832 he was busily engaged in fomenting the disturbances planned at Lyons and Grenoble; and when an *émeute* broke out at the latter place, it is on record that, with singular audacity, Bastide and a solitary artilleryman took formal possession of its garrisoned citadel, and exercised for several days a usurped authority! Released, after trial for participation in this affair, he was one of the leaders in the formidable *émeute* which broke out in Paris the following June, on the occasion of the obsequies of General Lamarque, and which very nearly proved fatal to the government of July. Imprisoned in consequence, he escaped before trial, and sought an asylum in England, returning to France in 1834, under shelter of a pardon. He now, with his old friend Thomas, co-operated in the management of the democratic *National;* and after the death of Armand Carrel in a duel with M. Emile de Girardin (July, 1836), was appointed by the shareholders its editor-in-chief. Bastide's style, however, wanted the nerve of Carrel's, and he was led to invite the assistance of the fiery Armand Marrast (afterwards president of the National Assembly of 1848), whose violence raised the reputation of the journal, but by degrees estranged Bastide himself, growing more moderate with years and experience. In 1846, Bastide, accordingly, quitted the *National*, partly, it is said, indignant at the anti-religious tone of his associates; and next year he founded, in the company of M. Buchez, the *Revue Nationale*, in which hostility to the existing *régime* was blended with a religious and humanitarian sentiment. When the revolution of Feb. 1848 arrived, Bastide's old services and consistent republicanism, as well as his unblemished character and literary reputation, recommended him for employment to the higher chiefs of the new republic. His contributions to political literature had been specially noted for the knowledge of foreign affairs which they displayed. First employed under Lamartine as *secrétaire-général* of the department, he was advanced by General Cavaignac to the ministry of foreign affairs—a post, under the peculiar circumstances of France at that time, requiring great tact and temper in its occupant. In this trying position M. Bastide comported himself in a manner which has drawn a high eulogium from the marquis of Normanby, our then ambassador at Paris. On the fall of General Cavaignac (20th Dec., 1848), Bastide, with the other members of the administration, was dismissed from office, and has since lived in retirement. By his more noisy colleagues in the assembly, Bastide was often reproached for his "talent of silence," one very useful, however, in his peculiar position, and which since his withdrawal from public affairs, he has continued to display.—(Meyer: *Grosses Conversations-Lexicon;* Louis Blanc: *Histoire de dix ans;* the Marquis of Normanby: *A Year of Revolution*, London, 1857, &c. &c.)—F. E.

BASTIDE, Marc-Antoine de la, a French diplomatist, born at Milhaud, in Rouergue, about 1624; died in 1704. He came when very young to Paris, where he was placed under the protection of the celebrated financier, Fouquet. In 1672 he went to England as secretary of the embassy, and resided in London about seven years. He was subsequently intrusted with other diplomatic missions to this country. He professed protestant principles, and wrote on the catholic controversy.—G. M.

BASTIEN, Jean François, a bookseller, born in Paris, 1747; died 1824. He published editions of the works of Montaigne, Charron, Rabelais, Scarron, d'Alembert, and wrote many useful works on agriculture.

BASTIOU, Yves, a French educational writer, chaplain at the Hotel-Dieu, and afterwards at the college of Louis le Grand, died at Paris in 1814. He wrote several grammars and manuals, and a work entitled "Association aux saints anges, proposée à tous les fideles zelés pour la Gloire de Dieu," 1780.

BASTOUL, Louis, a French general, born at Monthouteux, 19th August, 1753. He entered the army in 1773, as a soldier in the regiment of Vivarais. In 1791 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant; in 1792, to that of chief of battalion; and in 1793, he was made general of brigade. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Hohenlinden, 3d December, 1800. His name is inscribed on the bronze tablets at the palace of Versailles.

BASTU, Joseph, an Italian lawyer, died in 1819, author of "Institutiones Jurium Universitatum."

BASTWICK, John, M.D., celebrated in politico-ecclesiastical history, was born in Essex in 1593, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Padua, where he took his degree. On his return to England he published a work entitled "Flagitium Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium," which led to his being cited before the high commission court, where he was fined in £1000, prohibited from practising his profession, and condemned to be imprisoned till he recanted. He lay in the Gate-house two years; and during that time wrote his "Apologeticus ad Præsules Anglicanos," which still more enraged the members of the high commission. Again brought before the court, he was fined in £5000, sentenced to the loss of his ears in the pillory, and thereafter to perpetual imprisonment in a remote part of the kingdom. He underwent his confinement first in Launceston castle, and afterwards in the Scilly islands, whence he was recalled by order of the Commons in 1640. The house voted his sentence unjust, remitted the fine, and ordered Bastwick to be paid £5000 out of the estates of his judges. He lived several years after this, and wrote with as much virulence against independency as he had formerly done against episcopacy.—J. S., G.

BATANA, Antonio, an Italian physician and botanist, as well as a divine, was a native of Rimini, and died in 1789. He was curé of his native town, and at the same time devoted much attention to botany. He published a work on Italian fungi, as well as letters on natural history.—J. H. B.

BATE, George, an English physician and historian, born at Maid's Morton, in the county of Buckingham, in 1608; took his degree at Oxford in 1637. He was in practice in that town during the sojourn of Charles I., in the course of which he was named physician to his majesty. After the king's departure, he removed to London, and was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1651, Cromwell having been taken ill in Scotland, the parliament sent Bate to attend him. He gained the favour of the protector, and was named his chief physician. Charles II. conferred on him the same dignity immediately after the Restoration, a circumstance which revived suspicions formerly current of his having poisoned the protector. He died in 1568. His "Elenchus motuum nuperorum in Anglia, simul ac juris regii et parliamentarii brevis narratio," was published in 1659; and his "Royal Apology, or Declaration of the Commons in Parliament," in 1647. An apothecary of the name of Shipton, who had prepared Bate's medicines for twenty years, published an alphabetical list of them, under the title of Pharmacopœia Bateana, 1688.—J. S., G.

BATE, John, an English divine of the beginning of the fifteenth century. He took the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and became president of the house of Carmelite friars at York. A list of his works, which range over a variety of subjects in grammar, logic, and divinity, is given by Bayle. Died in 1429.

BATELIER, Jacques le, a lawyer, lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He published commentaries on the practice of the Norman courts.

BATEMAN, James, an English botanist, who has published a splendid work in elephant folio, on the orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. The plates are coloured. The work was published in London between the years 1837 and 1843.—J. H. B.

BATEMAN, Thomas, a distinguished physician, was born in 1778, and died in 1821. He practised for many years in London, and is principally known for his work on diseases of the skin. This was published in 1817, with the title "Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases comprised in the classification of the late Dr. Wilson." The plates in this work were intended to illustrate the letterpress of a work published in 1813, entitled A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases; this work has been translated into German, Italian, and French, and subsequent editions have been published in the English language. Dr. Bateman has also the merit of having been one of the first to estimate the importance of the relation of climate and weather on disease. He published a valuable set of facts, entitled "Report on the Diseases of London, and the state of the Weather from 1804 to 1816," London, 1816. He was remarkable for his attention to the duties of his profession, and was greatly esteemed for his upright and christian character.—E. L.

BATES, Joah, the originator of the celebrated commemoration of Handel in 1784, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire in 1740, where he began his school education under the celebrated Dr. Ogden. He afterwards removed to Manchester, where he imbibed his love of music, and especially of organ-playing, from the skilful performances of old Wainwright, in the collegiate church. After residing some time at Eton, and finishing his scholastic studies at Cambridge, he was elected a fellow and tutor of King's college, which situation he resigned for the post of private secretary to the earl of Sandwich. This connection led him to pass much of his time at Hinchinbrook, Lord Sandwich's seat, where he instructed in music the unfortunate Miss Ray, so well known for the deep passion with which she inspired an unfortunate gentleman (the Rev. Mr. Hackman), and for her tragical death.

Few dilettanti musicians have ever acquired or deserved more fame for their knowledge in music, judgment, and experience in its effects, and abilities in conducting a complete orchestra and numerous band, than Mr. Bates, who, at the university of Cambridge, distinguished himself as a fine performer on the harpsichord, as well as a zealous votary of the works of Handel; and as long as he remained at college, he performed the part of Coryphœus at all public and private concerts. Before he quitted the university an organ was built for the church of his native place, Halifax; and determining that it should be opened with *eclat*, he, for the first time that any oratorio had been performed north of the Trent, attempted the Messiah. With the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Allott of Birkheaton, who had trained up the country people in his parish to sing choruses in a very superior style; and with the addition of Mr. Bates' own exertions in qualifying the singers of Halifax, the choruses were performed with a precision that astonished every one; and it was universally acknowledged by the best judges, that the Messiah had never been so well performed. The first violin, on this occasion, was taken by the afterwards celebrated astronomer, Herschel; and his profession being then music, he was immediately elected organist. The success of this undertaking inspired Mr. Bates with the idea of rescuing the compositions of old masters from oblivion, by having them executed by a numerous and select band of vocal and instrumental performers; and after being settled in London as secretary to Lord Sandwich, he had an opportunity of communicating his plan to persons of the first distinction, and the establishment of the "concerts of ancient music" in Tottenham Street was the consequence, being formed and executed entirely under Mr. Bates' direction; and as many of the works of Handel, which had not been performed for many years, and never so well as at this establishment, were revived, the number of that great and sublime composer's admirers was much increased.

After remaining some years with the earl of Sandwich, Mr. Bates was appointed commissioner of the victualling-office; and soon after he married his celebrated pupil, Miss Harrop, who had been educated under his eye from his first arrival in London. The victualling-office on Tower-hill now became the resort of persons of the highest rank; and at Mr. Bates' residence there was planned those stupendous musical performances, the commemoration of Handel in Westminster abbey and the Pantheon, which were conducted by him in a manner which will unite his name with the renown of Handel as long as so memorable an event shall remain in the records of the musical art. Soon after the commemoration, Mr. Bates was, at the demise of the king, promoted to a seat at the board of customs; but previous to his quitting the victualling-office, having officially experienced the difficulties which the capital of the kingdom often laboured under for want of flour, he projected the plan of the Albion mills; of the success of which he was so sanguine, that he vested his whole fortune, and even that of his wife, in the undertaking, to the amount of £10,000. By the conflagration which happened to this building in 1791 he was completely ruined. He submitted to this event with dignity and fortitude; but the circumstance of having involved his wife in the ruin, and sacrificed her professional acquirements without her approbation, preyed so continually on his mind as at length to produce a complaint on his chest, which finally proved fatal, and brought him to the grave the 8th of June, 1799.—(Rees' *Cyclopedia;* Cradock's *Literary Memoirs; The Harmonicon*, &c.)—E. F. R.

BATES, William, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister and writer, connected with the English presbyterians, was born in November, 1625, probably in London. He was the son of Dr. George Bates, a fellow of the London College of Physicians, and, after the Restoration, principal physician to the king. This Dr. Bates was the author of a narrative in Latin of the events of his times, entitled "Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia," a work of some value for its authentic details, and because it may be regarded as expressing the views of the royalist presbyterians concerning the principal occurrences of that memorable epoch, and the men who were the chief agents in them. William Bates was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1647, and was admitted doctor in divinity in 1660. During the Commonwealth he was probably a minister in London, as at the Restoration we find him in possession of the living of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. A royalist by education and principle, he was one of those who, after the abdication of Richard Cromwell, were zealous to bring back the exiled heir of the house of Stuart to the throne; and he laboured with Calamy, Ash, Morton, and others of the London ministers, to direct the petitions and the influence of the city upon Monk and the army, to move them to attempt this result. After the king's return, Dr. Bates was made one of his chaplains-in-ordinary, a compliment which he shared along with several other presbyterian ministers, "for the gratifying," says Baxter, "and engaging some chief presbyterians that had brought in the king;" and which was a mere compliment and nothing more; for, says the same authority, "never any of them was called to preach at court, saving Mr. Calamy, Dr. Reynolds, myself, and Dr. Spurston, each of us once; and I suppose never a man of them all ever received or expected a penny for the salary of their places." (Life, part ii., p. 229.) Sometime afterwards, when attempts were made to meet the scruples of the presbyterians, and to secure their adherence to the established church, Dr. Bates was offered the deanery of Coventry and Litchfield, which, after some hesitation, he declined. Had he accepted it, or had he remained in connection with the establishment, it was intended that he should be made a bishop; but the act of uniformity in 1662 forever cut off from him all prospects of ecclesiastical advancement, by constraining him, in obedience to the dictates of conscience, to become one of the never-to-be-forgotten two thousand ministers whom that act ejected from their livings, and sent forth to encounter privations and persecutions for their attachment to what they deemed to be truth. He preached his farewell sermon to his congregation on the 17th of August, 1662. After his ejection, he seems to have for sometime preached only occasionally. He was for many years one of the lecturers at Salters' hall, on the Tuesday mornings, when he always had numerous audiences. In the latter part of his life he resided at Hackney, and became pastor of a congregation there, which used to assemble "in a large and ancient but irregular edifice in Mare Street." Though no longer a minister of the national church, his society was sought by many eminent persons, who respected his character, appreciated his learning and abilities, and enjoyed his polished conversation and refined manners. Among the nonconformists he occupied a leading position, and on several important occasions publicly represented them. (Life, part iii., page 13.) At the Revolution he was appointed to present a congratulatory address to King William from the nonconformists of London, and on this occasion he delivered two speeches, one to the king and the other to

the queen. He frequently afterwards appeared at court, and his writings were much esteemed and read by the queen. For many years before his death, Bates suffered from bodily infirmity, his life being, to use his own expression, "like the weak light of a lamp in the open air." He was spared, however, to see his seventy-fifth year; he died on the 14th of July, 1699. His funeral sermon was preached by John Howe, who has delineated with much fullness, and in the favourable light of personal friendship, the leading features of his character. To an elegant person and dignified mien, he added mental powers of no mean order—an acute and vigorous understanding, a sound judgment, a most capacious memory, and a pleasant though never frivolous wit. His knowledge of books was immense; and many who loved not his nonconformity, frequented his society for the sake of the boundless information which he could pour forth on whatever subject was started. As a preacher he was esteemed among the best of his age. With a voice of singular sweetness and power, with the grace and dignity of manner proper to one who, to use Howe's words, was "born to stand before kings," and with a flow of copious and correct language, he delivered, unimpeded by the use of notes, discourses which brought the busy inhabitants of London "in throng-assembly to hang upon his lips," and that even on week-days and at business hours. Many of these discourses still remain; and though the quiet perusal of them in the closet hardly prompts to so enthusiastic an estimate of them as seems to have been awakened in the minds of those who heard them delivered, it may nevertheless be justly said, that neither in respect of substance nor of style are they unworthy of being placed by the side of any of the specimens of pulpit oratory which remain of that age. Dr. Bates was also the author of several theological treatises. His works have been collected in one vol. folio, London, 1700. He also edited and partly wrote "Vitæ selectorum aliquot virorum qui doctrina, dignitate aut pietate inclaruere," 4to, London, 1681.—W. L. A.

BATESON, Thomas, one of the great English madrigalian writers of the Elizabethan period. The dates of his birth and decease are unknown; but we may infer that he was a young practitioner in the art when he produced his "First set of Madrigals" in 1604, wherein he compares his compositions to "young birds feared out of the nest before they be well feathered," and hopes they will be "so shrouded" in the leaves of his patron's good liking, so that neither any "ravenous kite nor craftie fowler, any open-mouthed Momus or mere sly detractor, may devour or harm them that cannot succour or shift for themselves." In 1599, five years prior to the date of his first publication, he was appointed "Organist of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the citie of Chester," in which situation he appears to have continued until 1611. Shortly after this period he went to reside in Ireland, and in 1618 published his "Second set of Madrigals." On the title-page of this work he styles himself "Bachelor of Musick, Organist, and Master of the Children of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Trinity, Dublin, in the realm of Ireland." In the university of the latter city he is supposed to have taken his degree.—E. F. R.

BATHE, William, a learned Irishman, was born in Dublin in the year 1552. He entered into the order of the jesuits, and, leaving Ireland, travelled extensively on the continent of Europe; and finally settled in Salamanca, being appointed professor of languages in the university of that city. He published there a philological work called "Janua Linguarum." Leaving Salamanca he came to London, where he published some religious treatises, and also an "Introduction to the Art of Music." He died in London in the year 1614.—J. F. W.

BATHEM, Gerard van, of Amsterdam, a painter of landscapes and battle-scenes, was remarkable for the excellence of his design and the general tone of his pictures, although not for his colouring. His drawings were especially sought for. Died in 1691.—R. M.

BATHORY, an eminent old Transylvanian family, many members of which are sufficiently important to be mentioned. Ladislas became known towards the middle of the fifteenth century for his translation of the Bible into Hungarian.—Stephen was "Woiwode" of Transylvania, one of the heroes of the time of King Matthias Corvinus; together with Paul Kinizsy, he defeated the Turks at the battle of Kenyérmezew in 1479. After the death of his king he repudiated the claims of his illegitimate son, John Corvinus, and supported King Wladislas Jagello.—Nearly a century later, when the house of Szapolyay became extinct, his descendant, Stephen Bathory, was elected prince of Transylvania in 1571, and had to fight the pretender, Caspar Békéssy, set up against him by the court of Vienna. The pretender was defeated, and beheaded in 1575; but Prince Stephen left Transylvania the following year, being elected king of Poland. He governed that kingdom for ten years with wisdom and firmness, having to contend with the Cossacks, and with the intrigues of Ivan the Terrible, czar of Muscovy. He died in 1586.—Christopher, Stephen's brother, succeeded him as elected prince in Transylvania in 1576, and died in 1581, after having introduced the jesuits into the country.—His son Sigismund, acting by the advice of the jesuits, renounced his allegiance to the Turks, waged war against them, and resigned the principality to the Austrians in 1598, against the will of the diet of Transylvania. The result was, that the emperor met with resistance in his endeavours to occupy the country, and several years were spent in anarchy and wars between Michel, prince of Wallachia, Cardinal Andrew Bathory, the vicegerent of Sigismund, the Turks, and the Imperialists. Sigismund, repenting his abdication, returned once more to Transylvania in 1601, was defeated by the allied Austrians and Moldavians, abdicated again, and died in Bohemia in 1613, living upon a pension of the emperor.—The last of the Báthorys was Prince Gabriel, elected 1608, a sensual tyrant, oppressing the country, which rose against him repeatedly but unsuccessfully, until he was forsaken by the sultan, and murdered by his personal enemies in 1613.—F. P., L.

BATHURST, Allen, Earl, an English statesman, born at Westminster in 1684. After completing his course of study at Trinity college, Oxford, he was in 1705, when just come of age, returned member for Cirencester. In 1711 he was transferred to the house of peers, being one of twelve commoners who were raised to the peerage, for the purpose of carrying a particular measure. He took an active part in the debates of the house, and was strongly opposed to Sir Robert Walpole and the whig ministry. In 1772 he was advanced to the dignity of earl. The friendship of Lord Bathurst was cultivated by Swift, Pope, Addison, Prior, and most of the men of genius of his time. Pope addressed to him his Epistle on the Use of Riches. Stowe says of him, "This nobleman is a prodigy, for at eighty-five he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty; a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please others, beyond what I ever knew; added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling." Lord Bathurst died 16th September, 1775, in his ninety-first year.—G. M.

BATHURST, Benjamin, an English diplomatist, born in London, 14th March, 1784. In 1807 he was sent to Vienna with despatches from the English government, and mysteriously disappeared near Hamburg. No trace of him was ever discovered; but some shreds of his garments, found on the banks of the Elbe, led to the supposition that he had been assassinated.—G. M.

BATHURST, Henry, son of Allen Bathurst, and second Earl and Baron Bathurst, lord chancellor of England, born 2nd May, 1714; died in 1794. He was created Lord Apsley in 1770. He was called to the bar in 1735, and in the same year was returned member of parliament for Cirencester, which borough he continued to represent until his elevation to the bench. In 1754 he was appointed a judge in the court of common pleas—an office which he held for seventeen years. In 1770 he was appointed lord high chancellor, and took his seat in the upper house under the title of Baron Apsley of Apsley, Sussex. In 1778 finding himself no longer able to sustain the labours of his high office, he resigned the great seal, and the following year he was appointed president of the council. At the dissolution of Lord North's administration, he finally retired from public life.—G. M.

BATHURST, Henry, third Earl Bathurst, eldest son of the preceding, born 22d May, 1762; died 26th July, 1834. On reaching majority, he entered parliament as member for Cirencester, and was shortly afterwards appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1793 he was named a commissioner of the board of control, and was sworn a member of the privy council. In 1807 he was appointed president of the board of trade; and in 1809 secretary for foreign affairs. The last office he held only about two months. In 1812 he was appointed secretary for the colonies—an office which he exchanged in 1828 for that of president of the council. In 1817 he was

created a knight of the garter. In politics, Lord Bathurst was of the high tory school. He was strongly opposed to catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and every liberal measure demanded by the whig party.—G. M.

BATHURST, Ralph, physician, poet, and theologian, born in 1620 at Northampton; died in 1704. He studied at Oxford, and became a surgeon in the navy under Cromwell, and was in 1668 elected president of the Royal Society in London. After the Restoration he abandoned medicine, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He was successively chaplain to Charles II., president of Trinity college, Oxford, and dean of Wells. In 1673 he became vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford; in 1691 he refused the bishopric of Bristol. He has left some works; amongst others, "Prælectiones tres de Respiratione," Oxford, 1654. This is a very curious work; he describes respiration as a voluntary function, which depends on the action of the diaphragm and of the epigastric muscles. He supposed that the air was charged with particles which penetrate into the lungs at every breath. He was also a partisan of the doctrine of Van Hêlmont, and contended for an acid in the stomach. "News from the other World," Oxford, 1651, in 4to, is the miraculous history of one Anne Green, who was hanged at Oxford, December 14, 1650, for the crime of child-murder, and recalled to life by the aid of Bathurst and Willis, his friend. He published some Latin poems in the Analecta Musarum Anglicanarum. A collection of these works has been published under the title of "Literary Remains."—E. L.

BATHYCLES, a Greek toreutic sculptor, native of Magnesia, flourished in the sixth century B.C., and constructed for the town of Amyclœ, in the Peloponnesus, the throne for the statue of Diana, enriched with thirty-two reliefs, illustrating the fabulous history of Greece.—R. M.

BATINSCKOFF, Constantine Nikolaevitch, a distinguished Russian poet, born in Wologda in 1787, and educated at St. Petersburg. His earlier years were spent in the army, and he was sent as attaché to Naples in 1818, where he remained but a short time. His poetry, severe in style and rich in thought, forms an epoch in the history of Russian literature, from the fact that he was the first poet of note who abandoned the French classical school, which had inspired the authors of Russia from the time of Catherine II. The introduction of the new life of romanticism into Russian literature, may be dated from the appearance of the poems of Batinsckoff and Giukoffski. Batinsckoff's career had a singularly unhappy close; he died in Wologda in 1855, having been for several years in a state of derangement.—M. Q.

BATMAN, Stephen, an English divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born in 1537 at Bruton in Somersetshire, was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Parker; and after the death of that prelate became rector of Merstham and chaplain to Henry Lord Hunsdon. Of his numerous works the following are the principal—"The Travayled Pilgrim," &c., 1569; "Joyful News out of Helvetia from Theophrastus Paracelsus, declaring the ruinate Fall of the Papal Dignity," 1575; "Golden Book of the Leaden Gods," 1577; "The Doom, warning all Men to Judgment, wherein are contained all the Strange Prodigies happened in the World," &c., 1581; "Bartholomeus his Book de Proprietatibus Rerum," 1582. Died in 1587.—J. S., G.

BATON or BATTO, a Greek sculptor, recorded by Pliny as the author of two statues of Apollo and Juno, then in Rome; and also as famed for representations of athletes, hunters, and such like subjects.—R. M.

BATON (Βάτων), of Sinope, a Greek rhetorician and historian, lived about 277 B.C. Author of Περσικα—"Commentaries on the Affairs of Persia;" a "History of Athens," and other works.

BATILDA, Saint, wife of Clovis II., king of France, died in 680. She was an Anglo-Saxon by birth, and was at first a slave to a Danish nobleman. She was purchased at a trifling price by Archambaud, mayor of the French palace, and ultimately became the wife of the king. Clovis having died young, she was intrusted, during the minority of her son, Clothaire III., with the regency of the kingdom, which she governed with much wisdom and energy. In 665 she retired to the monastery of Chelles, where she spent the remainder of her life.—G. M.

BATRACHUS and SAURUS, two Spartan architects, established in Rome at the time of Augustus, erected the portico round the temple of Juno, which was afterwards named after Octavia, and upon the frieze of which they caused frogs and lizards to be carved as symbols of their names, not having been permitted to inscribe them by means of letters.—R. M.

BATSCH, Augustus Johann Georg Karl, a German naturalist, born at Jena, 28th October, 1761, and died 29th September, 1802. He was the son of an advocate of Livonia; and after studying medicine he settled as a practitioner in Weimar, where he prosecuted also natural history. From 1787 till his death he was assistant professor of natural history and medicine at Jena, and director of the society for the advancement of natural science. Gmelin has named a genus of Boraginaceæ Batschia after him. His botanical works are numerous, including "Elenchus Fungorum;" "Account of the Plants in the Jena Garden;" "Introduction to the History of Plants;" "Botanical Observations and Conversations;" "Analytical Synopsis of the Genera of Plants;" "Elements of Botany;" "Tables of Affinities of Plants." He is also the author of works on chemistry and materia medica.—J. H. B.

BATT, Barthélemy, born in Flanders, 1515; died in 1559. He was persecuted by the inquisition for having embraced Lutheranism. Author of "De Œconomia Christiana."

BATT, Charles, a Flemish physician of the sixteenth century. He was physician-in-ordinary to the town of Dordrecht in 1593 and 1598. He wrote "Livre de Médecine où sont décrites toutes les parties internes du corps humain, et leurs maladies depuis la tête jusq'àux pieds, avec la maniére de les guérir," translated from the German by Christopher Wirtsung, second edition, Dordrecht, 1593 and 1601, in folio. "Pratique de la Chirurgie," translated into French by Jacques Guillaume, Dordrecht, 1590, in folio; "La Chirurgie et toutes les œuvres d'Ambroise Paré," in twenty-eight parts, with plates of anatomy, surgical instruments, monstrosities, &c., Amsterdam, 1615, folio. The engravings are on wood and are very coarse. "Livre contenant divers secrets pour les arts et pour la médecine," Amsterdam, in 18mo; "Manuel des Chirurgiens, avec le traité d'Hippocrate sur les plaies de la tête;" and that of Guillaume Fabricius de Hilden, "Sur la brulure," Amsterdam, 1653.—E. L.

BATTAGLIA, the Italian architect who, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, designed and erected the magnificent convent of Catania in Sicily. This celebrated edifice, enriched with all that art can produce, was destroyed by an eruption of Etna in 1764.—R. M.

BATTAGLIA, Aron. See Pius IV.

BATTAGLIA, Cesare, an Italian writer, born at Milan in 1605. He was on terms of intimacy with Francis, duke of Este, and preached with success through several of the towns of Italy.

BATTEL, Andrew, an English sailor, whose adventures are related by Purchas in the second volume of his Collection on Voyages, was born in Essex about 1565. He sailed for the Rio de la Plata about 1589 on board a merchantman, which, on reaching its destination, was seized by the natives and delivered over to the Portuguese. Battel and his companions were kept in prison four months, and then transported to the Portuguese settlements in Africa. He regained his liberty early in the seventeenth century, and returned to England. The narrative of his adventures, taken from his own mouth by Purchas, is extremely curious, especially that part of it relating to his captivity in Africa.—J. S., G.

BATTELY, John, an English divine and antiquary, born in 1647 at St. Edmundsbury, was chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the living of Adesham in Kent, a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and latterly made him archdeacon of the diocese. He wrote a work on the antiquities of the Isle of Thanet, entitled "Antiquitates Rutupinæ." Died in 1708.

BATTEN, Adrien, an English church composer of some eminence in the first half of the 17th century. He was brought up in the cathedral of Winchester, under John Holmes, the organist, and in 1614 appointed vicar-choral of Westminster abbey. In 1624 he removed to St. Paul's cathedral, where he held the same office, in addition to that of organist. The name of this composer is even now well known in all our choirs, from his short, full anthem, "Deliver us, O Lord," which has continued in use up to the present day. "Batten," says Burney, "was merely a good harmonist of the old school, without adding anything to the common stock of ideas in melody or modulation with which the art was furnished long before he was born. Nor did he correct any of the errors in accent with which former times abounded." This criticism is hardly just. Batten's anthem, "Hear my prayer," for five voices, is, in point of construction

and effect, equal to most of the compositions of his time.—(Burney's *Hist. of Mus.; MS. Accounts of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.*)—E. F. R.

BATTEUX, Charles, a French author, born 6th May, 1713, near Vouziers. Appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the college of France, he commenced his literary career by a parallel between Voltaire's Henriade and Boileau's Lutrin, followed by a treatise on the fine arts, which he attempted to reduce to a common principle, that of strict imitation of nature, setting what is called realism in place of idealism. But as the end of the fine arts is to excite emotion rather than surprise, by accurate imitation of appearances, this theory of Batteux has not received more than partial favour. In 1765 appeared his "Cours de Belles-lettres," in five volumes, in which a methodical attempt was made to lay down rules for composition in prose and verse. After some translations from Latin authors, he in 1769 published a philosophical work, in two volumes, upon "First Causes and the Principle of Existence," in which he condemns the use that had been made of authority in philosophical questions, and argues in favour of direct observation of nature; a work which led, it is said, to the suppression, after his death, of the chair of philosophy in the college of France. After various treatises on poetry and the fine arts, he composed a course of studies for the military school, in forty-five volumes; and at the time of his death, was engaged in making a collection of memoirs upon the history and manners of the Chinese, which was completed afterwards by de Guignes. He died at Paris, 14th July, 1780.—J. F. C.

BATTHYANYI or BATHYANI, a noble family of Hungary, embracing among its members, princes, counts, bans of Croatia, bishops, and other high dignitaries. The first of these, Benedict Batthyani, was, at the end of the fifteenth century, treasurer of King Vladislaf II. In 1509 he was accused of treason, and thrown into prison. Of this family we notice:—

Batthyányi, Casimir, count de Németh Ujvàr, Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, born June 4, 1817, at Milan in Italy, belonged to one of the first families of Hungary. He distinguished himself at the diets of 1840 and 1843–44 by his uncompromising opposition to the Austrian schemes of centralization, and to the Austrian tariff. In 1848 he was appointed civil commissary in the counties bordering on Croatia, and displayed considerable administrative and military talent, securing the fortress of Eszek to the Hungarians, and defeating the insurgent Serbs in two engagements. At the taking of the fortress of Eszek by the Austrians in February, 1849, he succeeded in reaching Debreczen, where he was appointed minister of foreign affairs in April, after the declaration of independence. Sharing the fortunes of the government, he went to Turkey, was confined at Kiutahia, released in 1851, and died at Paris in 1854. His extensive estates were confiscated.—E. P., L.

Batthyányi, Ignatius, count de, a learned canonist, and bishop of Weissemburg in Transylvania; born 30th January, 1741; died at Carlsburg, 17th November, 1798. He studied at Prague and Vienna, and in 1781 was nominated bishop. In 1796 he founded at Carlsburg an observatory, to which he bequeathed his library, and a sum of 40,000 florins.—G. M.

Batthyányi, Louis, count de Németh Ujvàr, prime minister of Hungary, was born in 1809 at Presburg in Hungary. At sixteen he took service in the Austrian army, but left it on becoming of age, turning his restless activity to political economy and sciences. Having visited Europe and the East, he took his seat in the house of peers in 1839, and organized there a bold opposition, directed principally against the centralizing tendencies of the government. Though always in a minority, he contributed much to break down the stationary spirit of the ultra-conservative peers, assailed at that time by the house with bills reforming the tenure of land of the peasants, and securing the liberty of speech, violated by the arrest of Kossuth, and the indictment of a score of other patriots. He continued, successfully, in 1843–44, the battle for religious liberty, and thus established his position as leader of the opposition. When, in 1848, the Vienna revolution destroyed the unconstitutional administration of the Austrian empire, the relations of Hungary to the empire had likewise to be remodelled. The emperor established a Hungarian responsible ministry, formed by Count Louis Batthyányi. The programme of the opposition, which now had come into power, contained the full emancipation of the peasants; a bill was introduced making them freeholders, and abolishing all the feudal rights of the landlords, who, on the other side were compensated by the treasury. Next to it followed the abolition of the immunity of paying taxes and tolls, which was a privilege of the nobility and gentry, and the extension of the franchise. All these reforms were carried in the regular way with the greatest enthusiasm, and Hungary seemed to have a fair chance for rising high in prosperity among the nations of Europe. The imperial house, however, bent upon the unity and centralization of the empire, and therefore opposed to any national development, incited first the Serbs to rise against the Hungarians, and to claim a separate nationality, and then secretly set up Ban Jellachich of Croatia, as a champion of the prerogatives of the crown, alleged to have been violated by the very establishment of a Hungarian ministry. Count Batthyányi made several endeavours to come to an understanding with the Ban of Croatia, who, however, declined any discussion. Under such circumstances Count Batthyányi, with the sanction of Archduke Stephen, nephew of the emperor, and palatine and viceroy of Hungary, insisted upon Ban Jellachich being declared a traitor by the emperor, who signed the outlawry of the Ban on the 10th of June. But, in spite of this declaration, the Ban continued to arm, and to threaten Hungary with war, to prevent which Archduke John, uncle to the emperor, brought about an interview between Ban Jellachich and Count Batthyányi at Vienna in August, 1848. The Ban, however, declined to entertain any proposal of the Hungarian premier, and in the first days of September crossed the frontiers of Hungary with an army of 60,000 men. The emperor gave now his approval to the proceedings of the Ban, and Count Batthyányi, accordingly, resigned his office. But the emperor, seeing that Hungary was not ready to yield to the Croatians without a blow, reappointed Count Batthyányi once more to the premiership, in order to paralyse the resistance of Hungary, since it was known that the aim of the premier, as well as of the Palatine Archduke Stephen, was to avoid a conflict on the battle-field. The obstinacy of Ban Jellachich, sustained by the court manœuvres, made any arrangement impossible. Accordingly, both the palatine and the premier once more resigned, and left Hungary just when the two contending armies came in sight. The Croatians were defeated on the 29th of September, and Vienna rose against the court on the 6th of October. Count Batthyányi returned now again to Hungary, wishing to serve in the army as a volunteer; but, disabled by an accidental fall, he came to Pesth, always recommending a peaceful settlement of the pending difficulties. In the first days of 1849 he went, at the head of a deputation sent by the diet, to the camp of Prince Windishgratz, the commander-in-chief of the Austrians, with proposals of an arrangement; but he was seized by the Austrians, without regard to his mission, thrown into prison, tried by court-martial, and shot on the 6th of October, 1849. Count Louis Batthyányi died a hero and a martyr. His last words were—"Long live my country!"—F. P., L.

BATTIE, William, an English physician, born in Devonshire in 1704, and died 1776. He received his early education at Eton, and afterwards proceeded to the university of Cambridge. He practised medicine successively at Uxbridge and London. He took so active a part in the dispute between the college of physicians of London and Dr. Schomberg in 1750, that they dedicated to him a satirical poem called La Battiade. He was appointed physician to St. Luke's hospital, and founded at Islington a lunatic asylum. He has left, among other works, a "Treatise on Madness;" an edition of Isocrates, Cambridge, 1749, in 2 vols., 8vo; and two smaller works on medicine—"De Principiis animalibus Exercitationes in collegium regium Medicorum," 1751 and 1752; "Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis morbis ad principia animalis Accomodati," 1762.—E. L.

BATTIER, Samuel, a Swiss physician, born at Bâle, January 23, 1677, and died April 23, 1744. He studied medicine after having perfected himself in the Greek language, philosophy, and mathematics, which were taught him by the celebrated Bernouilli. In 1690 he received his degree as doctor of medicine, and came to Paris. He wrote "Dissertatio de Generatione Hominis," 1690, 4to; "Specimen Philologicum, sive Observationes in Diogenem Laertium," &c., 1695, in 4to. He published also some commentaries and notes on the New Testament; on the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides; and he revised the editions of Julius Pollox (by Hemsterhuys), and of Hippocrates (by Triller).—E. L.

BATTIFERRI, Laura, born at Urbino in 1525. A poetess of some renown. She was married to the famous sculptor, Ammanati, and wrote a work in one volume in 4to, entitled "Il Primo libro delle Opere Toscane." The seven penitential psalms translated by her in Italian distichs, have been reprinted several times. She died in the year 1589.—A. C. M.

BATTISHILL, Jonathan, a musician, was the son of an attorney, and born in 1738. At the age of nine he was placed in the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, and received the rudiments of his musical education from Mr. Savage, at that time master of the children. After leaving the choir, he was engaged as composer to Sadler's Wells theatre, where he produced several popular ballads. He was next engaged to preside at the harpsichord at Covent Garden theatre; and not long afterwards was appointed organist, first, of the united parishes of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgar; and subsequently of Christ Church, Newgate Street. In conjunction with Michael Arne, he wrote the music to an opera entitled "Alcmena," the subject of which was taken from the history of Persia. It was performed at Drury Lane in 1764, and, excellent as the music was, the managers found it necessary, from the general insipidity of the drama, to lay it aside, after it had been performed five times. This piece was succeeded by the "Rites of Hecate," a musical drama, in which he afforded farther proofs of his superior talents.

The glees and rounds of this composer are well known to every lover of English vocal music. In 1770 he obtained the gold medal given by the noblemen's catch club, at the Thatched-house, St. James' Street, for his beautiful glee, "Underneath this myrtle shade." In 1776 he published, by subscription, two collections of three and four part songs.

Soon after his engagement at Covent Garden theatre, Battishill married Miss Davies, one of the principal vocal performers at that theatre. She died in 1775; and from this period he dissipated much of his time in convivial parties, and so far gave way to excess as gradually to undermine his constitution. He died in his apartments at Islington on the 10th of December, 1801; and, according to his dying request, was interred near Dr. Boyce, in the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral.

Battishill's music is marked with a peculiar strength of idea and clearness of construction. Four of his anthems—"Call to remembrance," "How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord?" "I will magnify thee, O Lord," and "Deliver us, O Lord our God"—are printed in Page's Harmonica Sacra; several others exist in MS. They are excellent; particularly the full anthem for seven voices, "Call to remembrance," which is a perfect model for this species of composition. It is full of that touching expression for which all Battishill's music of every class is remarkable.—E. F. R.

BATTISTA, of Ferrara, an Italian man of letters, lived about 1494. Author of a "History of Christianity;" "Chronicles of Ferrara," &c.

BATTISTA, d'Agnolo, or BATTISTA, del Moro, from the surname of his master, Francesco Torbido, was a Veronese painter, who, during the second half of the sixteenth century, executed a great number of pictures for the churches of his native town, and for the palaces of Venice and Murano.—R. M.

BATTISTA, Spagnuoli, a Latin poet, surnamed the Mantuan, born at Mantua about 1436; died in 1516. He is mentioned in terms of the highest commendation by Erasmus in one of his letters. The complete works of Battista were published at Paris, in 3 folio volumes, in 1513.

BATTLEY, Richard, son of John Battley, born about 1770; educated at Wakefield grammar school, and subsequently for the medical profession. In London he became acquainted with John Cunningham Saunders, whom he assisted in founding the London Eye Infirmary. He afterwards entered the navy as assistant-surgeon, but soon returned to London; and about 1812 commenced business as a pharmaceutical chemist in Fore Street. He died at Reigate, March 4, 1856.—T. F.

BATTONI, Pompeo, a painter, born at Lucca in 1708, died at Rome in 1786, is considered, and with great justice, as the first Italian artist who attempted to free his art from the excesses of mannerism in which in had fallen during the seventeenth century. The pupil of indifferent artists of his native place, it was only when in Rome that he was enabled to educate his taste to the purity of form and design which he ultimately adopted. His works are remarkable for a general gracefulness of composition, for the variety of types and accurate rendering of the different expressions. His colour, though not vigorous, is always brilliant, clear, and harmonious; the touch bold and steady, and, at the same time, admirably softened down; the design, if not profound, always pure. He displayed a great versatility in all subjects, and excelled in portraits. His Madonnas, in their noble gracefulness, after the distorted representations of the period that preceded him, look quite refreshing. Having been endowed with peculiar facility of execution, his works are very numerous, and it is difficult to quote amongst them. No important collection exists but some one of Battoni's literally charming pictures is to be found in it.—R. M.

BATTUS. Four kings of Cyrene, of the dynasty of the Battiadæ, bore this name—

Battus I., born in the island of Thera. About the year 630 B.C. he founded the colony of Cyrene, which he governed for forty years.

Battus II., surnamed the Happy, lived about the year 570 B.C. During his reign the colony was greatly increased by accessions of numbers from Greece. He also extended his dominions by the addition of a part of the country which he conquered from the Libyans.

Battus III. lived about the year 544 B.C. He commenced his reign at a time when the Greeks had been roused to a love of liberty by the abuse of monarchical power; and seeing his subjects desirous of limiting his authority, found himself, after some show of resistance, compelled to restrict his prerogative.

Battus IV., surnamed the Beautiful, lived about the second half of the fifth century before the Christian era. No details of his reign have reached our times.—G. M.

BATU-KHAN, sovereign of Kaptschak, died in 1254 or 1255. He was son of Toushi, and grandson of Jenghiz-Khan, and succeeded his father, who died before Jenghiz in 1233. His dominions comprehended all the Mogul conquests to the west of the Caspian Sea. After lending his assistance to the grand Khan Oktai in the conquest of China, he overran and subjugated Russia, which remained under the dominion of the khans of Kaptschak for 250 years. In 1241, and subsequent years, he overran and wasted Poland and Hungary. He left three sons, but was succeeded in his dominions by his brother Barkah.—G. M.

BATZ, Jean, baron de, a French general, born 26th December, 1760; died 10th January, 1822. At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution he was grand seneschal of the duchy of Albret, and in 1789 the nobility of Nerac elected him deputy to the states-general, in which he occupied himself chiefly in matters of finance. He was a faithful adherent of Louis XVI. and exposed himself to imminent danger by his endeavours to save the royal family. On the 21st January, 1793, he attempted to carry off the king as he was being conducted to the scaffold. He next concocted a plan to liberate Louis XVII., Marie-Antoinette, and the princesses from the Temple, and subsequently to deliver the queen from the Conciergerie. His schemes, though well-concerted, all proved abortive, and although they were well known to the authorities, and he never quitted Paris during the whole period of the Reign of Terror, yet he managed to elude the vigilance of the police. During the reign of Napoleon he remained in France unmolested; and after the Restoration, his loyalty was rewarded by his being appointed a marechal-de-camp, an honour which he did not seem to value, as he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.—G. M.

BATZONI INTZE, Matthias, a learned Hungarian, died 1735. He was professor of theology at Clausenburg, and author of a work on Polytheism.

BAUDART, Wilhelm, a protestant theologian of Flanders, who executed, in conjunction with two other divines, by request of the synod of Dordrecht, a translation of the Old Testament, was born at Deinse in 1564, and died at Zutphen in 1640. He published also "Polemographia Auraico-Belgica," 1657.

BAUDE, Henry, an old French poet, born at Moulins about 1430. While yet a youth, he attracted the favourable notice of the king, Charles VII. The more famous Clement Marot is accused of having borrowed from Baude without acknowledgment. Upon the advent of Charles VIII., he caused to be represented a satirical play, called "A Morality," which gave offence to the court; representing the royal power under the figure of a fountain of living water, intended to represent the purity of the king's intentions, he showed how it was obstructed at its source by weeds, roots, stones, and filth. As the author spoke out with cutting plainness, the public was delighted; but the courtiers were so enraged that they had the poet thrown into

prison, but after three months he was liberated. The best of these pieces is lost; but another of like character, called "Pragmatique entre gens de Court et la Salle du Palais," has been preserved, and gives a perfect idea of the rude vigour of the author's style. He also composed some small pieces relating to the policy and manners of the time, with epigrams, songs, and ballads. At the age of about fifty-five he had become grey and broken down, according to a description left of himself. Towards 1493, Baude addressed to the king, then taking the reins of government firmly into his own hands, a prose composition in which, offering up prayers for his prosperity, he advises him to follow in the footsteps of his ancestor, Charles VII., to respect the liberties of the subject. He died about 1495.—J. F. C.

BAUDER, Johann Friedrich, councillor of commerce to the elector of Bavaria, born at Hersbruck on the 8th January, 1713, is celebrated as the discoverer of the marbles of Altdorf. For the working and polishing of these he established a factory at Nuremberg, which continued in activity for many years. Upon these marbles, and the fossils found in them, he published two distinct works in 1771 and 1772; the latter was translated into French. He also wrote two or three papers upon other geological subjects.—W. S. D.

BAUDERON, Brice, a physician, born in 1540, at Paray in Charolais, and died in 1623. He studied at Montpellier, and settled down at Macon, where he practised medicine till his death. It is from this town that he dates the preface of a Latin work printed at Paris in 1620, in 4to, entitled "Praxis Medica in duos tractatus Distincta." He distinguished himself by his Pharmacopœia, published at Lyons, 1588, 1596, 1603, and 1628, 8vo; and since, in Latin, under the title "Pharmacopœia e Gallico in Latinum versa, a Philimone Hollando," &c.—E. L.

BAUDET, Gui, bishop of Langres and chancellor of France under Philippe of Valois, was a native of Franche-Comtè. He died in 1339.

BAUDEWYNS, Nicolas, a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1660; died in 1700. He exclusively treated landscapes, the figures of which, without an exception, were painted by Pieter Bout.—R. M.

BAUDIER, Michael, a historian, born in Languedoc in 1589. He held some situation about court, as is implied by the title always given him of "gentilhomme de la maison du roi, et d'historiagraphe de France." His limited fortune was spent in the purchase of manuscripts, and in making collections of medals, as well as in indulging his taste for the fine arts. His voluminous writings were much read at the time of publication during his life. They are principally historical, the most remarkable of which relate to Turkey and China. His life of Cardinal Ximenes is regarded as one of the most interesting of his different biographies. He died in 1645.—J. F. C.

BAUDIN, ——, a celebrated Jacobin priest, was episcopal vicar in the diocese of Paris at the commencement of the Revolution. He was associated with Hentz and Francastel in the Vendean commission, and imprisoned eight months for opposing the excesses of his colleagues. His last employment was that of administrator of the hospitals of Paris. Died in 1830.—J. S., G.

* BAUDIN, des Ardennes, Charles, a French vice-admiral, son of Pierre-Charles-Louis, born at Sedan, 1784. He entered the service in 1799, and in 1808 assisted in a naval combat against the English in the Indian seas, when his right arm was carried away by a bullet. He continued his career, notwithstanding this casualty, and in 1814 was raised to the rank of captain. On the return of the Bourbons he retired from the service, and established a commercial house in Havre. This undertaking was, for a time, attended with great prosperity; but after the revolution of 1830, it became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and was given up by Baudin, after honourably paying all his creditors. He now returned to his old profession, and was employed in several important public services, for which he was rewarded in 1848 by being raised to the dignity of grand-cordon of the legion of honour.—G. M.

BAUDIN, des Ardennes, Pierre-Charles-Louis, one of the actors in the French Revolution, born at Sedan, 18th December, 1748; died 14th October, 1799. He was at first destined for the bar, but the banishment of the parliament of Paris in 1771, constrained him to relinquish the profession of the law. He then became tutor to the children of the president, Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1786 he was director of posts in his native town. Here he was so much respected by his fellow-townsmen, that in 1790 they elected him to the office of mayor, and the following year, appointed him their representative in the legislative assembly, where he formed one of the committee of public instruction. He continued during the remainder of his life to take an active part in public affairs.—G. M.

* BAUDISSIN, Wolf Heinrich Friedrich Karl Graf von, was born of an old noble family at Rantzau in Holstein, 30th January, 1789. After completing his academical course, he was successively appointed secretary to the Danish legations at Stockholm, Vienna, and Paris, from 1810–1814; but in 1813 was imprisoned during six months at the fortress of Fredericksort, for his ardent German sympathies. He then travelled for several years in France, Italy, and Greece, and, on his return, settled at Dresden, where he became intimately acquainted with L. Tieck, whom he materially assisted in completing Schlegel's translation of Shakspeare. He and Tieck's accomplished daughter, Dorothy, were the real translators, whilst Tieck himself only revised and edited the work. He also translated the plays edited by his celebrated friend, under the title "Shakspeare's Vorschule." Under his own name he published "Ben Jonson und seine Schule," as well as translations into modern German of the two middle German poems of "Iwein mit dem Löwen," by Hartmann von Aue, and "Wigalois mit dem Rade."—K. E.

BAUDIUS or BAUDIER, Dominique, a historian and poet, born at Lille in 1561; died in 1613. He commenced his studies at Leyden, and finished them at Geneva under Beza. He has acquired a reputation as a Latin writer to which few of his age can pretend. His prose is characterized by the easy flow and graceful diction of Cicero. His poems, though somewhat tinctured with misanthropy, seem to have emanated from a warm heart and philosophic spirit.—J. G.

BAUDOIN or BAUDOUIN, surnamed de Condé, a French poet, lived in the beginning of the thirteenth century. His works are preserved in manuscript in the imperial library.

BAUDOUIN, François, a French theologian and writer on jurisprudence, author of a "Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian," was born at Arras in 1520, and died at Paris in 1573. He taught law at the universities of Angers and Paris, was present at the council of Trent as representative of the king of Navarre, and latterly became counsellor to Henry III. of France.—J. S., G.

BAUDOUIN, Gabriel, a French abbé, celebrated for his benevolent exertions in establishing a foundling hospital in the capital of Poland, was born at Avesnes in Flanders in 1689, and died at Warsaw in 1768.

BAUDOUIN de Ninove, a Flemish monk, who wrote a chronicle of the first thirteen centuries of our era, preserved in MS. in the abbey of Ninove, of which he was canon.

BAUDOUIN de Paderborn, also called Balduinus Parochus, author of a "Universal History," was curé of Paderborn about the year 1418.

BAUDOUIN D'AVESNE, Sire de Beaumont, a French chronicler, author of the "Histoire Genealogique des Comtes de Hainault," was a descendant of that family. Died in 1289.

BAUDRAIS, Jean, a French writer, born at Tours, August, 1749. His career was very singular. He celebrated the birth of the dauphin in 1781 by a musical drama, and in 1783 the peace in a production of a similar kind. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he, as commissioner of his district, signed assignats, and, as member of the municipality, witnessed the trial of the unfortunate Louis XVI. Under the Reign of Terror he filled the office of censor, and subsequently was appointed to a magistracy at Guadaloupe. This post he had already held for three years, when he was accused of being an accomplice in the attempt to destroy Buonaparte by an infernal machine. Although at the time of the conspiracy he was fifteen hundred leagues distant from Paris, he was transported to Cayenne. There, however, he obtained employment under government, of which he was again deprived for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the emperor. He retired to the United States, supported himself by his industry during thirteen years, and returned to France in 1817, when thought to be dead. He died 4th May, 1832, and left several dramatic pieces, songs, &c.—J. F. C.

BAUDRAN, Mathieu, was judge in the tribunal of the district of Vienne in Dauphiné, when, in 1792, he was chosen deputy of the national convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. Died in 1812.

BAUDRAND, Marie-Etienne-François-Henri, Count, a

French general, born at Besançon, Doubs, 21st August, 1774; died at Paris, 10th September, 1848. He was at first destined for the bar; but preferring a military career, he entered as a soldier in the second battalion of Doubs, and served in the army of the Rhine from the month Fructidor, in the year one of the Republic, until the 22nd Ventose, in the year eleven. He was admitted as sub-lieutenant into the school of engineers at Metz, and being afterwards called into active service, he rose through all the grades of his profession, until, after the revolution of 1830, he was named lieutenant-general. He was elevated to the peerage, 11th October, 1832.—G. M.

BAUDRICOURT, Jean de, marshal of France, died at Blois, 11th May, 1499. In 1472 Louis XI. conferred on him the collar of the order of St. Michael, and in 1480 made him governor of Bourgogne and Besançon. Having, during the feudal reaction of 1488, contributed greatly to the victory of St. Aubin, he was rewarded with the marshal's baton.

BAUDRILLART, Jacques Joseph, a celebrated French agriculturist, born at Givron in Ardennes on 20th May, 1774, and died at Paris, 24th March, 1832. He at first followed a military career, and afterwards settled in Paris. In 1802 he became connected with the administration of the forests, and finally became chief-inspector. He published several works on the treatment of forests, and the cultivation of trees.—J. H. B.

BAUDUIN, Dominique, a French theologian, professor of history at Maestricht, was born at Liege in 1742, and died in 1809. He wrote "La Religion Chretienne Justifiée au Tribunal de la Politique et de la Philosophie."

BAUDRY D'ASSON, Gabriel, a leader of the Vendeans during the French Revolution, born in Poitou in 1755; died in 1793. When the Revolution broke out, he was called to the command of the national guard of his native district. Being adverse to the proceedings of the national assembly, he was afterwards placed at the head of a body of peasantry, who seized on Châtillon-sur-Sèvre, and attacked Mortagne. They were, however, defeated and dispersed by the national guard, and Baudry was obliged to seek for safety in subterranean concealment. At the time of the great Vendean insurrection, he again placed himself at the head of the countrymen. He took part in the battle of Saint-Vincent de Luçon, and was killed at the attack on Mans.—G. M.

BAUDRY DES LOZIERES, Louis Narcisse, a French traveller, born at Paris in 1761; died in 1841. He wrote a "Voyage to Louisiana and the continent of South America," and some historical works.

BAUER, Anton, a distinguished writer on jurisprudence, was born at Marburg, 16th August, 1772. He was successively professor in the universities of Marburg and Göttingen. The juristic department to which he principally devoted himself, was that of criminal law. Amongst his works deserve to be mentioned, "Grundsatze des Criminalprocesses," 1805, (a highly improved edition of which appeared under the title, "Lehrbuch des Strafprozesses," 1835); "Grundzuge des Philosophischen Strafrechts;" "Die Warnungstheorie nebst einer Darstellung und Beurtheilung aller Strafrechtstheorien." He died at Göttingen, 1st June, 1843.—K. E.

* BAUER, Aurel Reinhold Eduin, was born at Walda, near Grossenhain in Saxony, 7th July, 1816. After having studied theology at Leipzig, he took an active part in the German catholic movement, and from 1845–49 acted as preacher to the German catholic communities in Saxony. He, however, resigned this office, and again embraced the doctrine of the protestant church. He has published numerous controversial pamphlets, and popular works on theology and biography.—K. E.

* BAUER, Bruno, one of the boldest of modern German rationalists, was born at Eisenberg in the duchy of Sachsen-Altenberg, on the 6th of September, 1819. His education was pursued in the seminaries and university of Berlin, and after completing his curriculum he was appointed to a professorship in theology. His fertile and daring spirit threw itself at once into the contests of the time, and he seems to have resolved to startle the world, rather than to enlighten it. Eccentric novelties have a special charm for him, and he does not conceal it. It is his delight to rebound as far as possible from ordinary forms of thought and belief. He has published a great deal, apparently not because it was useful, but because it was striking, and would excite surprise and speculation. That he is adventurous everybody knows; that his adventurousness is frequently useless and defiant, his friends are all prepared to admit. He was captivated by the Leben Jesu of Strauss, and though he would not admit all its principles, he published a review of it in 1835. His Hegelianism was then notorious, as may be seen in his "Journal of Speculative Theology," and his entire departure from Lutheran orthodoxy, may be read in his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament;" revelation in his nomenclature being the development of the universal self-consciousness. His works on the gospels are in a similar spirit; and it is difficult to say what authority on his principles such documents can possess. The scepticism of these productions led to the recall of his license to lecture at Bonn. He has occasionally written on political subjects, the events of 1848 affording him an ample text. In one of his latest works, "Kritik der Paulinischen Briefe," he goes beyond his compeers in denying the genuineness of the epistles, even of those which had not been impugned before—endeavouring by arguments, both petulant and inconsistent, to prove them to be productions of the second century. The critical works of Bruno Bauer want the erudition and depth of many similar productions in Germany. They are smart and sprightly, but are devoid of taste, research, and philological ingenuity. Even the school of Tübingen, so famed at the present time for their destructive criticism, can claim no affinity with him.—J. E.

BAUER, Christian Friedrich, a German theologian, author of an "Exposition of the Prophet Joel," and of "A Treatise on the Accentuation of Hebrew," was born at Hofgarten in Thuringia, and died at Wittenberg in 1782. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg.—J. S., G.

* BAUER, Edgar, a German political writer, was born at Charlottenburg, 7th October, 1820, and educated at the Friedrich-Wilhelms gymnasium and the university of Berlin. His earliest pamphlets were written in defence of his elder brother, Bruno, who had exercised a paramount influence on the development of his theological and political opinions. In consequence of a work entitled "Der Streit der Kritiz mit Kirche und Staat," he was prosecuted, found guilty of high treason, &c., and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the fortress of Magdeburg (1845), from which, however, he was released by the amnesty granted March 18, 1848. In all his writings he wages war against the existing forms of state, church, and society, which he considers as highly detrimental to the real progress and welfare of the human race. He now lives in London.—K. E.

BAUER, Ferdinand, an eminent botanical artist, was born in 1760 at Feldsperg in Austria. His father held the appointment of painter to the court of the reigning prince of Lichtenstein. In early youth the son showed a decided taste for natural-history painting, and made delineations of animals and plants from nature. In 1784 he was engaged by Dr. John Sibthorp of Oxford, to accompany him as artist to Greece. They visited Athens, Corinth, the Grecian islands, and Cyprus. The result of their travels was the publication of the splendid work, entitled "Flora Græca," the drawings for which were executed by Bauer. The botanical delineations in that work are patterns of excellence. In 1801 he was appointed natural-history draughtsman to the expedition to Terra Australis, commanded by Captain Flinders of H.M.S. *Investigator*. His salary was £300 a year, with rations for himself and his servant. He carried on his artistic labours in Australia with great vigour and success. In the year 1803 he states, that between the period of his starting from and his return to Sydney, he had executed five hundred species of plants and ninety animals, especially birds. Captain Flinders having resolved to go back to Britain, Mr. Bauer awaited his return in Australia along with Mr. Robert Brown. During this period they visited Norfolk island, and collected materials for its Flora. In 1813 he commenced his illustrations of the Flora of New Holland. The work, however, was not encouraged, and it was accordingly suspended in 1814. He finally settled in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and there continued his botanical labours, paying, however, a visit to England in 1819. He executed the drawings for Lanubert's large and valuable work on the genus Pinus, and also aided in other botanical publications. He made excursions also to the Alps of Austria and Styria, with the view of collecting plants. He died on the 17th March, 1826, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The greater part of his collections were bequeathed to his heirs-at-law. Two volumes, however, of miniature paintings of Australian plants and animals afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Robert Brown, and his herbarium, along with the skins of animals, &c.,

were purchased for the imperial museum at Vienna. His name is commemorated in the genus Bauera, as well as in Cape Bauer, a rocky headland to the south-east of Franklin's island.—J. H. B.

BAUER, Francis, fellow of the Royal Society, was a botanical painter at Kew. He was an eminent artist. He published in 1796, "Delineations of Exotic Plants cultivated at Kew;" "Coloured Figures of Strelitzia" in 1818; and "Illustrations of Orchideous Plants," 1830–38; besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—J. H. B.

BAUER, Georg Lorenz, a German theologian, was born at Hilpoltstein in Bavaria, 14th April, 1755, and died at Heidelberg, 12th January, 1806. He studied at Altdorf, and in 1789 was appointed to the professorship of ethics and oriental languages at Altdorf, from which he was translated in 1805 to a chair at Heidelberg. His works are distinguished by great learning and critical acumen. We mention, "Hermeneutica Sacra Vet. Test.," 1797; "Hebräische Mythologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments," 2 vols.; "Dicta Classica Vet. Test.;" "Biblische Theologie des Neuen Testament," 4 vols.—K. E.

* BAUERLE, Andreas Adolf, a German comic dramatist, born at Vienna, 9th April, 1784. He was for a long time poet and secretary to the Leopoldstadt theatre at Vienna, for which he wrote a long series of popular and successful farces, in the provincial dialect of his native town. They have been collected under the title "Komisches Theater." Since 1808 he was editor of the *Wiener Theater-Zeitung*.—K. E.

* BAUERNFELD, Eduard, a German comic dramatist, was born at Vienna in 1804. He devoted himself to the legal profession, and afterwards held several subordinate situations under government. His comedies are distinguished by great sprightliness of dialogue, effective scenes, and unpretending wit, but are deficient in refinement, delineation of characters, and skilful management of the plot.—K. E.

BAUFFREMONT or BEAUFFREMONT, a very ancient French family, several members of which became celebrated in history. The following were the most noteworthy:—

Pierre de, lived in the first half of the fifteenth century. He contributed to the influence and distinction of his house, by allying himself in marriage, in 1448, with Maria, daughter of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

Guillaume, brother of the preceding, was the ancestor of that branch of the family which, during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, was mixed up with the principal events, political, religious, and military in the history of France.

Nicolas de, grandson of the preceding, baron of Senescey, died in 1582. Under Charles IX., he was appointed grand prévôt of France. He distinguished himself by his zeal as an adherent of the league; fought in the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, and at the head of a band of assassins took an active part in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He died at the age of sixty-two at his castle of Senescey.

Claude de, son of the preceding, baron of Senescey and governor of Auxonne; died in 1596. He was, like his father, an ardent leaguer and a partisan of Lorraine.

Henri de, son of the preceding, killed at the siege of Montpellier in 1622. In 1614 he was chosen president of the chamber of noblesse in the estates of Paris, and was created chevalier of the order of his majesty.

Henri de, son of the preceding, inheriting the same titles, and holding the same office of governor of Auxonne, was killed by a German soldier at the battle of Sedan, 6th July, 1641, and his brother Louis having on the same day been made prisoner, that branch of the family became extinct.

Claude-Charles-Roger de, belonging to the other branch of the family, died in 1593. He entered ecclesiastical orders, and became in 1562 bishop of Troyes.

Antoine de, brother of the preceding, died in the second half of the sixteenth century. He was attached as one of the gentlemen of the chamber to the household of Henry III., and was chevalier of honour of the parliament of Burgundy, of which, in 1561, he was a member.

Charles Louis, brother of the preceding, marquis of Messimieux. He was a grandee of Spain, and chevalier of the golden fleece.

Pierre, son of the preceding, died in 1685. He had the title of marquis of Listenais, and was one of the household of the king of Spain. After the conquest of Franche-Comté he returned to France.

Louis Bénigne, marquis de Bauffremont, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century. He was wounded at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. At first sub-lieutenant of the gendarmes of Burgundy, he rose to the rank of brigadier, and was named chevalier of the golden fleece.

Alexander Emmanuel Louis, prince of Bauffremont, born at Paris, 27th April, 1773; died, 22nd December, 1833. At the commencement of the Revolution, he took part with the princes of Germany in the invasion of Champagne; and in 1793 and 1794 assisted in the campaigns against the French republic. He was offered a peerage by Louis XVIII., but refused it on account of his age and infirmities.

Alfonse, duke of Bauffremont, eldest son of the preceding, created a count by Napoleon. He was aid-de-camp to Murat, and distinguished himself at the battle of Moskva in the campaign of Saxony in 1813, and at Dresden.—G. M.

BAUGH, Robert, engraver of the maps of North Wales, published by John Evans, and of his own great map of Shropshire. He died near Llanymynich, Shropshire, December 27, 1832, aged eighty-four.—T. F.

BAUGIN, Lubin, surnamed the French Guido, a painter, flourishing in Paris about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was employed in preparing subjects for the Gobelins, besides other paintings, which were afterwards engraved. Although an artist of considerable talent, there is nothing in his works to justify the surname given to him.—R. M.

BAUHIN, Gaspard, a celebrated anatomist and botanist, brother of John Bauhin, was born at Basle on 17th January, 1560, and died in his native city on 5th December, 1624. He commenced his medical and scientific studies at the university of Basle, and in 1577 he repaired to Padua. He travelled in Italy for some time making collections of plants. He then studied at Montpellier, and finally at Paris. In 1581 he took his degree of doctor of medicine, and gave lectures on botany and anatomy. In 1582 he was appointed professor of Greek; in 1588 professor of anatomy and botany in the university of Basle. Subsequently he occupied the chair of practice of physic, and was made rector of the university and dean of the faculty. He was an acute botanist, and did good service to the science by the accuracy of his nomenclature, and the elucidation of synonyms. He became an authority in science, and, along with his brother, did much to advance it. Plumier named a genus of Leguminosæ Bauhinia after him. He wrote many botanical and medical works. Among the former, the most valuable is his "Pinax Theatri Botanici," or an index to the works of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and the earlier botanists, with the names, synonyms, and differential characters of nearly 6000 plants. He planned another large work, called "Theatrum Botanicum," or a complete history of all known plants, to be completed in twelve folio parts. He lived to complete three of these, but only one was published. He published also a catalogue of the plants growing near Basle; and an enumeration of the plants described from the herbaria at that time in existence. The latter work was left incomplete, but it contains a short description of 2700 species, beginning with grasses and ending with leguminous plants. He edited the works of Mathiolus. Besides these, he was the author of several anatomical and medical works.—J. H. B.

BAUHIN, John, a physician and distinguished botanist, was born at Basle in 1541. He was the son of an eminent physician, who quitted France on account of espousing the protestant religion, and settled in Basle. Under his father's tuition he received the elements of his medical education. During the year 1560 he prosecuted his studies at the university of Tübingen, and acquired a knowledge of botany under the celebrated Fuchs. Having repaired to Zurich, he made the acquaintance of Conrad Gesner, and travelled with him in Switzerland. He made collections of plants in various parts of France and Italy. In France he suffered persecution on account of being a protestant. He spent some time at Geneva, and then returned to Basle where he was elected professor of rhetoric in 1566. He also practised as a physician, and acquired great eminence. In 1570 he was invited to be physician to the duke of Wirtemberg at Montbelliard. In this situation he continued till his death in 1613. In the garden at Montbelliard he was enabled to prosecute his favourite science of botany, in which he attained great celebrity. He attended also to other branches of natural history. He published several medical and botanical works. His

great work on the history of plants was not completed at the time of his death, and it did not appear till 1650 and 1651, in 3 vols. folio. The expense of its publication, which amounted to about £3600, was defrayed by François Louis de Grafenried, a wealthy Bernese citizen. The work contains a description of about 5000 plants, with 3577 figures. Haller pronounces the work, notwithstanding its defects, to be without an equal. It is still a work of consultation; and the author is reckoned one of the early founders of botany. An abridgment of the work was published at Yverdun.—J. H. B.

BAUHIN, John Gaspard, a son of Gaspard Bauhin, was born at Basle on 12th March, 1606, and died 14th July, 1685. He occupied for thirty years the chair of botany in the university of Basle; and in 1659 was chosen physician-in-ordinary to Louis XIV. His published works were medical, viz., "On the Causes and Distribution of Diseases;" "On Plague and Epilepsy."—J. H. B.

BAUHUIS (in Latin, Bauhusius), Bernard, a jesuit of Anvers, professor at the college of Bruges, was born in 1575, and died in 1629. He was the author of five books of epigrams, among which is one capable, according to Prestet, of being turned three thousand three hundred and sixty-six different ways, without losing its rhythmical quality. It runs thus—"Tot tibi sunt dotes, virgo, quot sidera cœlo."—J. S., G.

BAULACRE, Leonard, protestant librarian at Genoa, author of some historical and theological dissertations, was born in 1670, and died in 1761. The most interesting of his publications are those which relate to the history of his birthplace.

BAULDRI, Paul, a historian, born at Rouen in 1639; died in 1706. He became professor of sacred history at Utrecht. He published an edition of "Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum," chronological tables, and other works.

BAUMAN, Nicolas, professor of history at Rostock, born at Wismar or Emden about 1450; died in 1526. The satiric poem, "Reinecke the Fox," has been attributed to him, but the real author appears to have been Henri d'Alkmaer.

BAUMBACH, John Balthazar, a German orientalist, died in 1622. He was professor of Greek and Hebrew at Heidelberg, and author of philological works on the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac languages.

BAUMANN, John Nicolas, a physician, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He wrote a work on the properties of tobacco, its use and abuse. It was published at Basle in 1629.

BAUMÉ, Antoine, a celebrated French chemist and pharmacist, son of an innkeeper at Senlis, was born in 1728, and died in 1804. The first difficulties of his career—those arising out of his defective education—overcome, he was admitted into the faculty of apothecaries in 1752, and shortly after elected to the chair of chemistry in the college of pharmacy. This appointment brought him into notice, and enabled him to find a market for the ingenious products of his laboratory. That, for a long period, was rather a busy manufactory and head office of "chemistry applied to the arts," than a chamber dedicated to studious experiment. In 1780 Baumé found himself rich enough to think of consecrating the remainder of his life to science; but the Revolution swept away his fortune, and he had again to organize his manufactory. He died in 1804. The most considerable of his works is entitled "Chimie Experimentale et Raisonnée," 1773.—J. S., G.

BAUME, Nicolas-Auguste de la, marquis of Montrevel, marshal of France, born in 1636; died, 11th October, 1716. He embraced the profession of arms, distinguished himself by his conduct and valour in various battles and sieges, and rose through all the grades, until at last in 1703 he obtained the marshal's baton. Though so brave on the field of battle, it is said that Baume died of fear. Dining at the house of the duke of Biron, he happened to overturn the salt, and such an accident being deemed an unlucky omen, he was seized with superstitious terror, which brought on a fever, of which he died four days afterwards.—G. M.

BAUME SAINT-AMOUR, Philippe de la, marquis of Yennes, died at Paris about 1670. He was governor of Franche-Comté for the king of Spain, and was accused of having facilitated the conquest of that province by Louis XIV. in 1688. He defended himself in a tract of seventy-five pages, small quarto, which he published the same year.—G. M.

BAUME-MONTREVEL, Claude de la, cardinal-archbishop of Besançon; born in 1531; died in 1584. He made himself remarked among contemporary prelates by the zeal with which he persecuted the Calvinists of his diocese.

BAUMEISTER, Frederick Christian, rector of Görlitz, born 1708; died 1785; belonged to the philosophical school of Leibnitz and Wolf; but treated the doctrine of pre-established harmony as a mere hypothesis, and discussed very impartially the argument for and against it. His elementary works display much skill in exposition; but he fell into the error of his school, the attempt to reduce everything to demonstration.—J. D. E.

BAUMER, Johann Wilhelm, professor of medicine at Erfurt and Giessen, was born in 1719 at Rehweilen in Franconia, and died in the vicinity of Giessen in 1788. He studied at Halle and Jena, and in 1742 became pastor of Krautheim; but after a few years quitted theology for medicine. His principal works are on chemistry and mineralogy.—W. S. D.

BAUMES, Jean Baptiste Timothée, a French physician, born at Lunel, May 22, 1777; died at Montpellier, July 19, 1828. After having practised medicine at Nismes, with great success, he was appointed professor at the school of medicine at Montpellier, and obtained in this city, for twenty-two years of his life, great reputation. Lively and witty, but with an irascible disposition, he made enemies of all his colleagues, and he even fell out with Chaptal, who, after having been, like him, professor in the faculty of Montpellier, was, during the time he was minister, the protector of this celebrated school. Baumes endeavoured to found a pathological theory on chemistry, which met with great success. He wrote numerous articles in the Journal of the Society of Practical Medicine at Montpellier.—E. L.

BAUMGARTEN, Alex. Gottlieb, born at Berlin, 1714; studied at Halle, afterwards lectured at the orphan institution there, and was in 1740, appointed professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he died in 1762. Was a disciple of Leibnitz and Wolf, and a strenuous supporter of monadology and pre-established harmony. His principal contribution to philosophy was in reference to the philosophy of taste, or the science of the beautiful, a subject to which his attention had been called by his study of belles-lettres. He was the first to treat of it as a distinct science, and he invented the term *æsthetics* to denote it. His peculiar views are betrayed in his choice of this word, (derived from αἰσθάνομαι, *to perceive.*) He regarded beauty as a quality addressed to the senses, and forming the object of an obscure and confused perception. Hence it is only the lower faculties of the mind that recognize the beautiful, and Baumgarten accordingly defined genius as consisting in a very high development of the lower faculties.—J. D. E.

BAUMGARTEN, James Sigismund, a distinguished scholar and theologian of the university of Halle, in the earlier half of the eighteenth century, and the connecting link between the school of the pietists and the rationalists, was the son of James Baumgarten, pastor of Wollmirstadt, near Magdeburg, where he was born in 1706. After studying at the pædagogium of Halle, he entered the university in 1724. He was first a teacher and then inspector of the orphan-house of that city; in 1728 he became colleague to Francke in the pastoral charge of one of the churches; in 1730 he was made adjunct professor of theology; and in 1734 professor ordinarius. From that time he lived wholly for the university and the promotion of science. He belonged to the celebrated school of Spener and Francke, and his professional labours proved an important accession to its strength and reputation. It had begun to degenerate and decline—learning was depreciated, study neglected, and philosophy discouraged as dangerous to the interests of piety. The school required to be invigorated by a man like Baumgarten, who combined with his sincere piety and devotion a philosophic spirit, distinctness of ideas, precision of language, strict order and method of discourse, and rich stores of knowledge. He was a student of the Wolfian philosophy, and profited much by its advantages as an intellectual discipline. He was for thirty years the principal ornament of the university of Halle. His students sometimes numbered as many as 400. He was particularly eminent in the departments of dogmatic and moral theology and church history. He was much admired by his students—among many of whom he awakened a taste for thorough learning and original independent research. Adelung, John David Michaelis, Nœsselt, and Semler, were the most famous of his scholars. He engaged in many literary undertakings which had no connection with theology. He translated the celebrated Eng-

lish Universal History, with notes, and four vols. of illustrative additions; and he brought out German editions of the French historical works of Niceron, De Fresnoy, Rapin, and others. He died 4th July, 1757. His life was written by Semler, under whom the freedom of investigation inculcated by his master, degenerated into a boldness and hardihood, such as Baumgarten had given no example of; and the pietism of Halle gave place by a singular reaction to what is now called in Germany the vulgar rationalism. Baumgarten's published works were very numerous, but they were superseded by the writings of the succeeding age.—P. L.

BAUMGARTEN, John Christian Gottlob, a German botanist, was born at Lucknau in Lower Lusatia, on 7th April, 1765, and died about 1830. He was the author of a Flora of Transylvania and of Leipzig, a dissertation on the use of elm-bark, and a treatise on the decorative art.—J. H. B.

BAUMGARTEN, Martin von, a German sculptor, born at Dresden in 1640; established himself in France where he executed several of his best statues for the palace of Versailles.—R. M.

BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS, Detlev Karl Wilhelm, was born at Dresden, January 24, 1786, and educated at Grimma and Leipzig, where he devoted himself to the study of theology and the classics. In 1833 he was appointed head-master of the Landes-schule at Meissen, one of the oldest and most renowned grammar-schools in Saxony, where, till his death on the 12th May, 1845, he was incessantly and successfully engaged in improving the old pedantic discipline, in propagating a sound and useful knowledge, and in imparting a high moral sense and true christian spirit to the whole institution. Besides his much valued editions of Suetonius and of the Odyssey, he has published a number of popular German writings.—K. E.

BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS, Ludwig F. Otto, a distinguished German theologian of the first half of the present century, was born 31st July, 1788, at Merseburg, where his father, Gottlob August Baumgarten, author of a treatise entitled "Schrift und Vernunft," held a dignified position among the clergy of the town. After attending the gymnasium of his native place, he studied at the university of Leipzig, where he took his master's degree in 1808, and commenced teacher in the philosophical faculty in 1809. In 1812 he became extraordinary professor of theology at Jena, where he spent the rest of his life, being appointed ordinary professor of theology in 1817, and rising to be primarius and senior of the theological faculty in 1835. He died suddenly of apoplexy, 31st May, 1843. With the exception of church history, he read lectures in all the departments of theoretical theology, and he was the author of several works of merit in New Testament exegesis, biblical theology, dogmatics, ethics, and dogmatic history. His principal writings are, "Grandzüge der Biblischen Theologie," Jena, 1828; "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte," 1832; "Opuscula Academica," 1836; and "Compendium der Dogmengeschichte," Leipzig, 1840. The last-named work was left unfinished, but was completed in 1846 by his colleague Hase, who also prefixed a preface containing an estimate of the author's character and merits. Brought up by his father in the orthodox principles of the Lutheran church, he continued stedfastly attached to the fundamental truths of the gospel during a period of abounding rationalism, and in a university where that system had many distinguished supporters. But he took no prominent part in the controversies of the age; he was entirely devoted to the pursuits of tranquil study, and he earned the fame of a divine equally free and acute in his scientific spirit.—P. L.

BAUMGARTNER, Johann, a German sculptor, born at Bamberg in 1744; died in 1792; was the modeller of the horses on the Potsdam gate at Berlin.—R. M.

BAUNY, Etienne, a celebrated French jesuit, professor of humanity and of theology, was born at Mouzon in Ardennes in 1564, and died at St. Pol de Leon in Bretagne in 1649. His works, a list of which is to be found in the Biographie Ardennaise of Bouillot, contain one of the most complete and ingenious systems of casuistry ever published.—J. S., G.

* BAUR, Ferdinand Christian, a distinguished living critic and divine of Germany, was born at Schneiden, 21st July, 1792. The usual course of education being completed, his acute mind and singular erudition soon raised him to the professorate. After occupying a chair in one of the inferior universities, he was translated to Tübingen in 1826, where he has founded a new theological school, commonly named the Tübingen or Tübingensian school. The disciples of Baur have, as has often happened, outdone their master, and Schwegler and others assert where Baur would hesitate, step boldly in where the more erudite and cautious Coryphaeus would fear to tread. The works of the Tübingen school have advocated a destructive criticism, which would sadly mangle the scriptures, and leave us but a few disjointed fragments. Yet their arguments are almost wholly subjective—the mere expression of individual tastes and predilections, are therefore varying, capricious, and baseless, opposed alike to historical testimony and true scientific investigation. Baur's works have been of various kinds. There are his critical works, in which he applies his peculiar principles to the documents of the New Testament, such as his "Sog. Pastoralbriefe des Paulus," in which he labours to prove that the epistles to Timothy and Titus were not written by Paul, chiefly because of allusions which, as he thinks, belong to the Gnostic philosophy of a later period, and he holds that they were written during the Marcionite heresy; his "Kritische Untersuchungen über die canonischen Evang.;" and his "Das Marcion-evangelium," &c. Another class of his works exhibit his thorough devotion to the Hegelian philosophy, as his "Symbolik und Mythologie," &c.; "Das Manichaensche Religiois system." Another and far more important section of his writings are those which treat critically and historically of certain doctrines. To this class belong his "Geschichte der Versohnung-lehre," &c., History of the doctrine of the Atonement and his doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation—"Lehre von der Dreicinigkert und Menschwerdung Gottes," 3 vols. These treatises are distinguished by a rare subtilty and learning, and by a peculiar facility in defining and developing the opinions of others who have written on the subject discussed. Baur has a special aptitude for this difficult work of re-presentation, seizing on the various shades of opinion, bringing out its delicate modifications, and reproducing in vivid and impartial form the belief and theology of various ages of the church, whether these be primitive, mediæval, or modern, or are marked by scholastic refinement or metaphysical distinctions. For example, in reference to the atonement, you have it as the Apologists taught it, as Anselm viewed it, as the English divines portrayed it, as Luther preached it, as Calvin delineated it, and as Schleiermacher depicted it, with multitudes of others, through all the grades of opinion which have been promulgated for eighteen centuries. The principles of criticism which the Tübingen school have adopted, are very vague and uncertain. In his "Paulus," &c., 1845, Baur impugns the genuineness of all the epistles but four, and that for the merest dreams. His rejection of so many epistles, is called by Alford "the insanity of hypercriticism." His argument is often of this nature,—Because the writer uses favourite phrases, he cannot be Paul, but a plagiarist repeating him; if he use uncommon phrases, he cannot be Paul, but an imitator in disguise. Pauline phraseology and unpauline phraseology is alike, with him, evidence of forgery. The publication of the Philosophoumena of Hippolytus, was a sad blow to Baur and his followers, for this old writer quotes books of the New Testament as current in his time, and before it—books which, as the Tübingen school had chosen to demonstrate, could have had no existence till a period long after the death of Hippolytus. The influence of Baur has been great in Germany, and his penetration, honesty, industry, and acquirements are universally acknowledged.—J. E.

BAUR, Frederick William, a German general, born at Bieber in the electorate of Hesse in 1731; died at St. Petersburg, 4th February, 1783. He entered when very young into the corps of engineers, and distinguished himself under the duke of Brunswick during the seven years' war. In 1769 he entered the service of Russia, and was employed by the Empress Catherine in several important public works.—G. M.

BAUR, Samuel, born at Ulm, 1768; died in 1832. One of the most voluminous writers of Germany; author of a historical and biographical dictionary, translator of the "Caracteres de la Bruyère," and one of the contributors to the German Encyclopedia of Ersch and Gruber.

BAUSA, Gregorio, a Spanish painter, born at Majorca in 1590; died at Valencia in 1656; pupil of Francisco Rivalta, whom he equalled in all but the correctness of design; executed a large number of pictures for the churches of Valencia.—R. M.

BAUSAN, John, a celebrated naval officer, born at Gaeta in 1757; died in 1821. He embarked when very young on board the *Marlborough*, and fought for three years under the

English flag. Between 1779 and 1820 he signalized himself in a great variety of engagements, in several of which he was wounded. He was nominated by Murat commander of the order of the Two Sicilies.—G. M.

* BAUTAIN, Louis, a French theologian and philosopher, vicar-general in the diocese of Paris, was born in 1796. He taught philosophy at Strasburg from 1816 till the revolution of 1830, when he resigned his chair. In 1838 he became deacon of the Faculty of Letters at Strasburg, and in 1849 principal of the college of Juilly. He holds the diplomas of doctor in medicine, letters, and theology. His works, which turn principally on the relations of theology and philosophy, brought him into controversy with the bishop of Strasburg, who accused him, unjustly it would appear, of a leaning to pantheism.—J. S., G.

BAUTER, Charles, a dramatic poet, born at Paris about 1580; died in 1630. Author of an exceedingly rare poem on the marriage of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis.

BAUTISTA, Juan, a Spanish sculptor, who in 1569 executed several statues for the grand entrance of the Toledo cathedral, especially those of "Faith" and "Charity," which, on account of their pre-eminent merit, were attributed by some biographers to Alonso Beraguete.—R. M.

BAUX, the name of an ancient French family, who traced their origin as far back as 1040. Among the members of this family distinguished in history, are the following:—

Bertrand I., became prince of Orange by his marriage with Tiburge II., heiress of that principality. He died in 1181.

Guillaume II., son of the preceding, obtained in 1214 from the emperor, Frederick II., the title of king of Arles and of Vienne.

Guillaume III., who died in 1239. He left four sons—Guillaume IV., who died without issue; Bertrand I., who took up his residence in Italy, where he became the ancestor of three ducal houses; Hugues, who became grand seneschal of Sicily; and Raymond II., who succeeded his brother Guillaume, and died about 1282.

Bertrand II., son of the preceding, who lived in 1314. He was succeeded by Raymond III., who was followed by Raymond IV. The barony of Baux was afterwards seized by Louis III., count of Provence.—G. M.

BAUX, Pierre, a French physician, born at Nismes, August 12, 1679, and died at St. Dionisy, near Nismes, September 3, 1732. He studied successively at Montpellier, at Orange, and at Paris. He afterwards lived at Nismes, where he soon obtained a great reputation during the plague which infested Provence. He wrote a "Traité de la peste," Toulouse, 1722.—E. L.

BAVA, Gaetano Emanuele, count of San Paolo, was born at Fossano, April, 1737. He was brought up in the court of Charles Emanuel III. of Sardinia, and afterwards spent some years in the army. He finally devoted himself to literature, of which he was a liberal patron. He wrote a "History of Sciences, Arts, and Customs," and several other minor works. He died 15th August, 1829, having bequeathed his library of 5000 volumes to the academy of Fossano, which he had founded.—J. F. W.

BAVARIA, Dukes, Electors, Kings of. The early history of Bavaria and its rulers, extending back to the end of the fifth century, is involved in much obscurity. The Boioares, a confederation of paltry dukedoms, having fallen into dependence on the kings of Austrasia, became consolidated under the authority of Duke Garibald, of the race of the Agilofinges, a collateral branch of the Merovingians.—The reign of Thassilo I. (699) became remarkable for the war which broke out between the Slavonian tribes and their allies, the Avares. Odilo, son-in-law of Charles Martel, assumed the title of king; but being desirous of withdrawing himself from the sovereignty of the Franks, to whom he was tributary, he was attacked and vanquished by his brothers-in-law, Carloman and Pepin.—Thassilo II. was summoned by Pepin le Bref (748) to take the oath of vassalage to him at the diet of Compiegne, but he refused, and formed an alliance against his suzerain, with his father-in-law, Didier, king of Lombardy, and with the duke of Aquitaine. In 777, having associated his son Theodore with him in the government, he formed a new alliance with the Avares against Charlemagne, who was about to seize upon Lombardy. He was nevertheless defeated, and in 788 was condemned to death for felony by the diet of Ingelheim. This sentence was commuted by Charlemagne, who, instead, consigned him and his whole family to different convents, where their race became extinct. At the diet held at Ratisbon in 788, the ducal dignity of Bavaria was suppressed, but the country still preserved the rank and title of duchy, and the government was intrusted to Gerold, count of Swabia, and brother-in-law of Charlemagne. Duke Gerold partially introduced the feudal system of the Franks into the Bavarian territory, which about this period, however, became divided. Mention is made in history of a Count Guntram, margrave of eastern Bavaria (Ostmark), afterwards called Austria. In 799 the Raab, at its confluence with the Danube, became the limit of Bavaria, which comprehended the Tyrol, the country of Salzburg, the greater part of Austria, the upper Palatinate, Neuburg, Eichstadt, Anspach, Beiruth, Bamberg, Nuremberg, and the districts of Weissenburg, Nordlingen, and Dunkelsbuhl. At the division which Charlemagne made of his dominions, Bavaria and Italy fell to the share of Pepin. They were afterwards erected into a kingdom by Louis le Debonnaire, who gave them to Lothaire, his eldest son, and he in 817 ceded them to Louis le Germanique. At the death of Louis in 876, his son Carloman became sovereign of Bavaria, which now comprehended Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Friuli, Pannonia, Moravia, and Bohemia. He was succeeded in 880 by his brother, Louis III., who was elected by the free suffrages of the people. During his reign Carinthia was separated from his other dominions; and after his death, which took place in 882, Bavaria was governed in succession by Charles les Gros, Arnulf, and Louis IV. In the reign of Charles, Bavaria was again incorporated with the empire of the Franks; and during that of Louis, it was repeatedly invaded by the Hungarians. At his death in 911, the Carlovingian dynasty became extinct, and the supreme authority passed into the hands of a Bavarian, under the title of Arnulf II., duke of Bavaria and the surrounding countries.

The territory afterwards fell into the hands of Otho of Wittlesbach, count palatine of Bavaria. Otho, who died in 1183, became the founder of the reigning house of Bavaria. He was succeeded by Louis I., who consolidated the duchy, and added to it the palatinate of the Rhine. Under Otho, surnamed the Illustrious, palatine of the Rhine, the bishops rendered themselves independent. His two sons, Louis and Henry, had at first shared the government equally between them, but their dominions being afterwards split into two parts, upper Bavaria fell to Louis, and lower Bavaria to Henry, whose line, two years after, became extinct. In 1314 the second son of Louis was crowned emperor, under the name of Louis IV. or Louis the Bavarian, who, in 1329, ceded to his brother's son the upper and lower Palatinate, reserving to himself only the higher Bavaria. He stipulated, however, at the same time, that the rights of the electorate should be exercised alternately by the princes of the two lines. In accordance with the votes of the estates, Louis IV. reunited the higher and lower Bavaria, the reigning house of the latter having become extinct. Bavaria owed to Louis IV. many important ameliorations and useful institutions. He had six sons, to whom he bequeathed his dominions, which, at the time of his death, comprehended not only Bavaria, but Brandenburg, the provinces of Holland and of Zealand, the Tyrol, &c. In 1506 the estates of higher and lower Bavaria met in provincial assembly, when the Duke Albert II., of the line of Munich, struck with the inconveniencies of these frequent partitions of territory among the princes of the two houses, obtained the consent of his brother Wolfgang and that of the estates, to the institution of a pragmatic sanction, which established the right of the eldest, and fixed the appanages of the younger princes. At the death of Albert, however, this law was not respected; but, after much strife, it was agreed that William and Louis should hold joint sovereignty, and this arrangement continued from 1515 until the death of Louis in 1534. William died in 1550, and was succeeded by his son, Albert V., who died in 1576, leaving as his successor the eldest of his three sons, William V., surnamed the Old, who in 1596 resigned in favour of his son, Maximilian I., and retired into a convent. During the Thirty years' war, Maximilian was raised by Ferdinand II. to the dignity of elector and seneschal of the empire, and this dignity was confirmed in his family at the peace of Westphalia. Maximilian died in 1651, after a reign of fifty-five years. In the war of the Spanish succession, his grandson, Maximilian Emanuel, declared in favour of France; and after the disastrous battle of Hochstedt in 1704, his dominions were treated by the emperor as a conquered country, and he did not regain possession of his rights until the peace of Baden in

1714. Charles Albert, his son, took in 1741 the title of archduke; and in 1742 he was elected emperor at Frankfort, under the title of Charles VII. He died in 1745, and was succeeded by his son, Maximilian Joseph.

Maximilian Joseph I., applied himself with zeal and ability to the cares of his government, and laboured to promote the prosperity of his subjects. He patronized agriculture and mining operations, reformed the schools, and introduced many important ameliorations into the administration of justice, of police, and of the finances. In 1759 he founded the Academy of Sciences at Munich. He was also a generous protector of the fine arts. He died in 1777, without leaving any posterity, and was succeeded by Charles Theodore. During the reign of this prince, who was also childless, arose the war of the Bavarian succession, which was not terminated until the peace of Teschen in 1779. The internal troubles of the country during this reign, led to the almost total extinction of the liberty of the press, which even before this period had not been without restriction.

Maximilian Joseph, succeeded in 1799. At the peace of Lunéville, concluded 9th February, 1801, France was guaranteed in the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and Bavaria lost all her possessions situated on that river. Bavaria also ceded to the elector of Baden that part of the palatinate situated on the right of the Rhine, but obtained in return a considerable extent of other territories, with a population of 216,000. Bavaria has since become of considerable importance as a European state, and the elector has obtained the title of king, with full sovereignty. Maximilian Joseph died 13th October, 1825, and was succeeded by his son Louis I.—G. M.

BAVEREL, Jean Pierre, a litterateur, born at Paris, 1744; died 1822. He made himself remarkable by a controversy with Prudent about a disease that attacked the vineyards of Franche Comtè. He also wrote a tract on the subject of mortmain. He embraced the principles of the Revolution, and was confined for a year in the Chateau Dijon.

BAVIA, Louis de, a Spanish historian, born at Madrid; died in 1628. Author of a "History of the Popes."

BAVIERE, Jean de, surnamed Sans-Pitié, bishop of Liege, a turbulent prelate of the commencement of the fifteenth century. The inhabitants of Liege revolted against his tyranny, but were defeated at the battle of Othée. He quitted his diocese in 1418, to espouse the widow of Anthony, duke of Burgundy.

BAVILLE, Arnault, a French general, born at Fronton, Lot-et-Garonne, 11th December, 1757; died at Magdeburg, 24th October, 1813. He took part in the American campaigns from 1780 to 1783, and afterwards served in the armies of the Rhine and Moselle until 9th January, 1796, when he was appointed commandant of the Hotel des Invalides. His death was occasioned by a wound which he had received at the battle of Liebnitz on the 27th August, 1813.—G. M.

* BAWR, Alexandrine Sophie, baronne de, a dramatic and romance writer, born at Stuttgart in 1776, of French parents. Her first husband, Saint Simon, the future head of the celebrated sect which bears his name, discovered that not being the first of her sex, she could not be the fit wife for the "greatest man in the world," and for this reason divorced her. Determined to prove that, if not the first woman in the world, she possessed high talents, the repudiated lady wrote several plays and other compositions of distinguished merit. She married the baron de Bawr, but was once more unfortunate, although this time the blow came from the hand of Providence. Her husband was accidentally killed, and she had again to resume her pen, which she did with success. She holds a very respectable position amongst dramatic writers.—J. F. C.

BAXTER, Andrew, author of a work on the soul, was the son of a merchant in Old Aberdeen, where he was born in 1686 or 1687, and where he received a liberal education in the university. He seems to have been chiefly employed in the capacity of a tutor, and had among his pupils several young noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished families. In 1741 he went with Mr. Hay of Drummelzier, one of his pupils, to Utrecht, where he resided some years, and thence made incursions into Flanders, France, and Germany. In 1724 he had married the daughter of Mr. Mebane, a minister in the county of Berwick, and, while he was abroad, his wife and family seem to have resided at Berwick-on-Tweed. In 1747 he returned to Scotland, and resided in East Lothian till his death, which took place in 1750, at Whittingham, where he was buried in the family vault of Mr. Hay. Dugald Stewart says, "I have not been able to discover the date of the first edition of his 'Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul,' but the second appeared in 1737." His object in this treatise is to establish the doctrine of the immateriality of the soul, and he dwells largely on the *vis inertiæ* of matter, and on the nature of body and force, as furnished by the physics of Newton. In this work he has an Essay on Dreaming, in which he maintains that the phantasms which present themselves in our sleep, are not the work of the soul itself, but are prompted by separate immaterial beings. In 1750 was published, "An Appendix to his Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," and in it he endeavours to obviate some of the objections which had been started against his views of the *vis inertiæ* of matter by Maclaurin, in his account of Newton's discoveries. After his death the Rev. Dr. Duncan of S. Warmborough published "The Evidence of Reason in Proof of the Immortality of the Soul, independent on the more abstruse inquiry into the nature of matter and spirit, collected from the MSS. of Mr. Baxter," London, 1779. The Treatise on the Soul was spoken of by Warburton in the Divine Legation, as containing the "justest and precisest notion of God and the soul," &c.; upon which D. Stewart remarks, "to this unqualified praise, I must confess I do not think Baxter's Inquiry altogether entitled, though I readily acknowledge that it displays considerable ingenuity as well as learning. Some of the remarks on Berkeley's argument against the existence of matter, are acute and just, and, at the time when they were published, had the merit of novelty." He has expounded some views in regard to space and time, which show that he had risen above the doctrine of Locke. —(Stewart's *Dissertation.*)—J. M'C.

BAXTER, Richard, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at the village of Rowton in Shropshire, on the 12th of November, 1615. His father was a freeholder possessed of a moderate estate, and to his instructions and example young Richard was indebted for his first religious convictions. The seeds of piety then sown in his heart were cherished and fostered till they exhibited permanent fruit in the character. In his youth he had few advantages of education, having been placed under various clergymen who were either incompetent or immoral. He received his classical education from Mr. John Owen, master of the free school at Wroxeter, who recommended, that instead of being sent to the university, he should be put under the tuition of Mr. Richard Wickstead, chaplain to the council at Ludlow. Here he had time for reading and self-improvement. On returning home from Ludlow, his views seem to have been directed to the ministry; and therefore he put himself under the care of Mr. Garbet, minister of Wroxeter, for farther instruction in theology. In 1633, when he was in his eighteenth year, he was advised by Wickstead to relinquish his design of the ministry, and try his fortune at court; accordingly, with the concurrence of his parents, he was introduced to Sir Henry Newport, then master of the revels. But he was soon disgusted with a court life; and his mother being ill, and requesting his return, he left the place for ever. After the death of his mother, his mind was more fully intent upon the ministerial office. He was therefore ordained by Bishop Brownrig in 1638 at Worcester, and received a license to teach as master of the free school at Dudley, to which situation he had just been appointed. He frequently preached in the upper church of that town, and in the neighbouring villages. Here he studied the question of nonconformity, and arrived at the conclusion that subscription, the cross in baptism, and the promiscuous giving of the Lord's supper, could not be maintained. Having remained in Dudley about a year, he removed to Bridgnorth, where he preached with some success, and was not obliged to do the things about which he scrupled. Here he was greatly tried by the *et cetera* oath, which expressed universal approval of the doctrine and discipline of the established church, and a determination to alter nothing in it. He resolved not to take this oath. After staying about a year and three quarters at Bridgnorth, he was invited to Kidderminster, where he removed in 1640, and continued, though not without interruption, sixteen years. Here his ministry was attended with much success; the rude, ignorant, immoral inhabitants being awakened by his earnest preaching and the morals of the town greatly improved. In about two years after his settlement, the civil wars drove him away. In consequence of a violent attack on his life by a mob, he withdrew to Gloucester, where he found the people civil and religious. Returning to Kidderminster in about a month, he saw

the necessity of removing again, for the rabble were excited and the king's soldiers furious. No public man who took the side of the parliament was safe there. After changing his residence several times, he settled in Coventry, where he preached both to the soldiers of the garrison and the citizens. Subsequently to the battle of Naseby he became chaplain to the regiment of Colonel Whalley, and was present at several sieges. The apparently accidental circumstance of a profuse bleeding at the nose, which reduced him to a state of great weakness, was the occasion of his leaving the army in 1647. It must be confessed, however, that he was disappointed in his endeavours to reform the soldiers and obstruct the design of the leaders. During the early part of his second residence at Kidderminster he opposed the solemn league and covenant, though he had formerly taken it at Coventry; he opposed the engagement, and dissuaded men from taking it. Though attached to the parliamentary cause, he was adverse to the measures pursued in opposition to Charles II. He condemned the usurpation by Cromwell boldly and openly, and told the protector himself that the ancient monarchy was a blessing and not an evil to the land. In a sermon preached before the new parliament on 30th April, 1660, the day before that on which they voted the king's return, he maintained that loyalty to their prince was essential to all true protestants. After the Restoration, Charles appointed Baxter one of his chaplains-in-ordinary, and always treated him with respect. Nor did the latter hesitate to speak freely and plainly to his majesty respecting the settlement of religious differences among his subjects; and the importance of tolerating those godly men who entertained doubts about the ceremonies and discipline of the church. He assisted in the conference at the Savoy as one of the commissioners, and drew up a reformed liturgy. After declining the bishopric of Hereford, he endeavoured to gain possession of his old pulpit in Kidderminster, but could not, though he offered to the vicar to be his curate for nothing. Returning to London, he preached occasionally in or about the city, till the act of uniformity passed in 1662, when he left the ministry of the church of England. In this year he married Miss Margaret Charlton, daughter of Francis Charlton, Esq., of the county of Salop; she appears to have been a woman of great piety, and eminently fitted to promote his comfort. From London he retired to Acton, and then to Totteridge. During the plague in 1665 he retired into Buckinghamshire, but afterwards returned to Acton, where he continued preaching to a very few till the act against conventicles expired, when his audience became so large that he wanted room. After this he was imprisoned, but was released on procuring a *habeas corpus*. Between 1670 and 1672 he had various escapes from danger, and was almost continually in some affliction. But after the indulgence of 1672 he returned to London, and exercised his ministry amid frequent molestation. In 1682 he was seized for coming within five miles of a corporation. All his goods were taken and sold, so that he was obliged to leave his house and take secret lodgings. In 1684 he was again apprehended, and treated with great harshness, when he was so ill as to be scarcely able to stand. The constables who had been set to watch him took him away to the sessions-house, where he was bound in the penalty of £400 to keep the peace; and twice afterwards he was brought up, though he kept his bed for the most part. In 1685, in the reign of James II., he was committed to prison, by a warrant from Judge Jeffries, for his "Paraphrase on the New Testament," which was described as a 'scandalous' and 'seditious' book against the government. Mr. Macaulay has given a graphic sketch of the trial in the first volume of his History of England. Nothing could be more insolent, brutal, and unfair than the language and conduct of the chief-justice. Baxter was found guilty, fined five hundred marks, condemned to lie in prison till he paid it, and bound to his good behaviour for seven years. He continued in prison nearly two years, but was at last discharged in 1686 by order of the king, who remitted his fine. He was also allowed to remain in London, notwithstanding the provision of the Oxford act. After this he took no part in public affairs, but preached gratuitously for his friend, Mr. Sylvester, on the Lord's-day mornings and every alternate Thursday morning, as long as he was able. When unable to go out, he opened his house, morning and evening, to all that would join with him in worship, till he was confined to his chamber and his bed. He expired on 8th December, 1691, with that calm resignation, tranquillity, and hope, which the uniform tenor of his life would have led every one that knew him to expect. He expressed great willingness to die; and during his sickness, when the question was asked, "How he did?" his reply was, "Almost well." His body was interred in Christ Church, where the remains of his wife had been laid ten years before.

His person was tall and slender, and in the latter part of his life he stooped much. His eye was piercing and his speech articulate. "Richard Baxter," says Grainger in his biographical history, "was a man famous for weakness of body and strength of mind; for having the strongest sense of religion himself, and exciting a sense of it into the thoughtless and the profligate; for preaching more sermons, engaging in more controversies, and writing more books, than any other nonconformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote with ease; and discovered the same intrepidity when he reproved Cromwell and expostulated with Charles II., as when he preached to a congregation of mechanics. His zeal for religion was extraordinary, but it seems never to have prompted him to faction, or carried him to enthusiasm. This champion of the presbyterians was the common butt of men of every other religion, and of those who were of no religion at all. But this had very little effect upon him: his presence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook him. He was just the same man before he went into a prison, while he was in it, and when he came out of it; and he maintained a uniformity of character to the last gasp of his life. His enemies have placed him in hell; but every man who has not ten times the bigotry that Mr. Baxter himself had, must conclude that he is in a better place. This is a very faint and imperfect sketch of Mr. Baxter's character. Men of his size are not to be drawn in miniature. His portrait, in full proportion, is in his 'Narrative of his own Life and Times,' which, though a rhapsody, composed in the manner of a diary, contains a great variety of memorable things, and is in itself, as far as it goes, a history of nonconformity." The Narrative of his Life and Times referred to was published after his death by his friend Sylvester, in a folio volume, 1696, and furnishes materials to biographers.

There has been but one opinion respecting the talents and piety of Baxter among all competent to judge. Churchmen and nonconformists have united in his praise. Some of his most eminent contemporaries highly esteemed him; and posterity have done justice to the integrity of his character and excellence of his writings. He was praised by Barrow, Boyle, Bishop Wilkins, Archbishop Usher, and has been highly admired by the most distinguished men since their day. Barrow said that "his practical writings were never mended, and his controversial ones seldom confuted."

The subjects on which he wrote cover the entire field of theology. Doctrinal, practical, polemical, and casuistical topics engaged his pen. His early studies in divinity consisted, for the most part, of the schoolmen and metaphysicians of a former age, who gave him a bias to subtle distinctions. But his mind seems to have been of a metaphysical cast naturally, so that he was at home in acute refinements. Yet it was not only acute, but vigorous and powerful. His style is unequal and often inaccurate, abounding in parentheses and digressions. But in his practical writings it is generally pure, pointed, copious, perspicuous, pregnant with all the characteristics of the best writing, and remarkably adapted to the object in view. Passages of great majesty and beauty may be easily selected from his works.

His life was exposed to obloquy and slander because he was no party-man. With a noble and conscientious independence he rose above all theological factions, agreeing exactly with none of them. Hence he shared the common fate of such men; he was more or less disliked by them all. His spirit yearned for comprehension; and many were the sacrifices he made to bring religious parties into concord. It was no fault of his that he was unsuccessful in harmonizing the discordant elements, in reconciling churchmen and dissenters: the spirit of the man is shown in his saying, after the Savoy conference, "I should as willingly be a martyr for *charity* as for faith." In doctrine, he is commonly said to have taken a middle path between Arminianism and Calvinism; and his theological system, which is peculiar, has been called Baxterianism. Those who embrace his sentiments have been styled Baxterians.

Considering the very feeble state of his health, and the distracting circumstances by which he was continually surrounded, one is amazed at the number of books he found time to write. The extent of them is indeed wonderful. Their number has been

variously estimated, according as some of the volumes are reckoned one or more. They amount to 168, of which four were folios, and seventy-three quartos. His practical works were first collected in four volumes folio, and published in 1707. They were afterwards reprinted in twenty-two volumes 8vo, London, 1830. His controversial and other works have never been collected, and many of them are scarce. A complete list of them is given by Orme at the end of his Life of Baxter. The first book he published was "Aphorisms of Justification, with their Explications: wherein is also opened the Nature of the Covenants," &c., 1649, 12mo. The last published during his life was "The Certainty of the World of Spirits, fully evinced by unquestionable Histories of Apparitions," &c., 1691, 12mo. He was thus an author for a period of forty-two years. The principal treatises written by Baxter were—"Methodus Theologiæ Christianæ," 1681, folio; "A Christian Directory, or a Sum of Practical Theology and Cases of Conscience," &c., 1673, folio; "Catholic Theology," 1675, folio; "Treatise of Episcopacy," 1681, 4to; "A Treatise of Universal Redemption," 1694, 8vo; "Reasons for the Christian Religion," 1667, 4to; "Universal Concord," 1658, 12mo; "Gildas Salvianus, or the Reformed Pastor," 1656, 8vo. The most popular of his practical and devotional works were his "Saints' Rest," 1649, 4to; and his "Call to the Unconverted," 1657, 8vo, and "Now or Never," 1663. The "Reformed Liturgy" appeared in 1661, 4to; "The Poor Man's Family Book" in 1674, 8vo; "Paraphrase on the New Testament" in 1685, 4to; "Dying Thoughts on Philippians i. 23," 1683, 4to. (See Orme's Life and Times of Baxter, prefixed as vol. i. to the octavo edition of his practical works.)—S. D.

BAXTER, Thomas, an English painter on porcelain; born in 1782; died in 1821. His works deserved and obtained the greatest estimation, especially those after West and Reynolds. A portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the tragic muse, is considered his masterpiece.—R. M.

BAXTER, William, nephew of Richard Baxter, an eminent antiquary and philologist, born at Llangollen in Denbighshire in 1650. He was educated at Harrow school, which he entered in his eighteenth year, utterly ignorant of any language but his native Welsh. In the space of two years, as we learn from one of his letters, he could read Latin with facility, and had made some progress in antiquarian studies. Greek, the old British and Irish, several Scandinavian and oriental dialects, occupied him successively, and in all his proficiency was ultimately considerable. He followed the profession of a teacher first in a boarding-school in Middlesex, and afterwards in Mercers' school, London, the head mastership of which he held for upwards of twenty years. His first publication, a "Latin Grammar," was followed by editions of Horace and Anacreon. Of the Horace, Bentley spoke contemptuously, but Gesner preferred it to Bentley's own edition. A few years before his death, which occurred in 1723, he published "Gloss. Antiq. Britannicarum."—J. S., G.

BAYAM, José Pereira, born of a peasant family at Gondelin in the district of Coïmbra in Portugal, on May the 13th, 1690. He wrote a history of Portugal, and gave an account of the life and deeds of the king, Don Sebastian, describing his travels into Africa, his warlike exploits, his losses, and his misfortunes. We have many popular legends collected by him, and a treatise on purgatory, entitled "Retrato de Purgatorio, e sus penas." Portugal owes to this literary man the discovery of Fernando Lopez's Life of Don Pedro, which was published by the Lisbon Academy of Science, under the title of "Chronica del Rey Don Pedro," in 1735 and 1760. He was ordained a priest at the age of 32, and died on the 8th of March, 1743.—A. C. M.

BAYARD, Jean-Baptiste-François, a lawyer, born at Paris, 1750; died 1800. He discharged high official duties under the directory, with an ability worthy of the highest praise. He, in connection with Camus, recast Denisart's Law Dictionary; he also wrote "Memoirs of the Revolution of 1789."

BAYARD, John Francis Alfred, a dramatic writer, born at Charolles, 17th March, 1796. Educated for the bar, his taste for literature proved too strong for the intentions of his parents. The encouragement which he received to pursue dramatic writing, was, however, of no ordinary character, for it came from no less a personage than M. Scribe. After Bayard produced his first vaudeville in 1821, "Promenade a Vaucluse," M. Scribe, whose niece he had married, engaged him to become his collaborateur, and for many years the name of Bayard was associated with the ceaseless productions of M. Scribe's pen. Bayard, who died lately, has left some pieces of great popularity written by himself alone.—J. F. C.

BAYARD, Pierre du Terrail, seigneur de, celebrated as the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," was born towards the end of the year 1475, at the chateau de Bayard, six leagues from Grenoble, and died April 30, 1524. By some original signatures preserved in the imperial library of Paris, it appears that the good knight wrote his name Bayart. He was the son of Aymond du Terrail and Helene des Allemans-Laval, and received his first education from his uncle the bishop of Grenoble. "My child," said the worthy bishop, "be noble like your ancestors—like your great-great-grandfather, who was killed at the feet of King John at the battle of Poitiers—like your great-grandfather and your grandfather, who were also slain, the one at Zincourt, the other at Mont-lhery—and like your father also, who was covered with honourable wounds in the defence of the kingdom." At the age of thirteen he made choice of the profession of arms, and was presented to the duke of Savoy. The duke was charmed with the appearance of the youth, and with his dexterity in the management of his horse. He therefore made him a page; and in that capacity young Bayard attracted the attention of the king of France, Charles VIII., whose service he soon afterwards entered. Amid jousts and tournaments the page was initiated into the use of arms. At the age of eighteen he accompanied Charles in his expedition to Naples, and at the battle of Fornova was first introduced to the realities of war. He made a brilliant commencement, astonishing all with his gallantry, having several horses killed under him, and carrying off several of the enemy's standards. He was afterwards engaged with the French forces in Apulia, and distinguished himself by his knightly bearing. In 1505 he saved the French army, by defending a bridge over the Garigliano. "He fought like a tiger," says Theodore de Godefroy, "with his back to the barricade of the bridge; and so laid about him with his sword, that the enemy knew not what to make of him, and thought it was the devil." This feat of arms, which he performed singly, won him the porcupine for a crest, and the device "Vires agminis unus habet." Henceforth Bayard's life is a series of the most romantic incidents of war. He served everywhere, and always with the same distinction. When Henry VIII. invaded France in 1513, Bayard was taken prisoner; or, rather, seeing that he must necessarily be taken, he of two evils chose the least, and fell upon the following plan of giving himself up. Seeing an English man-at-arms reposing himself, while the rest were engaged in capturing prisoners, Bayard rode towards him, and summoned him suddenly to surrender, which the man-at-arms did on the spur of the moment, having laid aside his weapons. "Your name?" said the Englishman. "I am the Captain Bayard," said the chevalier, "and there is my sword; I am your prisoner." Some days after, wishing to depart, he made known his desire. "But your ransom?" said the English man-at-arms. "My ransom," replied Bayard, "your ransom! I took you prisoner, and took your parole, before you took me." This question of military etiquette was referred to the king of England and the emperor, who decided that both prisoners were equally free from obligation. Bayard soon became the hero knight of his time; and at the siege of Milan, Francis I. sought knighthood at his hands. After much solicitation he consented, and, drawing his sword, said, "I must obey, sire; may it be as if it were Roland or Oliver, Godfrey or Baldwin, his brother." He performed the ceremony; the Swiss were defeated; the king acquired the territory of Milan, and peace was concluded. After a life of unblemished reputation, exhibiting the virtues of man and soldier, Bayard was killed in an engagement with the Spaniards, crossing the river Sesia, between Romagnano and Gattinara. He was struck by a ball from an arquebuse, and cried aloud, "Jesus, my God, I die." He caused himself to be placed at the foot of a tree, with his face to the enemy. He then kissed the cross-hilt of his sword, and recited some verses of the Miserere. He survived for two hours, and died at ten in the morning, at the age of 48. In death he was the true and loyal warrior. A few minutes before he departed, a portion of the enemy approached, and among them the constable, Charles, duke of Bourbon, who had taken service with the imperialists. "Ah, Captain Bayard, greatly do I sorrow to see you in this state. I have always loved and honoured you, and greatly pity you." "My lord, I thank you," replied the chevalier; "but pity is not for me, who die a true man, serving my king; pity

is for you, who bear arms against your prince, your country, and your oath."—P. E. D.

BAYEN Y JUBIAS, Don Francisco, one of the best Spanish painters of the eighteenth century, born in 1734 at Saragoza, where he studied at first under Luxan. The academy of San Fernando of Madrid having offered an extraordinary prize for painters, young Bayen sent his specimen to Don Juan de Mena, a sculptor attached to that institution, requesting him, if he thought it good enough, to enter it for the competition. This work having been seen by the other artists who intended competing, they were deterred from coming forward, and thus Bayen received the prize and a pension that enabled him to go to Madrid, where he studied under Velasquez and Mengs, the court painters. The latter intrusted him with some works for the royal palaces, and by his advices still more improved the young artist's style. Elected a member of the academy, he was afterwards appointed its director by the king, who also gave him the title of court painter. His works are remarkable for correctness of design, excellent disposition of the composition, nobleness and expression of the figures, and especially for their harmony of colour. Many of them are in the new palace of Madrid, in those at the Pardo, and at Aranjuez, and in the churches both of Madrid and of his native town. Died in 1795.—R. M.

BAYEN Y JUBIAS, Don Ramon, brother of the preceding, was also a distinguished painter; studied and worked under Don Francisco, and assisted him especially in the pictures for the cathedral of the Pilar. Died at Aranjuez in 1793.—R. M.

BAYER, Francisco Perez, an antiquarian, born in Valencia (Spain) in 1711; died in 1794. He was successively professor of Hebrew at the university of Salamanca, canon of Toledo, tutor to the infanta, Don Gabriel, and conservator of the library of Madrid. He was author of a "Catalogue of the Escurial Library," and of some antiquarian essays.

BAYER, Gottlieb S., an orientalist, distinguished for his acquaintance with almost every eastern language, was born at Königsberg, 1694. After extensive travel, he went to St. Petersburg in 1726, where he taught for some time, and died there on 21st Feb., 1738. He has left many works of merit both in history and antiquities.—J. F. W.

BAYER, Johann, born at Augsburg in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was a distinguished protestant preacher, and so stout a defender of the church that he was called "Os Protestantium." Under the title "Uranometria" he published an atlas of astronomy (Augsburg, 1603), consisting of fifty-one maps, in which he not only gave complete and accurate descriptions of the constellations, but also introduced the denomination of the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, by which he essentially promoted the knowledge of the heavens.—K. E.

BAYER, John, born near Eperies in Hungary, in the first half of the sixteenth century, studied at Toul, and was successively schoolmaster and pastor in his own country. He was strenuously opposed to the philosophy of Aristotle, as adapted only to give rise to endless discussions; and endeavoured to construct a physical theory of the universe, based on the Mosaic records. The world, as at present existing, he traces to the combination of three principles—the Mosaic mass (or matter), vital spirit, and light. The philosophy of Bayer furnishes a conspicuous example of the absurdities at which misdirected subtlety can arrive.—J. D. E.

BAYER DE BOPPART, Conrad, bishop of Metz from 1451 till his death in 1459. He aided René of Anjou in his wars with the count of Vaudemont, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Balgneville. In the year 1438, during which René was prosecuting his wars in Italy, Bayer governed Anjou, but being calumniated by some of the prince's advisers, he was treacherously seized, beaten with rods, and thrown into prison. The inhabitants of Metz paid his ransom, and furnished him with the means of taking vengeance on his enemies.—J. S., G.

BAYER DE BOPPART, Thierry, bishop of Metz, died in 1384. He was ambassador from Charles IV. to Rome, and took part in the emperor's war against the duke of Milan.

BAYES, Thomas, a presbyterian minister, for some time assistant to his father, Joshua Bayes, but afterwards settled as pastor of a congregation at Tunbridge Wells, where he died, April 17, 1761. He was F.R.S., and distinguished as a mathematician. He took part in the controversy on fluxions against Bishop Berkeley, by publishing an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "An Introduction to the Doctrine of Fluxions, and Defence of the Mathematicians against the Author of the Analyst," London, 1736, 8vo. He is the author of two mathematical papers in the Philosophical Transactions. An anonymous tract by him, under the title of "Divine Benevolence," in reply to one on Divine Rectitude, by John Balguy, likewise anonymous, attracted much attention.—T. F.

BAYEUX, George, a French writer, born at Caen about 1752. The notes which he appended to a translation of Ovid throw light on the civil and religious habits of the Romans. The famous Necker gave him a post in the finance department, and in 1789 Bayeux began to take notes of the Revolution, calculated to serve the historian of that extraordinary period. Besides a translation of Martial and other Roman authors, he composed different treatises on subjects connected with antiquity, to the study of which he seemed particularly devoted. Unfortunately for him he was nominated king's commissioner and procureur-general for the department of Calondos, which marked him out to the fury of the republicans, who threw him into prison, and put him to death on the 6th September, 1792.—J. F. C.

* BAYHOFFER, Karl Theodor, was born at Marburg, 14th October, 1812. He devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence and philosophy, and was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of his native town. In his numerous philosophical works he showed himself an enthusiastic and talented follower of Hegel. Since 1845 he took a prominent part in the German catholic movement, and published a number of pamphlets in favour of the new sect, in consequence of which he was soon after suspended from office. In 1848 he eagerly took the radical side, and became one of the leaders of that party in the Hessian diet, of which he was chosen president in 1850. The diet was dissolved, and Bayhoffer, being about to be prosecuted, fled to America. His principal works are—"Grundprobleme der Metaphysik," 1835; "Idee des Christenshums," 1836; "Idee und Geschichte der Philosophie," 1838; "Beitrage yur Naturphilosophie," &c.—K. E.

BAYLE, Antoine Laurent Jessé, a French physician, and nephew to Gaspard Laurent Bayle, was born January 13, 1799, at Vernet (Basses Alpes). He studied at Paris under Laennec. In 1824 he founded the *Revue Médicale*, in which he combated the physiological doctrines of the day. In 1827 he was nominated a professor in the faculty of Paris. He has written several works, and has been the chief editor of the Encyclopedia of the Sciences, 1835–1846, 40 volumes.—E. L.

BAYLE, Gaspard Laurent, a French physician, born at Vernet in Provence, August 18, 1774, and died at Paris, May 4, 1816. He was destined by his family for the church, but he renounced that idea very soon, and studied the law. In 1779 he became secretary of administration in the district of Digne. Having in this office to harangue the representatives Barras and Freron, who were sent by the convention, he was afraid of the language that he had uttered, and fled to hide himself at Montpellier, where he studied medicine. In 1793 he returned to Paris, where he received his degree as doctor of medicine. In 1801 he was nominated physician to La Charité, and afterwards became physician to the emperor. Among highly esteemed articles inserted in the medical journals, and in the Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, he has written a treatise on the malignant pustule, and another on consumption. This latter book quite established the reputation of the author, and has been reproduced (Paris, 1838, in 8vo), with other works of Bayle, in the Encyclopedie des Sciences Médicales. The "Traité des Maladies Cancéreuses," a posthumous work, of which the first volume only has appeared, was edited and published by the nephew of the author (Paris, 1853, in 8vo), and ought to have extended to three volumes. M. Cazol was appointed by Bayle himself to superintend this publication; but his numerous occupations prevented him.—E. L.

BAYLE, Pierre, a famous philosopher and critic, was born Nov. 18, 1647, at Carla, in the department of L'Ariège. His father, a protestant minister, devoted much care to his early education. Like most boys brought up under the paternal roof, he does not seem to have been rigidly restricted to a particular course of studies; for, being left pretty much to follow the bent of his inclination, he devoured all books that came in his way. The immense, but somewhat desultory erudition, with the loose and unsystematic principles which mark the writings and conduct of the author of the "Philosophical and Critical Dictionary," may probably be traced to the habits so acquired in his early

training. From the protestant university of Puylarens, in which he studied for three years, he went in 1669 to Toulouse, where he became so captivated with a jesuit professor, as to adopt his class-teacher's religion. The remonstrances of his family, and what is more likely still, a little cool reflection, served to restore him to his old belief; but as at this time heavy penalties hung over the heads of relapsed protestants, he removed to Geneva, and from thence to Copet, where he became tutor in a private family. He subsequently ventured to settle at Rouen, where he maintained himself by private tuition; but feeling a yearning after intercourse with lofty minds, determined on leaving for Paris, where he would at least find compensation for the drudgery of teaching for bread, in the society of the learned. As he corresponded on literary topics with his friend, the celebrated Basnage, who was at that time a theological student in the university of Sedan, the latter, in an admiring spirit, showed Bayle's letters to Jurieu, divinity professor, who was so struck with them, that he recommended the writer to the vacant chair of philosophy, to which Bayle was, after a public disputation, appointed, and which he filled till July, 1681. That bigoted monarch, Louis XIV., distrusting the freedom of inquiry encouraged at Sedan, in his own arbitrary fashion saved himself the trouble of investigation by a decree of suppression; and Bayle, who had for nearly six years fulfilled the duties of his office, found himself without employment. It was in the previous spring that he published his "Letter on Comets," which, as it was directed against the superstitious panic excited by the comet that had appeared the year before, no doubt the spirit of the writer broke out sufficiently to alarm the jealousy of his majesty's jesuit advisers, for license to print and publish the paper was refused. Holland, which opened a place of refuge to the persecuted, and placed its printing-presses at the disposal of his 'Majesty's Opposition,' was true to itself on this occasion, and the ex-professor of Sedan was raised to the chair of history and philosophy in a new educational establishment, due to the public spirit of the magistracy of Rotterdam. Jurieu was at the same time appointed professor of theology. For some cause, not easily to be made clear, the friendship which had hitherto existed between these companions in exile was destined to be broken; and amongst the enemies which the subsequent writings of Bayle were destined to raise up, the foremost in ardour and in asperity was the philosopher's friend and protector at Sedan. In 1682 appeared the answer to Maimbourg's libellous Histoire du Calvinism—a reply which carried the war so briskly into the enemy's camp, that the French government ordered it to be burned, which had the usual effect of causing it to be universally read. It was in 1684 that Bayle commenced his "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres"—a monthly review, in fact, of works deserving of notice, but to which he did not put his name, from the same disinterested avoidance of notoriety, which, until the publication of his "Critical Dictionary," induced him to screen himself from observation. An article in this literary review provoked the wrath of a personage not to be lightly treated—the violent, eccentric, but accomplished Christine of Sweden. Fancying that she perceived an offensive allusion to herself, she employed the pen of one of her ladies to assure the writer, that if he did not apologize, he might gratify his vanity with the boast, that he was the only beau who had ever insulted the Queen of Sweden with impunity. The summary justice executed a little while before upon her private secretary Monaldeschi, and that in violation of the palace of her royal host at Fontainebleau, was enough to give point to the heroine's missive; but although Bayle may have had little reason to apprehend poison or dagger, he wrote a reply, which not only appeased the royal ire, but melted the queen into solicitation of the pleasure of numbering him amongst those men of learning and science with whom she loved to correspond. The deaths of his father and two brothers happening together overwhelmed him with sorrow, and induced him to write that tract, or lay sermon, against persecution, on the text, Luke xiv. 23, "Compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." He himself became so ill, as for a year to be unable to prosecute his literary labours. A pamphlet which appeared in 1690, called Advice to Refugees, and with which Bayle, it appears, had nothing to do, was nevertheless seized on by his enemies, who chose to attribute it to his pen. Accusing him of being in league with the French party—at that moment of Dutch hatred against the persecuting king of France, the most serious charge that could be made—they affected to find proof of their assertions in the writing in question, and so far succeeded in exciting the suspicions of the great William III. himself, and in convincing the magistracy of Rotterdam of his guilt, that the latter, with the king of England's consent, deprived him of his chair, and withheld his emoluments. It is said that the English minister, Lord Shaftesbury, interfered with success to save him from being banished from Holland. Deprived of even liberty to teach in private, he turned his mind towards his great work—the "Critical and Philosophical Dictionary"—of which the first volume appeared in 1695, and was followed by the second volume in 1696. This was the first publication to which he openly affixed his name. Such a work could not fail to afford his enemies handles for attack, but the public came to his side, and insisted on having restored certain paragraphs which he himself had consented to cancel. In point of fact, Bayle, for a controversialist, was peculiarly free from that pugnacious temper which is supposed to belong to the character. He has himself given to mankind the key of his motives in these simple words, that he wanted "not to inculcate scepticism, but to suggest doubts." To a mind of such a temper, the sacrifice of an article found to be offensive, or to surpass his own aim, may be conceived to be easy, without attributing indifference or pusillanimity, or any other of those weak or vicious qualities, which have been applied to the reputation of this eminent inquirer. To suggest doubts in the minds of those who were, in the perverted name of truth, following up the terrible decree of revocation of the edict of Nantes, and covering the land with desolation and ruin, and filling other countries with the wail of the exile, was, in fact, to stay the uplifted arm of persecution, by invoking reflection. That Bayle may have unsettled his own convictions in the process of doubt-suggesting, there is reason enough to think possible. It requires no deep examination of the works of the great men of the seventeenth century, to discover how much their minds were directed towards discovery of some common ground of reconciliation, calculated to deprive persecution of excuse. If Bayle could not bring his mind to an agreement with Leibnitz, for instance, about the possibility of a union between two militant churches, yet the profound respect with which the great philosopher of Leipzig habitually treated the reasonings of his correspondent, would be enough to show the estimation in which he was held by the greatest men of the time. His, in fact, was a blameless life. From his twentieth to his fortieth year, he studied fourteen hours a day. His manners were pure and gentle, and his feelings affectionate and warm. At Toulouse, where, as we have seen, he passed a portion of his early youth, the reputation he left after him was so fair, that the local magistracy prevented his will from being annulled, which, as he died a refugee, might have been done. Sixteen years after his death, which took place in 1706, the Academy of Toulouse proposed the name of Bayle as the subject of a eulogy; but the worthless successor of Louis XIV., remembered the destroyer of the university of Sedan, and a *lettre de cachet* put an extinguisher on the project. The attributed scepticism of Bayle, taking that word in the rather strained sense of disbelief, has gained strength from a cause for which he is not fairly answerable; namely, the armoury which his dictionary afforded Voltaire and the encyclopedists of the succeeding century. But when the latter came into the field, the ground of controversy had been shifted. Although persecution had not ceased, yet were they who abused authority no longer solicited, in the calm language of expostulation, to consider whether they were quite sure of having the argument on their own side. They were placed on the defensive, and made to writhe under scorn and ridicule. Still, the influence of Bayle's writings on the eighteenth century is an important fact in the history of the great struggle which reached its climax at the Revolution. Consulted in a different spirit, they might have borne other and better fruit. The toleration at which he would have stopped short being repudiated, and the adversaries of abuses gathering strength, they were only too glad to avail themselves of his weapons, and to hail him as a precursor of their own conquering advance.—J. F. C.

BAYLE or BAILLE, Pierre, a native of Marseilles, and a member of the French convention, died about the end of 1793. He sat constantly at the top of the Mountain, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Being sent into the southern districts of the kingdom with a revolutionary commission, he arrived at Toulon just at the time when the town had been surrendered to the

English. He was arrested, and desired to cry "Vive Louis XVII.," but refused, and was condemned to death.—G. M.

BAYLEY, Sir John, Bart., and baron of the exchequer, called to the bar at Gray's inn in June 22, 1792; appointed serjeant-at-law in 1799; made one of the justices of king's bench in 1808. His "Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange," &c., first published in 1789, is considered a standard book. In November, 1830, he was removed from the king's bench to the post of baron of the exchequer. On his retirement in 1834 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and created a baronet. He died at Vine House, near Seven Oaks, October 10, 1841, aged seventy-eight.—T. F.

BAYLIE, Richard, D.D., and chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and afterwards president of St. John's college, Oxford. He was the author of "An Answere to Mr. Fisher's Relation of a Third Conference between a certain B[ishop] (as he stiles him) and himselfe," by R. B.; London, 1624, fol.

BAYLIES, William, M.D. of Edinburgh; born in 1724. He first settled as a physician at Bath, and published in 1757, "Reflections on the Uses and Abuses of Bath Waters," which involved him in a dispute with Drs. Lucas and Oliver. Having retired to Prussia, where he was appointed physician to Frederick II., he died at Berlin, March 2, 1787.

BAYLY, Anselm, LL.D., was appointed layman of St. Peter's, Westminster, January 22, 1740–41, and sub-dean of the chapel-royal, London, in 1764. He was the author of "A practical treatise on singing and playing with just expression and real elegance," 1771, 8vo; "The alliance of music, poetry, and oratory," 1789, 8vo; and "A collection of anthems used in his majesty's chapel-royal, and most cathedral churches," 1769, 8vo.—E. F. R.

BAYLY, Lewis, D.D., bishop of Bangor, 1616–31; a native of Carmarthen; fellow of Jesus' college, Oxford; minister of Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1611. In 1613 he became D.D., and was successively made rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London, and one of the chaplains to James I. He wrote a book in high esteem, entitled "The Practice of Piety." He died October 6, 1631.—T. F.

BAYLY, Dr. Thomas, youngest son of Dr. Lewis Bayly, educated at Cambridge, during the civil wars passed some time at Oxford, and took his degrees at that university. After a short residence on the continent, whither he retired after witnessing the siege of Ragland castle, he published his "Certamen Religiosum, or a Conference between King Charles I. and Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland Castle," 1646—a volume, the groundwork of which must be regarded as exceedingly hypothetical. For his next publication, "The Royal Charter granted unto Kings," &c., he was imprisoned in Newgate. He effected his escape in the following year, went to Holland, and thence travelled over various countries, to find at last an obscure grave somewhere in Italy. His other works are —that in which he declared himself a convert to papacy, "The End of Controversy," &c., Douay, 1654; and "The Golden Apophthegms of King Charles I.," &c., 1660.—J. S., G.

BAYLY, Thomas Haynes, a popular lyrical poet, born in 1798; died 22nd April, 1839. He was born in good circumstances, but his latter years were spent in great poverty. He was the author of many popular songs, two or three novels, and about thirty pieces for the stage.

BAYLY, William, an English astronomer. In 1769 he was sent by the Royal Society to the North Cape to observe the transit of Venus. He accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world; was astronomer to the ships *Resolution* and *Discovery* on their voyage to the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on his return to England, after each expedition, published the results of his observations. He died in 1810, three years after his retirement from the mastership of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, which he had held from 1785.—J. S., G.

BAYLY, William, D.D., bishop of Clonfert in 1644; a native of Scotland, educated at Glasgow (but D.D. of Oxford), having been driven out of his country by the covenanters, fled into Ireland, and afterwards joined Charles I. at Oxford, where he was consecrated by Archbishop Usher, May 2, 1644. He died at Clonfert, August 11, 1664.—T. F.

BAYNE; ——, the captain of an English vessel, died 9th April, 1782. He was the inventor of that well-known implement of destruction called a caronade, from the Latin caro, *a chair*. Three days after the naval combat between Admiral Rodney and the count de Grasse, Bayne, while exhibiting the effect produced by one of his caronades, was struck by a bullet and killed on the spot.—G. M.

BAYNE, James, one of the earliest ministers of the Relief church, was born in 1710, at Bonhill in Dumbartonshire, of which his father was the parochial incumbent. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of A.M. On receiving license as a preacher, he was presented to the church of Killearn, adjoining his birthplace, and there he laboured diligently and successfully for a considerable number of years. Unfortunately, for his own comfort, he was induced to undertake a collegiate charge in the High Church of Paisley. Some differences having arisen between him and his colleague, the celebrated Mr. Wotherspoon, respecting the election of a precentor, the case was brought under the notice of the presbytery. The decision of that reverend body was unfavourable to Mr. Bayne, who felt himself so much aggrieved by the decision, that he resolved to join the new sect called the Presbytery of Relief; and on the 13th of February, 1766, he was inducted as minister of a large chapel, which had been recently built in Edinburgh, in connection with that body. Though Mr. Bayne, in taking this step, does not appear to have contemplated a separation from the established church, the general assembly so strongly disapproved of his conduct, that he was formally deposed at its next meeting. In 1770 Mr. Bayne preached and published a sermon upon Foote's Minor, which produced so great an impression against that scoffing drama, that the author found it necessary to reply to the attack, by publishing an apology for the Minor, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Bayne, by Samuel Foote, Esq. Mr. Bayne was a man of excellent abilities, and extensive acquirements, and enjoyed a high reputation as a preacher. A volume of his sermons was published about forty years after his death, which took place on 17th January, 1790.—J. T.

BAYNHAM, James, an English lawyer, died in 1530. Being accused of heresy, he was imprisoned in the tower of London, and subjected to the torture. He was set at liberty, but was soon after again arrested on the charge of denying the real presence in the eucharist. He was condemned to the stake, and suffered death with the greatest fortitude.—G. M.

BAZANCOURT, Jean-Baptiste-Marin-Antoine Legat de, a French general, born at Val-de-Molle, Oise, 19th March, 1767; died 17th January, 1830. He was appointed captain in 1791, and the following year took part in the campaign of Italy. In the year VIII. he joined the army of Egypt, in which he obtained the rank of *chef de bataillon* and distinguished himself at the siege of Acre, where he was wounded. In 1802 he was named colonel of the fourth regiment of infantry, and in 1805 was engaged in the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he was chosen commander of the legion of honour, and in 1808 made general-of-brigade and a baron of the empire.—G. M.

BAZHENOV, Vassilii Ivanovitch, a celebrated Russian architect, born at Moscow in 1737. While quite a boy, he evinced such an ardent love for drawing and such a talent for the art, that he was admitted into the Architectural School of Moscow, and afterwards transferred to the Fine Arts Academy of St. Petersburg. The directors of the latter institution, in 1761, sent him to pursue his studies at Paris and Rome, in both of which cities, particularly the latter, his talents elicited lavish encomiums from distinguished artists. On his return to Russia he was introduced at the court of Catherine, who took him into her service as chief architect. In that character he was intrusted with the preparation of plans for the entire remodelling of the Kremlin, a project which not even the mistress of all the Russias could possibly have carried out, but which, realized artistically in his model, conferred an enduring celebrity on the name of Bazhenov. He afterwards lost favour with the empress, on account, it has been said, of his having corresponded with foreign masonic societies; but he again became court architect on the accession of Paul I., who gave him an estate with a thousand serfs, the order of St. Anne, and various other dignities. His last great work was the design of the magnificent Kazan church of St. Petersburg, a structure, the architectural honours of which, as it was not commenced till 1801, two years after the death of Bazhenov, have been sometimes claimed for the artist who superintended its erection.—J. S., G.

BAZIN, Anais de Raucon, a French historian, born at Paris in 1799; died 1850. By profession an advocate, he at the same time devoted himself to literature, and won several acade-

mic prizes. Author of "The Court of Maria di Medicis;" a "History of France under Louis XIII.," which is judiciously and conscientiously written; besides several other works.

BAZIN, Gilles Augustin, a Parisian physician, who died in 1754. He practised at Strasburg, and devoted his special attention to botany and natural history. His works are—"Observations on Plants, and their analogy with Insects;" a "Treatise on the Growth of Plants;" "Letters on Polyps;" "Natural History of Bees, and of other Insects."—J. H. B.

BAZIN, Jean, a French diplomatist, born at Blois, 25th September, 1538; died in 1592. He at first held the office of *procureur du roi* in his native town, but in 1572 he was appointed to accompany the bishop of Valence to Poland, charged with an important mission, which he conducted with ability and success. On his return he was accused of protestantism, and was obliged to go into exile.—G. M.

BAZIN, Nicolas, a French engraver, born at Troyes in 1636; died in 1706; engraved many plates of portraits and religious subjects, all of a size (4to), which has ever since become identified with his name. He studied under Claude Mellan.

BAZIRE or BASIRE, Claude, a French revolutionist, born at Dijon in 1764; died 3d April, 1794. He had been at first educated for the church, but afterwards embraced the profession of the law. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was elected member of the directory for the district of Dijon, and afterwards deputy for the department of the Côte d'Or to the legislative assembly. He at first ranked among the "montagnards," and voted for the death of Louis XVI., but he was opposed to the Reign of Terror, and, being brought before the revolutionary tribunal on a pretended charge of corruption, was condemned to death, and executed the same day.—G. M.

BAZIUS, John, a Swedish historian, born in 1581; died in 1640. He had three sons, one of whom, Benedict, was preceptor to Charles Gustavus, afterwards Charles X. Bazius was author of many moral, literary, and historical dissertations.

* BAZOT, Etienne François, a French writer, born at Nievre, 13th March, 1782. He has published many works of merit, and is the editor of the "Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains," a publication of great value.—J. F. W.

BEALE, Mary, a portrait painter of the time of Charles II., daughter of a clergyman named Cradock, and born in Suffolk in 1632. In that age of profligate ribbon-wearing men, of sneering atheists, and persecuted good people, this lady seems to have lived an honest life, in the simple pursuit of a gentle sort of unambitious art. She attempted to imitate her master, the Dutchman Lely, and, as the fops behind her chair doubtless said, surpassed him. Her colour was clear and strong, good points in colour, and her impaste, for the somewhat skimming hand of woman, solid and globular. The critics recommend her for that thoroughly critical merit, *i. e.* giving an Italian air to honest English heads, a little giddy and bewigged perhaps, but still honest English. She copied the old masters too, good woman, to learn how to become original. She married an obscure painter named Beale, and had by him two sons, both of whom afflicted the world with indifferent paintings; but one of them had the good sense to leave art and turn physician. Amiable Mistress Beale died in 1697.—W. T.

BEALE or BELUS, Robert, an English lawyer and canonist of the latter half of the sixteenth century, was descended from the family of Beale of Woodbridge in Suffolk. During Queen Mary's reign, being a staunch Puritan, he was in exile on the continent, where, indulging his bibliomaniacal turn, he amassed a library of rare and costly books, from which were drawn the materials for a work, published at Frankfort in 1579, with the title "Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores Aliquot, ex bibliotheca clarissimi viri Domini Roberti Beli Angli." On his return to England he married Editha St. Barbe, sister to the lady of Sir Francis Walsingham. That statesman introduced him at court, and in 1571 attached him as secretary to the English embassy at Paris. In 1576 he was sent as ambassador to the prince of Orange, and, some years later, was employed in negotiations with the court of Spain. He was a clerk of the privy council at the time when Elizabeth determined on the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and, at the suggestion of Walsingham, he was appointed to convey the fatal warrant to Fotheringay. In 1600 he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the peace of Boulogne. Died in 1601.—J. S., G.

BEAN, John Philips, master of St. Paul's school, and incumbent of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; B.A. 1809, M.A. 1813. He published an atlas of classical geography in 1835, and died in 1854.

* BEARD, John R., D.D., born August 4, 1800, at Portsea. In 1825 Dr. Beard settled in Manchester as a christian pastor, and soon attracted a large congregation. He has been a most industrious contributor to the periodical literature of the day, and is the author of many articles in the *Foreign*, *British*, and *Westminster* Reviews, and in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*. His separate publications are very numerous, and include a "Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture;" "The People's Dictionary of the Bible," and several translations from the French and German.

BEARE, G., painted the portraits of the duke of Bedford and George IV.

BEATILLO, Antonio, an Italian, born at Bari, near Naples, in 1570; died in 1642. Author of a "History of the City of Bari," and of "Lives of the Saints."

BEATON, David, cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrews, was descended from the ancient family of the Beatons of Balfour in Fife, and was born in 1494. He commenced his education in the university of St. Andrews, and completed it in the university of Paris. After finishing his studies, he remained for some time at the French court in the capacity of resident Scottish minister. During this period he received from his uncle, Archbishop James Beaton, the rectory of Campsie, near Glasgow; and in 1524 the archbishop, who had shortly before been made primate, resigned the rich abbacy of Aberbrothock, and prevailed upon the regent to confer it upon his nephew, but with the reservation to himself of one half of its revenues during his life. David Beaton returned to Scotland in 1525, and speedily attained great influence with the government. He was appointed by the parliament, one of the six persons to whom the charge of the young king's person and education was specially committed, and soon became a great favourite with the king, who, in 1528, made him Lord Privy Seal. In 1533, Beaton was sent on a special mission to the French court, for the purpose of strengthening the ancient league between the two countries, and negotiating a marriage between James and a princess of the blood-royal of France. The ambassador seems to have ingratiated himself with the French king, Francis I., and to have concluded with him a secret treaty for the protection of the Roman Catholic faith; but the marriage was postponed in consequence, it was alleged, of the ill health of the princess. At length, in 1536, James, becoming impatient of the obstacles thus interposed to the consummation of his wishes, set sail for France, to prosecute his suit in person, and Francis, having given his consent to the union of his daughter Magdalene with the Scottish king, their nuptials were solemnized with great splendour on the 1st of January, 1537. The royal pair landed in Scotland on the 19th of May following. But the young queen was already far gone in consumption, and to the inexpressible grief of her husband and the whole nation, she expired on the 10th of July, before she had completed her seventeenth year. A few months after the death of Magdalene, Beaton was again dispatched to France, to open negotiations for the marriage of James with Mary of Guise, widow of the duke of Longueville. During his residence at the French court, Beaton received from Francis, the bishopric of Mirepoix, and through his interest the pope, Paul III., was induced, a few months later, to raise the able and aspiring churchman to the dignity of a cardinal, under the title of "St. Stephen de Caelio Monte." He returned to Scotland with the new queen in July, 1538, and in the autumn of 1539, was elevated to the primacy in the room of his uncle, James Beaton, who had for some years, privately delegated to him almost the whole authority of his office.

At this period a conflict was impending between the partisans of the Romish faith and the supporters of the Reformed doctrines in Scotland—several of the latter had already suffered martyrdom—and Beaton signalized his entrance upon the primacy by fanning into a fierce flame the fire of persecution against the Protestants. He presided at the trial of no fewer than five persons accused of heresy, who were all, without hesitation, condemned to the stake, and executed on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh. In the spring of 1540 he went to St. Andrews, attended by a numerous train of the leading nobility and gentry, the archbishop of Glasgow, and other prelates, and an immense concourse of the clergy; and having convened them in a sort of ecclesiastical council in the cathedral, he harangued them on the

imminent dangers which threatened the church, and laid before them the measures which he wished them to adopt for the suppression of heresy. His recommendations were immediately adopted, processes were instituted against several of the Reformers, and Sir John Borthwick, provost of Linlithgow, son of Lord Borthwick, one of the most distinguished of their number, was cited to appear before the assembly, on an accusation of heresy. Sir John, however, had prudently taken refuge in England, where he was cordially welcomed by Henry VIII.; and on his failure to appear, he was condemned and excommunicated, his goods confiscated, and his effigy burnt at the market-cross.

At this juncture Henry VIII., having thrown off the authority of the Romish see, was exceedingly anxious to induce his nephew, James, to follow his example; and with this view sent Sir Ralph Sadler, an able and crafty diplomatist, into Scotland, for the purpose of persuading the Scottish monarch to withdraw his confidence from Beaton, and to renounce the papal supremacy. But the attempt was completely unsuccessful. James declared his conviction of the cardinal's loyalty, and refused to adopt the measures which his uncle recommended. "I assure your majesty," said Sadler, "he excused the cardinal in everything, and seemed wondrous loath to hear of anything that should sound as an untruth in him, but rather gave him great praise." Henry then renewed his proposal for a personal conference with James at York, and the Scottish monarch was at length induced by his uncle's importunity to give a reluctant consent to the proposal. But the cardinal and clergy, justly dreading the effect which an agreement of the two kings would have upon the interests of the Scottish church, entreated James to absent himself from the proposed conference, and by their urgent representations, and promises of large sums of money, they succeeded in persuading him to remain at home. This violation of his promise exasperated the English king against his relative, and led to a war between the two countries, which indirectly proved fatal to the Scottish monarch (13th December, 1542). The sudden death of James compelled the cardinal to change his tactics, but did not interfere with his ambitious projects. It is stated both by John Knox and Sir David Lindsay, and confirmed by the authority of the governor, Arran, that when the king was on his deathbed, Beaton succeeded in obtaining his signature to a blank sheet of paper, on which he afterwards wrote a will, nominating himself Regent, with three of the nobility as his assessors or assistants. On the Monday following the king's death, he caused himself to be proclaimed Regent at the cross of Edinburgh; but the validity of the document was at once questioned by the Protestant and English party, and it was soon after annulled by the parliament. James, earl of Arran, presumptive heir to the crown, was appointed sole Regent in the spring of 1543, and the ambitious primate was stripped of all authority in the government.

Meanwhile the English king had resolved to take advantage of the untimely death of James, and the disastrous state of affairs in Scotland, to bring that kingdom under the dominion of England, by a marriage between his son Edward and the infant Scottish queen. This project, however, was strenuously opposed by Beaton, who saw in it the total overthrow of the Romish church in Scotland. He was therefore arrested, and confined in the castle of Blackness, by the governor, at the instigation of the English faction, on pretence that he was engaged in a treasonable correspondence with France. The imprisonment of the primate produced a great sensation among the clergy, who immediately laid the country under a religious interdict. A strong reaction took place throughout the nation in favour of the cardinal, and against the English alliance; and the violent and precipitate conduct of Henry contributed greatly to strengthen the dislike with which his project was regarded. (See QUEEN MARY.) The governor himself began to waver, and was at length persuaded to connive at the cardinal's escape from confinement.

The feeble and vacillating Arran was soon after completely gained over by the primate, and on the 3d of September, 1543, abjured the Protestant faith, and delivered up his eldest son to the custody of Beaton as a hostage for his sincerity. The popular feeling continued to run strong against the English alliance, and the clergy declared their readiness not only to devote their private fortunes, but to melt down the church plate if necessary, and even to take up arms in defence of the religion and independence of the country. The party of the primate obtained a complete ascendency over the English faction among the nobles, and Beaton speedily became the custodier of the young queen's person, and the most powerful man in the kingdom. About the beginning of 1544 he was appointed the papal legate, and accompanied by Arran, Argyll, and other nobles and several prelates, he undertook a progress through the country for the purpose of suppressing the Reformed doctrines, which had already made numerous converts in Scotland. At Perth he caused four men to be tried and hanged; three of them for eating a goose during Lent, and the fourth for interrupting an ecclesiastic while preaching, and denying the validity of prayers to saints. The wife of one of these martyrs was drowned, because she had refused to pray to the Virgin Mary for help in childbirth. Several of the citizens were banished, and Lord Ruthven was deposed from the office of provost on account of his supposed leaning to the Protestant faith.

Meanwhile Henry, enraged at the refusal of the Scots to fulfil the engagement they had entered into for the marriage of their young queen to his son, sent a powerful army under the earl of Hertford to invade Scotland, with instructions to lay waste the country with the most savage ferocity, and especially to direct their vengeance against the cardinal and his friends. "You are to burn Edinburgh," he said in his written directions to Hertford, "and raze the castle, putting man, woman, and child to fire and sword where any resistance shall be made against you. And this done, pass over to Fifeland and extend like extremities, and destruction to all towns and villages whereinto you may reach conveniently, not forgetting amongst all the rest, so to spoil and turn upside down the cardinal's town of St. Andrews, as the upper stone may be the nether, and not one stock stand by another, sparing no creature alive within the same, specially such as either in friendship or blood be allied to the cardinal." The English general was not able to penetrate to St. Andrews, but he carried out the bloodthirsty instructions of his master by plundering and devastating the whole of the south-eastern districts of Scotland, including the capital, and destroying life and property to a vast extent. This merciless and short-sighted policy, however, served only to strengthen the hands of Beaton, and to exasperate the Scottish nation against the alliance with England. An attempt was then made by Henry to gain his end by a pacific negotiation, conducted by the earl of Cassilis, a supporter of the English faction; but his offers were rejected by a convention of the nobility, and the treaties of marriage were declared to be dissolved. Henry and his Scottish allies threw the blame of this course upon the primate, who thus became the object of their deadliest animosity. A project was formed for his assassination by the earls of Cassilis, Glencairn, Angus, Marischal, and Sir George Douglas, and was communicated through Sir Ralph Sadler to Henry and his privy council. This infamous proposal received the immediate and cordial approval of the English monarch; but "not willing to seem to have anything to do in it, though not misliking the offer," he instructed Sadler to stimulate the conspirators to go through with their deed of blood, and to trust to the king's "accustomed goodness" for their reward. They were too cunning and cautious, however, to proceed without an explicit pledge from Henry, that he would secure them indemnity and recompense for the cardinal's murder. The plot was, therefore, for the present laid aside. A few months later, however, the project was renewed by Crichton, the laird of Brunston, who, in July, 1545, opened a communication with Sadler, "touching the killing of the cardinal," and offering for a sum "to take him out of the way." The English ambassador, while assuring the conspirators that the king, "for sundry considerations would not have to do with this matter touching the said cardinal," yet urges them to execute this villanous design as an "acceptable service to God;" and adds, "I pray you advertise me what reward you do require, and if it be not unreasonable I will undertake it shall be paid immediately upon the act executed." Crichton, however, like his predecessors, insisted upon a distinct pledge of protection and reward from the king himself; and as Henry was still unwilling to commit himself by giving such a promise, the enterprise was once more abandoned.

There is no reason to suppose that Beaton was aware of these plots against his life, and he continued to carry through with unfaltering vigour the high-handed policy which he had adopted for the protection of the Romish church, and the suppression of the Protestant faith. One of the most eloquent and zealous

preachers of the Reformed doctrines was George Wishart of Pitarrow, who had in consequence rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to the Romish priesthood, and it was now resolved to have him arrested and brought to trial on a charge of heresy. He was at this time residing at Ormiston in East Lothian, and Arran was induced by the primate to send a party of horse, under the earl of Bothwell, to arrest him. Wishart surrendered under a solemn promise from Bothwell that his life should be spared. But he was treacherously delivered up by that noble to the cardinal, who immediately conveyed him to St. Andrews and cast him into a dungeon in his castle. Arran refused to grant a commission to a civil judge to bring Wishart to trial, and wrote to Beaton to stay proceedings till he should have time to inquire into the matter. But the cardinal paid no regard to the injunction, and immediately, on his own authority, brought Wishart before an ecclesiastical tribunal at St. Andrews on a charge of heresy. He was of course found guilty, and condemned to be burnt—a sentence which was executed on the following day, March 28, 1546, in front of the castle. (See GEORGE WISHART.)

Immediately after this cruel deed, Beaton proceeded to Angus for the purpose of attending the marriage of Margaret, one of his natural daughters, to David Lindsay, eldest son of the earl of Crawford. The nuptials were celebrated at Finhaven castle with unusual magnificence, the bride receiving from her father the princely dowry of four thousand marks. In the midst of the marriage festivities, the cardinal received information that King Henry was collecting a naval force for the purpose of ravaging the coast of Fife, and he immediately returned to St. Andrews in order to strengthen the fortifications of his castle against the threatened attack. Meanwhile the murder of Wishart, which had been warmly applauded by the clergy and the popish party, had excited deep and general indignation throughout the country. Some of the martyr's friends resolved to exact speedy vengeance for his blood, while others who held the cardinal at feud, determined to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity to revenge their own real or supposed wrongs. Norman Lesley, master of Rothes, had until lately been one of the prelate's friends, and had even granted him a bond of "man-rent." But a quarrel had recently taken place which had rendered them mortal enemies. It is said that Beaton had resolved to take off or imprison Lesley and several of his friends, while Norman, with the approbation of his uncle, John Lesley, who had already threatened to revenge the murder of Wishart, called into his counsels Kirkaldy of Grange, James Melville, and several other associates, who both hated and feared the cardinal, and after a secret consultation it was determined to put their dreaded enemy to death without delay.

On the evening of Friday, 21st May, the conspirators, sixteen in number, proceeded quietly to St. Andrews, and entered the town in detachments, and at different times. Next morning, before day-break, they approached the castle in small detached groups. The drawbridge had been lowered to admit the workmen who were engaged in the erection of the new fortifications, and Kirkaldy, with six of his associates, passed the gates and inquired if the cardinal was yet awake. While the attention of the porter was thus engaged, Norman Lesley and James Melville entered unnoticed. But on the appearance of John Lesley, whose enmity to Beaton was well known, the porter, suspecting mischief, rushed to the drawbridge, and unloosening its fastening, was in the act of raising it, when Lesley leaped across the chasm. The porter was instantly dispatched, deprived of his keys, and thrown into the fosse before he could give the alarm. The workmen, amounting to about a hundred, who were labouring on the ramparts, were then quietly led to the gate and dismissed. The household servants, fifty in number, were next roused from sleep, threatened with instant death if they made any outcry, and one by one turned out of the castle; while Kirkaldy of Grange, who was well acquainted with the place, stationed himself at a private postern, through which alone the cardinal could escape. The conspirators were now complete masters of the castle. Up till this moment Beaton, totally unconscious of his danger, had continued fast asleep; but being now roused by the noise, he raised the window of his bedroom and asked what it meant. Being told that the castle had been taken by Norman Lesley, he ran to the postern, but, finding it secured, he fled back to his bedchamber, seized his sword, and with the help of his page barricaded the door. John Lesley now approached and demanded admittance. "Who calls?" said the cardinal. "My name is Lesley," was the reply. "Is that Norman?" asked the unhappy prelate. "Nay," said the conspirator, "my name is John." "I will have Norman," exclaimed Beaton; "for he is my friend." "Content yourself," returned Lesley, "with such as are here, for others you shall have none."

Two others of the band, Melville and Carmichael, now joined Lesley in attempting to force open the door, which resisted all their efforts. The cardinal meanwhile earnestly entreated that they would promise to spare his life. "It may be that we will," was the equivocal reply of Lesley. "Nay," returned Beaton, "swear unto me by God's wounds, and I will open the door unto you." "It that was said is unsaid," exclaimed the assassin, infuriated at the delay, and calling for fire, was about to apply it to the door, when it was unlocked by the cardinal or his page, it is not known which. Sitting down on a chair, Beaton exclaimed, "I am a priest, I am a priest, ye will not slay me!" Disregarding his entreaties for mercy, Lesley and Carmichael struck him twice with their daggers. But Melville, whom Knox describes as a man "of a nature most gentle and most modest," rebuked them for their violence, saying, "This work and judgment of God, although it be secret, ought to be done with greater gravity." Then admonishing the unhappy prelate to repent of his wicked life, and especially of the murder of Wishart, whose blood cried for vengeance upon him, he added, "I protest before God that neither the hatred of thy person, the love of thy riches, nor the fear of any trouble thou couldest have done to me in particular, moveth me to strike thee, but only because thou hast been and remainest an obstinate enemy against Christ Jesus and his holy Evangel." Having thus spoken, he repeatedly passed his sword through the body of the cardinal, who fell down from his chair, and expired, exclaiming, "I am a priest, I am a priest; fie, fie, all is gone!"

Meanwhile an alarm had been raised in the town, and several hundreds of the citizens, headed by the provost, hurried to the side of the castle moat, crying out, "What have ye done with my lord cardinal? Let us see my lord cardinal." The assassins ordered them to disperse, but without effect; and at length Norman Lesley, taunting them as unreasonable fools who wished to speak with a dead man, dragged the bleeding body of the cardinal to the window, and hung it by a sheet over the wall. "There," said he, "is your god; and now that ye are satisfied, get you home to your houses;" a command which the terror-stricken crowd immediately obeyed.

Thus perished, in his fifty-second year, by "a deed foully done," Cardinal Beaton, "the Wolsey of Scotland." He was undoubtedly a man of great abilities—sagacious, bold, energetic, magnificent in his tastes, and liberal in his expenditure. But his ambition was unbounded, and his cruelty, licentiousness, and unscrupulousness, have left an indelible stain upon his memory. His death was an irreparable loss to his party, and contributed not a little to hasten the downfall of the Roman Catholic church in Scotland.—(John Knox's *History;* Lesley; Spottiswood; Sir David Lindsay's *Tragedy of the Cardinal;* Sadler's *State Papers*, vol. i.)—J. T.

BEATON, JAMES, an eminent prelate of the Romish church, and uncle of Cardinal Beaton, took a prominent part in public affairs during the stormy period which followed the death of James IV. He owed his first preferment, in 1503, to the provostship of the Collegiate church of Bothwell, to the house of Douglas, who were patrons of that establishment. He passed rapidly through the various grades of promotion, till he attained the highest rank of ecclesiastical dignity. In 1504 he was made abbot of Dunfermline, and in the following year he succeeded his uncle, Sir David Beaton, in the office of high treasurer of the kingdom. In 1508 he was appointed bishop of Galloway, and next year he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow. While he held the office of archbishop of Glasgow, he built a magnificent wall round the episcopal palace, augmented several of the altarages in the cathedral, and repaired many of the bridges within his regality which had fallen to decay. After the death of James IV., Beaton was elevated by the Regent, Albany, to the office of Lord Chancellor, and appointed one of the governors of the kingdom during the absence of the Regent in France. The violent discussions which now broke out between the rival factions of Arran and Angus, led to the disruption of the friendship which had hitherto existed between Beaton and the Douglases, his early patrons. Arran had married the niece of the archbishop, and

this probably induced the latter to attach himself to the party of the Hamiltons. During the meeting of parliament in Edinburgh, in April, 1520, a favourable opportunity seemed to present itself to the partisans of Arran to crush their rival while the great body of his supporters were at a distance; and Beaton and other leaders of the Hamilton faction held a council in the church of the Blackfriars, for the purpose of concerting their measures. Angus sent his uncle, the celebrated Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, to the meeting, to remonstrate against their warlike preparations, and to endeavour to compose their differences. Addressing himself to the Chancellor as the official conservator of the laws of the realm, Douglas entreated him to act as a peacemaker. Beaton, however, had actually prepared for the expected struggle, by putting on a coat of mail under his robes, and in answer to the appeal of Douglas said, "Upon my conscience, I know nothing of the matter;" at the same time striking his hand upon his breast, which caused the armour to return a rattling sound. "My lord," replied the bishop, "your conscience clatters" (tells tales); and leaving the meeting after this pointed rebuke of Beaton's insincerity, he returned back to his nephew, and told him he must defend himself with arms. In the conflict which ensued—long remembered by the name of "Clean the Causeway"—the Hamiltons were completely worsted, and driven from the city. Archbishop Beaton took refuge behind the high altar of the church of the Blackfriars' monastery, but his place of retreat was discovered by the Douglases, who tore off his rochet, and would have slain him on the spot, but for the interposition of the bishop of Dunkeld. For some time after this defeat of his party Beaton lived in obscurity, till the return of the Duke of Albany, by whose influence he was, in 1523, appointed to the metropolitan see of St. Andrews. Soon after this, however, he changed sides, and entered into a coalition with Angus against the faction of the queen-mother and Arran, and was in consequence, in 1524, thrown into prison at Berwick, and deprived of his Chancellorship. After an imprisonment of four months he was set at liberty, on the decline of the queen's power; and before the end of the year he was restored to his former honours, and appointed one of the privy council for the education of the young king, and the government of the kingdom. Dr. Magnus, the English ambassador, in a letter written at this time to Cardinal Wolsey, calls Beaton "the greatest man, both of lands and experience, within this realm." But he adds, "the said archbishop is noted to be subtle and dissembling," and accuses him of intriguing with both the French and English factions. He speaks also of the magnificence of the entertainments given by the primate, and says, "I understand there hath not been such a house kept in Scotland many days before as of late the said archbishop hath kept and yet keepeth; he gave livery nightly to twenty-one score of horses." On the revival of the power of the Douglases, and the accession of Angus to supreme power in the state, Beaton joined the queen-mother and Lennox in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the young king from the ignominious thraldom in which he was held by that tyrannical noble. This course of policy drew down upon the archbishop the displeasure of the Douglas faction; and after the defeat and death of Lennox in the skirmish near Lithlingow, in 1525, the primate was compelled to flee for his life to the hills of Balgrumo in Fife, where he assumed the disguise of a shepherd, and tended a flock of sheep for three months, in order to elude the pursuit of his enemies. The Douglases, meanwhile, wreaked their vengeance on his estates, and pillaged the abbey of Dunfermline and the castle of St. Andrews. The primate, however, ultimately succeeded in making his peace with the Douglases, by liberal gifts of money, and the surrender of the abbey of Kilwinning. He was not slow to avail himself of the power which he thus regained to promote the aggrandisement of the church; and the celebrated Patrick Hamilton, the protomartyr of the Reformed church in Scotland, fell a victim to the reconciliation which now took place between Angus and Beaton. (See PATRICK HAMILTON.) Several other persons suffered persecution or death about the same time for their adherence to the Protestant faith. A number, including the celebrated George Buchanan, Gavin Logie, rector of St. Leonard's college, and the learned Dr. John M'Bee, sought refuge in England or on the continent. The crafty prelate, though apparently in close alliance with the Douglases, contrived quietly to intrigue against their power; and was a party to the plot by which the young king, James V., regained his liberty. On the overthrow of Angus, Beaton was reinstated in all his dignities, except that of chancellor, which was conferred on Gavin Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow, the king's former preceptor. The aged primate passed the remainder of his active life in comparative retirement and tranquillity. The principal employment of his closing years was the erection and endowment of the new college of St. Andrews. But the greater part of the funds which he had destined for that purpose were unfortunately misapplied by his executors. He died in 1539.—J. T.

BEATON, JAMES, archbishop of Glasgow, was nephew of Cardinal Beaton. He was educated in Paris under the eye of his uncle, who was at that time ambassador from James V. On his return to Scotland he was appointed chanter of Glasgow cathedral, under archbishop Dunbar. In 1543 he succeeded his uncle in the rich abbey of Aberbrothock, and was employed by him in many important transactions. In 1552, though the murder of his powerful relative had in the interval deprived him of his patron, he was promoted to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and became one of the most important personages in the kingdom. His niece, Mary Beaton, was one of the "four Maries" who attended on the young Queen Mary in France. The archbishop enjoyed the confidence both of the Regent Arran and of the queen dowager, and was the first of the commissioners appointed by parliament, in 1557, to be present at the marriage of Queen Mary to the dauphin of France. He was one of the confidential counsellors of the queen regent, Mary of Lorraine, and strenuously co-operated with her in a fruitless effort to stem the advancing tide of the Reformation. In 1559 the cathedral was stripped of its images, and a garrison was placed for a short time in the archbishop's palace, by his former friend Arran, who had now embraced the Reformed faith. On the death of the queen regent in 1560, Beaton perceived that the Romish church could no longer maintain its ground in Scotland, and that the safety of its prelates and leading supporters was seriously endangered; he therefore returned to France, carrying with him all the valuable plate, and the records and other documents belonging to the see. Among these records, which were very valuable, were two chartularies; one of which, entitled "The Red Book of Glasgow," was written in the reign of Robert III. The archbishop spent the remainder of his long life as ambassador from the Scottish court to the French king. He was highly esteemed and trusted by Queen Mary; and her son, James VI., in 1588, restored Beaton to the temporalities of his see, although the presbyterian faith was now the established religion of Scotland. He died April 24th, 1603, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, shortly after the accession of James to the English throne, having held the office of ambassador to three generations of the Scottish sovereigns. Archbishop Spottiswood, his successor, describes him as "a man honourably disposed, faithful to the queen while she lived, and to the king, her son; a lover of his country, and liberal according to his means to all his countrymen." He bequeathed his large fortune to the Scots college at Paris, an institution founded in 1325 by a bishop of Moray, for the benefit of poor Scottish scholars; and to the monastery of the Carthusians, to be restored, however, to Glasgow, as soon as its inhabitants should return to the Roman Catholic church. The valuable documents which he carried off from Scotland were deposited in this college, together with an immense mass of diplomatic papers; but the whole collection was unfortunately destroyed or lost on the breaking out of the first French revolution.—J. T.

BEATRICE PORTINARI, a name which recalls the first love, the life-long sorrow, and much of the poetry of Dante. In the "Vita Nuova" we are told that the poet met Beatrice at a banquet in the house of her father, Folco Portinari, when they were each at the age of nine years. Their intimacy lasted till the death of Beatrice, sixteen years after their first interview. She is immortalized in cantos xxx. and xxxi. of the Purgatorio.—J. S., G.

BEATRIX, daughter of Ferdinand, king of Naples and Aragon, died at Ischia in 1508. In 1475 she married Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and subsequently became celebrated in the history of that country by her political intrigues, by means of which she sought to counteract the intention of the king to leave his throne to his natural son, John Corvinus. She has been accused of poisoning her husband with a view to marry his successor, but having been disappointed in her object, she passed the remainder of her life in voluntary exile.—G. M.

BEATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., born at Dysart, Fife, in 1742; died at Edinburgh, 18th April, 1818. He wrote "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain from 1727 to 1804.

BEATTIE, James, the poet and moral philosopher, was born 25th October, 1735, in a house at the north-east end of Laurencekirk, a village in the heart of the How of the Mearns in Kincardineshire. His father kept a small retail shop, and rented a small farm in the neighbourhood. He was educated at the parish school, and displayed an early taste for reading, especially books of poetry. In 1749 he entered Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he competed for, and received a bursary, where his classical tastes were at once discerned by Dr. Blackwell, and where, in future years, he studied philosophy under Dr. Gerard. In 1753 he was appointed schoolmaster of the parish of Fordoun, about six miles from Laurencekirk. He had all along a taste for the beauties of nature, and his poetical genius was kindled, and may have been partly guided into the direction which it took, by the peculiar scenery of that part of Kincardineshire, where a fine rich plain is seen stretching out, with the lofty Grampians as a back ground. It is reported of him, that at this period of his life he would saunter in the fields the livelong night, contemplating the sky, and marking the approach of day, and that he was particularly fond of wandering in a deep and finely-wooded glen in the neighbourhood of Fordoun. While at this place, he secured friends and patrons in the parish minister, in Lord Monboddo, and Lord Gardenstone. He seems to have attended divinity lectures during several winters at Aberdeen, with a view to the ministry, but he soon relinquished the pursuit. In 1757 he stood a competitive examination for the office of usher in the grammar-school of Aberdeen, and was defeated; but so satisfied were the judges of his qualifications, that, on the office falling vacant the following year, he was appointed to it without any further examination. In this more public position, his literary abilities became known, and, through the influence of some influential friends whom he had acquired, he was installed professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal college in 1760. About this time he became a member of a literary society, or club, where he associated with such eminent men as Reid, Campbell, Dr. John Gregory, and Gerard. In the year of his appointment to the chair, he published a small book of poems, entitled "Original Poems and Translations," which at once secured him a wide reputation, as a true poet, and a man of high literary taste. As professor, he lectured and examined two or three hours every day, from November to April, on pneumatology, embracing psychology and natural theology, speculative and practical ethics, economics, jurisprudence, politics, rhetoric, and logic, with readings in Cicero and others of the ancient philosophers. As a moral philosopher, he felt himself called on to oppose the scepticism of which Hume was the champion. It appears from letters of Dr. John Gregory, published in Forbes' Life of Beattie, that atheism and materialism were at that time in high fashion, and were spouted by many who used the name of Hume, but who had never read his works, and who were incapable of understanding them. Dr. Reid was, meanwhile, examining the foundations of philosophy which Hume had turned to a sceptical use, and published in 1764 his "Inquiry into the Human Mind, on the Principles of Common Sense." Beattie followed in 1770 with the "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism." This work was his principal study for four years; he wrote it three times over, and some parts of it oftener. His object is—first, to trace the several kinds of evidence and reasoning up to their first principles, and in this part of the treatise he dwells largely on the difference between reason (reasoning) which perceives truth in consequence of a proof, and intuition, which perceives immediately; second, to show that his sentiments are in accordance with true philosophy, and the principles of the most eminent philosophers; and third, to answer sceptical objections. This work is not so profound or original as that of Reid. He errs in under estimating and disparaging Hume: he thought the sceptics unworthy of any kind of reserve or deference, and maintained that their reasonings were, not only false, but ridiculous, and that their talents as philosophers and logicians were absolutely contemptible. He appeals with Reid to common sense, or intuition, as he frequently calls it; but his language and mode of argumentation are loose, and he is incapable of thoroughly estimating and stating the nature and laws of the necessary convictions of the mind. But the book is pointed and acute, and is very pleasantly written, and it had so rapid a sale, that in 1771 a second edition is demanded, and shortly after there are proposals to translate it into French, Dutch, and German. While engaged in these severer labours, he was, at the same time, cherishing what was evidently to him the more congenial occupation—his taste for poetry. So early as 1766 he is labouring in the style and stanza of Spenser, at a poem, in which he proposes to give an account of the birth, education, and adventures of one of the old minstrels. The first book of the "Minstrel" was published anonymously in 1771, and the second book, with his name attached and a new edition of the first, in 1774. The personal incidents worthy of being recorded in his remaining life are not numerous. In 1767 he had married Miss Mary Dunn, who was afflicted with a tendency to mental disease, which broke out first in a distempered mind, and afterwards in open insanity, which greatly distressed the husband, and compelled him at last to provide for her living separate from him. His quiet life was varied by several visits paid to London, where, as he became known by his works, he received considerable attention, and was introduced to many literary men of eminence. On two several occasions he had the honour of an interview with George III., who had a great admiration of the character and object of his works, and granted him a pension. His defences of religion were highly prized by several of the bishops, and a number of the clergy of the church of England, and he was offered a rich living if he would take orders in that church. This he declined, not because he disapproved of the doctrine or worship of the episcopal church, but he was apprehensive that by accepting preferment in the church, he "might strengthen the hands of the gainsayer, and give the world some ground to believe that the love of the truth was not quite so ardent or so pure as he had pretended." In 1773 Oxford university conferred a degree upon him, presbyterian though he was. In the same year he was offered the chair of moral philosophy in Edinburgh, but declined it, as he preferred Aberdeen as his sphere, and was indisposed to go to a place where he would be in the heart of those whom he had attacked. His declining days were embittered by trials which sank deep into his soul, such as the state of his wife, and the death, first of one and then of the other of his sons. He died on October 5, 1802. The following are the titles with the dates of his works—"Poems," 1760; "Essay on Truth," 1770; "Minstrel," book i., 1771; book ii., 1774; "On Poetry and Music," "On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition," "On Classical Learning," 1776; "Dissertations on Memory and Imagination," "On Dreaming," "On the Theory of Language," "On Fable and Romance," "On the Attachments of Kindred," "On Illustrations of Sublimity," 1783; "Evidences of Christianity," 1786; "Elements of Moral Science," 1790-93. His poems will ever hold a place in the classical poetry of Great Britain. His "Minstrel" and his "Hermit" are exquisite poems of their kind. His prose works do not show much depth of thought, but are characterized by much ease and elegance. In his "Theory of Language" he argues strongly that speech is of divine origin. In his "Dissertation on the Imagination," he holds the theory afterwards defended by Alison and Jeffrey, that the feeling of beauty arises from association of ideas. In person he was of the middle size, with something of a slouch in his gait, and in latter years he was inclined to corpulency. He had dark eyes, and a mild and somewhat pensive look. There is an account of his life and writings in a work of three volumes by Sir W. Forbes. This account contains many of his letters, which are full of criticisms of no great profundity, and display at once the amiabilities and weaknesses of the author.—J. M'C.

* BEATTIE, William, M.D., member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, the friend and biographer of Thomas Campbell, and author of numerous highly-popular works, is a native of Scotland, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh (1813–1820), where he took his degree. After prosecuting his studies for some time in London, Dr. Beattie visited the most celebrated continental schools of medicine, and made himself thoroughly conversant with their various theories and modes of practice. He filled for eight years the office of physician to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., a post of honour rather than of emolument. Dr. Beattie is a voluminous and successful author. The letterpress of a series of illustrated works, historical and topographical, on Switzerland, Scotland, the Waldenses, the Danube, &c., is from his pen; the engravings are chiefly from the drawings of his lamented friend, the late W. H. Bartlett. All of these works have obtained a very large circulation. His book on "The Courts of Germany" appeared

in 1827 in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Beattie is also the author of several poems of considerable merit. "John Huss" was published in 1829; "The Heliotrope, or Pilgrim in Pursuit of Health," in 1833; and a second edition, greatly enlarged, appeared some years later. The "Heliotrope" is a descriptive poem of a very pleasing kind, and is written with much elegance of taste and fancy. It was followed by "Polynesia," an affecting little poem on the labours of the missionaries in the South Seas. The subject is treated with remarkable simplicity and poetical fervour. The versification is melodious, the images are chaste and highly appropriate, and the purest taste in sentiment and diction prevails throughout. A large number of fugitive pieces from Dr. Beattie's pen, displaying fine feeling and elegant taste, are scattered throughout the Annuals and other periodicals. His most important work is his deeply interesting "Biography of Thomas Campbell," in 3 vols. 8vo. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the affectionate care with which Dr. Beattie, with a friendship as disinterested and delicate as it is rare, ministered to the welfare of the poet; with counsel, aid, and untiring hospitality, he watched over his last years, when afflictions of various kinds were heavily pressing upon him, soothed his death-bed, and protected his memory. It was owing to Dr. Beattie's single-handed exertions that the statue of Campbell was ultimately placed in Westminster abbey. Dr. Beattie commenced practice in London in 1830; he has now retired with a moderate independence from the active exercise of his profession. His unwearied kindness to the poor and unfortunate who have seen better days, entitles him to a high place among that class of men who may be regarded as having "a special mission given them to spend their time, and to be spent, in alleviating human sufferings," and who

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

It was Dr. Beattie's melancholy duty to attend the bards, both of "Memory" and of "Hope," in their last moments. A popular American author justly terms him "the intellectual Good Samaritan of London—Campbell's friend, and the physician to Lady Blessington and Rogers, and all the literary host who need a doctor and a counsellor in one—loved much for his medical wisdom, and more for his zealous friendship and hospitality." "The blessings of them that were ready to perish have come upon him, and he has caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."—J. T.

BEATTY, Sir William, M.D., F.R.S., physician to his majesty's fleet and Greenwich hospital, 1806–40. He was officially present during the last moments of Lord Nelson, of which he published his "Authentic Narrative" in 1808. He was knighted in 1831; died in London, March 25, 1842.—T. F.

BEAUBRUN, Henry, a French portrait painter, was born at Amboise, 1603, and died at Paris, 1677. His brother Charles, also a perpetuator of men's vanities, was born at Amboise, 1605, and died in 1692.

BEAUCHAMP, Alphonso de, historian, born at Menaco, 1767, quitted his native state to come to Paris, having suffered imprisonment for refusing to serve against republican France. Appointed to a post in the committee of public safety, he nevertheless took part against Robespierre. Upon the establishment of the directory, he obtained a situation in the police, and was charged with the *surveillance* of the press. It was while in this position that he conceived the intention of writing a history of La Vendée. After several years' devotion to his work, he published it in 1806. It produced on the public mind the effect of a stirring romance, but when Fouché came to the direction of the police administration, he dismissed the author from his employment, for what he called breach of confidence in dealing with secret papers. The third edition was seized at the publication, and at a later period, in 1809, the author was arrested, and exiled to Rheims; nor was he allowed to return to the capital till 1811, and upon a written engagement to publish nothing more on contemporaneous politics. On the fruits of a small pension he contrived to live, and produce various biographical histories. He is supposed to be the real author of the "Memoires of Fouché." He died 1st June, 1832, leaving a large number of works, chiefly historical.—J. F. C.

BEAUCHAMP, Henry de, son of Richard de Beauchamp, was born at Hanley castle in Worcestershire, March 22, 1424, and married at a very early age, Cicely, daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury, with whom he had a splendid dowry. Henry VI. heaped upon him all the honours that a monarch could bestow on a favourite, giving him even the title of king of the Isle of Wight, and placing with his own hands the crown on the young duke's head. This was the last title that he received, for he died at Hanley, where he had been born, June 11, 1445, and was buried at Tewkesbury, in the abbey which owed so much to his mother's liberality. He left one daughter, Anne, who died when only six years of age, and his sumptuous wealth and titles passed to Anne, his sister, who was married to Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury, a union of two great houses, from which sprang Warwick, the king-maker.—T. J.

BEAUCHAMP, John de, born in 1320, baron of Kidderminster, in the reign of Richard II., and the first baron created by letters patent in this country. Having received the highest honours from his royal master, he was destined to suffer the worst extremities during the reverses that befell Richard. He was removed from his office of treasurer of the king's household, sent prisoner to Dover castle, and lastly executed for high treason on Tower hill, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.—T. J.

BEAUCHAMP or BEAUCHAMPS, Joseph, a French astronomer, member of the Institute, and one of the savants who accompanied Napoleon into Egypt, was born at Vesoul in 1752, and died at Nice in 1801. In his fifteenth year he entered the order of the Bernardines; and in 1774, after distinguishing himself among the pupils of Lalande the astronomer, set out for Babylon, where his uncle, Mirodout, exercised the functions of bishop. Setting out in 1781, he visited Aleppo, and Bagdad in the following year; was at Bassora in 1784, and in Persia in 1786, everywhere intent on promoting the interests of science. The *Journal des Savants* of the years 1782-4-5-7-8 and 1790 contains many contributions from his pen, on astronomical, geographical, and antiquarian subjects. At the commencement of the Revolution he returned to France; in 1795 was appointed to a consulship in Arabia; and in 1798 invited to Egypt by Napoleon. His labours in that country are recorded in the Memoires de l'Institut du Caire. In 1799 he was sent by Napoleon to Constantinople; and having fallen into the hands of the English, who delivered him over to the sultan as a spy, he narrowly escaped death. A long imprisonment injured his health, and he died shortly after his release, in 1801.—J. S., G.

BEAUCHAMP, Richard de, earl of Warwick, was one of the most opulent and considerable nobles of the fifteenth century. He was born January 28, 1381, at Salwarpe, Worcestershire. He did good service to the crown during the rebellion of Glendower, and behaved so bravely at the battle of Shrewsbury against the Percies, that he was soon made a knight of the garter. Having vowed a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre, he visited the principal courts of Europe in going and returning, and exhibited his prowess in arms at several tournaments. He came safe home to England, was constituted high steward at the coronation of Henry V. (1413), and negotiated soon after a marriage between his master and Catharine, the king of France's daughter. He was an active partisan against the Lollards. In 1415 he was declared captain of Calais, a post in those days of high honour and trust. He attended Henry V. in his French wars, and at his death, was appointed tutor to his son, Henry VI. On the death of the duke of Bedford, he was selected to take the arduous office of regent in France for the king. He held that post for the last four years of his life, and died in possession of it at the castle of Rohan, April 30, 1439. His remains lie interred in the collegiate church at Warwick, under a stately "tombe in a full feire vaulte of stone, set in the bare rocke," as is recorded in the inscription. A brief notice cannot do justice to the splendid and adventurous career of this great man.—T. J.

BEAUCHAMPS, Raphael de, a French historian of the 17th century; author of a "History of the Merovingian Kings."

BEAUCHATEAU, François-Mathieu Chastelet de, an extraordinary instance of precocity, born at Paris in 1645; died towards the end of the century. He wrote poetry at the age of eight. He was honoured by the conversation of the queen, mother of Louis XIV., of Cardinal Mazarin, the Chancellor Séguier, and other distinguished personages. He also visited England, and was presented to Cromwell. It is said that he afterwards visited Persia, and there we lose sight of him.—J. G.

BEAUCLAIR, P——L——de, a litterateur, born in the Isle of France in 1735; died in 1804. Author of a "History of Peter III. of Russia," a work containing many singular anecdotes, and some biographical tracts.

BEAUDIN, Mademoiselle, (neè Bourges), a portrait and genre painter of Marseilles.

BEAUDOUIN, Pierre Ant, a miniature painter of miniature fame, born at Paris, 1717, and died in 1769.

BEAUFILS, Eugénie, a portrait and genre painter, pupil of Lefevre.

BEAUFORT, Rev. Daniel Cornelius, youngest son of John de Beaufort, a French protestant refugee, was born in the year 1700 at Wesel in the Prussian dominions, where his father took refuge on quitting France, and where his eldest son, Alexander, rose to be a general, while his third son, Louis, settled at Mastricht, where he wrote his two remarkable well-known works, "La Decadence de l'Empire Romaine," and "Les Incertitudes de l'Histoire." Daniel was educated at the university of Utrecht, and was a man of great ability and learning. He came to England with George II., and having entered the established church, was soon appointed to the living of Barnet near London. Very few years after this he went to Ireland as first chaplain to the duke of Devonshire, lord-lieutenant, who gave him the provostship of Tuam, which after a year he exchanged for Navan in the county of Meath, where he resided, and was an active and exemplary parish minister. About the year 1775 he was given the living of Clonenagh, in the diocese of Leighlin; with permission to resign the parish of Navan in favour of his son. He lived to the great age of eighty-eight, in full possession of his fine intellect, having in the last year of his life written the clever and witty little work, "The Doctrine of the Church of Rome," which went through several editions.—J. F. W.

BEAUFORT, Rev. Daniel Augustus, LL.D., only child of the former, was born at Barnet the 1st of October, 1739. He was sent to school in Dublin, and at an early age entered the university of Dublin, through which he passed in a highly honourable manner. After leaving college he went to Holland, and spent some time with his uncle, Louis de Beaufort, after which he remained chiefly at Salisbury, with the bishop of that diocese, by whom he was ordained about the year 1764; when he returned to Ireland, and acted as his father's curate at Navan. His father having been permitted to resign Navan to him, he continued to live there for some years; but when he was laying down his "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," he found it necessary to reside three or four years in Dublin, during which time he actively joined in the establishing of the Royal Irish Academy in 1786; and in 1787, in union with a small body of intimate friends, founded the first Sunday school in Ireland; from which humble beginning has arisen the present wide-spread establishment of Sunday schools throughout that kingdom. About the year 1789 his friend the Right Hon. John Foster, then speaker of the Irish House of Commons, presented him to the vicarage of Collon, county of Louth, where he thenceforward resided. But though no longer living in Dublin, he gave his hearty assistance to founding the association for the encouragement of virtue in 1792, and joined actively in the preparation of books for distribution among the lower classes. The map of Ireland was undertaken and carried out at great expense, under the encouragement of the marquis of Buckingham, the then lord-lieutenant. He died in May, 1831, in his eighty-third year. Dr. Beaufort was not only a philanthropist, but a scholar. He possessed an extraordinary variety of information, which, while it was never suffered to lie idle, was never produced for parade; and his manners and conversation charmed and instructed wherever he associated. Like his father, his intellectual vigour continued to the last, and shortly before his death he was occupied in preparing an improved edition of the memoir accompanying his map.—J. F. W.

BEAUFORT, E. G., a historical portrait painter, pupil of Gros, was born in 1800. She copied old masters, and painted some religious pictures.

BEAUFORT, Sir Francis, K.C.B., son of Daniel Augustus, was born at Navan, in the county of Meath in Ireland in 1774. His father gave him his early education at home, whence he was sent to Dublin to school, where his courage, enterprise, and good temper made him a favourite. On leaving school he was placed under Dr. Usher, regius professor of astronomy, where his progress in science was rapid, and at thirteen his name was entered in the books of the *Trepassy*. In 1787 he joined the East India Company's service in the *Vansittart;* and such was his skill in nautical knowledge, that all the ship's valuable instruments were placed in his care, and he afforded important assistance in surveying the Straits of Gaspard in the Java sea. In August, 1789, while thus employed, the vessel struck on a sunken coral reef in the Banca Strait and was wrecked. The crew took to the boats, one of which with six men was lost. Young Beaufort, abandoning his own property, secured the ship's instruments, and, after many days' suffering, his party was taken on board a vessel bound to Canton, whence he was conveyed, and in March, 1790, he returned to England. In 1791 he joined the *Latona*, after which he was appointed to the *Aquilon*, where his career was near being terminated. One day he was superintending some repairs of the vessel, when the carpenter dropped his hammer into the water; Beaufort, forgetting that he could not swim, jumped after it, and would have been drowned but that the first-lieutenant, Oliver, sprang from the chains and saved him; the rescued and the rescuer, both Irishmen, lived to be brother-admirals. The *Aquilon* was the signal-ship in the glorious fight of the 1st June, 1794, when Lord Howe defeated the French fleet, and Beaufort was appointed to superintend the signals. His ship had the dangerous honour of towing Admiral Sir Thomas Packenham's dismasted ship out of the battle. Upon the promotion of Captain Stopford to the *Phaeton*, he took Beaufort with him, who thus was present in the masterly series of manœuvres known as Cornwallis's retreat. After nine years' active service, he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and in 1800 he performed an exploit of great gallantry and spirit, boarding and capturing, after an obstinate resistance, the Spanish ship *San Josef*. He was severely wounded in the action, for which he received a pension and his captain's commission. From November, 1803, till June, 1804, we find him gratuitously devoting his time, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Edgworth, in establishing a line of telegraphs between Dublin and Galway. In 1805 he was again in active service as commander of the *Woolwich*, in which he sailed to the East Indies, the Rio de la Plata, and the Cape of Good Hope. While engaged in 1812 in a survey of the coast of Karamania he was desperately wounded by a fanatic Turk, and forced to abandon the work and return home. For several years afterwards he was busily occupied in constructing a number of charts, under the orders of the lords of the admiralty, being appointed their hydrographer in 1832. In 1845 Sir Francis was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, having been previously elected a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the Astronomical and Geographical Societies. He died near Brighton on Dec. 16, 1857, in the 84th year of his age. Sir Francis Beaufort was a brave and skilful officer, laborious in the discharge of his duties, a man of scientific attainments, and deservedly respected.—J. F. W.

BEAUFORT, François de Vendome, duc de, grandson of Henry IV. of France, born at Paris in January, 1616; died 25th June, 1669. When very young he served in the armies of his country under the ministry of Cardinal Richelieu. He distinguished himself at the battle of Avein, and at the sieges of Corbie (1636), of Hesdin (1639), and of Arras (1640). He appears to have been a person of no great judgment, though restless and ambitious; and more than once brought himself into trouble by his intrigues against the court, and exposed himself to ridicule by his vanity and presumption. When Louis XIV. returned to Paris in 1652, Beaufort submitted to the royal authority, and for several years afterwards took an active part in the civil war. He was subsequently commander of the French fleet, and lost his life at the taking of Candia.—G. M.

BEAUFORT, Henri-Ernest-Grout, chevalier de, a French traveller, born at Aubevoye, Eure, 25th February, 1798; died 3rd September, 1825. At the age of fourteen he entered the military marine, and for three years navigated in the Levant. Being of an observing turn and enterprising character, he applied himself to the study of geography, as a means of qualifying himself to undertake voyages of discovery. He soon formed the vast project of an entire exploration of the African continent, and with this view studied the Arabian language, together with botany, zoology, natural philosophy, and chemistry. In the end of January, 1824, he sailed for Gambia, which he explored, together with the countries of the Mandingoes, Bakil, Bondou, and Karta. In 1825 he visited the country of Kasso, which he penetrated to the cataracts of Felou and Gavina, which had been previously unknown to Europeans. He afterwards explored Bambouk, and carried away many rich specimens of the gold mines of that country. In these expeditions he made many valuable observations and important discoveries. In the midst, however, of these noble efforts for the extension of science, his career was cut short by brain-fever.—G. M.

BEAUFORT, Henry, bishop of Lincoln, afterwards of Winchester, and contemporaneously cardinal of St. Eusebius, was born about the year 1367, having died in 1447, at the age of eighty. He was the second son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by his mistress, Catherine Swinford, whom he afterwards married, and whose issue was declared legitimate by parliament, 20th Ric. II., with the condition that they should not succeed to the crown. Beaufort studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Aix la Chapelle, rose rapidly in the church, and at an early age, in 1397, became bishop of Lincoln, and was intrusted by his half-brother, Henry IV., with the great seal. In 1379 he succeeded William of Wyckham in the see of Winchester, to which he avariciously clung throughout the remainder of his life. The first occasion on which he figured in his officio-political character, was when he made a demand for supplies; which was met by the bold suggestion of the commons to seize upon the revenues of the clergy, then reputed to constitute a third part of the riches of the realm. This suggestion was opposed by Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, who moved the king and the lords so powerfully as to produce a strong demonstration in favour of the church, whereupon the archbishop defied the commons with great vehemence; but, notwithstanding this, they passed a bill, which was thrown out by the lords. This unconstitutional proceeding of the commons has been attributed to the absence of lawyers in the commons' house at that time; Beaufort having, in issuing the writs, totally excluded that fraternity, on the authority of an ordinance of the lords in the reign of Edward VI., but to which the commons had never assented, and which, therefore, had till then been disregarded. To this the parliament of Henry IV. owed its significant name of "the lack-learning parliament." In 1405 Beaufort, having forfeited his brother's favour, was deprived of office; but on the accession of Henry V., the great seal was again conferred on him; this being almost the only change which the young king made in his father's ministry. Henry having adjusted his affairs at home, laid claim to the crown of France, and proceeded thither, to enforce his pretensions by the sword. During the king's absence, the ambitious chancellor used every exertion to extend his own authority, regardless of all remonstrance and the energetic opposition of the commons. When Henry returned, flushed with his glorious successes at Agincourt, Beaufort sought to divert the commons from their domestic grievances by inciting the people to the entire conquest of France. They nevertheless ceased not to urge their complaints against the encroachments of the chancellor, who, however, temporized with them, relying on the sovereign's favour. The war-cry so eagerly fomented by the chancellor involved him in a dilemma. The king, distressed for money to carry on this war, made large demands on the country—subsidies were more easily voted than collected. Considerable sums were raised on the security of the dukes of Clarence, Bedford, and Gloucester; but all proving inadequate, the king cast a longing eye upon the treasures of the avaricious chancellor, and pressed him for aid; but despite his inordinate love of power, jeopardized as it was by resistance, he stoutly refused to lend on the security with which others were fain to be content, until at length the king in despair proffered to pledge the crown itself to Beaufort; upon which he advanced a sufficient sum for the prosecution of the war, and took possession of the royal diadem.

With the exception of about six weeks in 1416, whilst absent with the king in France, he retained the great seal until 23rd July, 1417, when, having disgusted Henry by his avarice, he was compelled to surrender it, and never regained it during that reign. He visited the council of Basil, and got himself named cardinal and apostolic legate in England and Ireland, by Pope Martin V., but the king forbade his acceptance of these dignities. On the demise of Henry V., the crown descended to his son, Henry VI., then only nine months old, and whose uncle, Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, as regent, assumed the government. Parliament set at nought the king's will, and nominated the duke of Bedford protector, appointing Gloucester his brother's *locum tenens* in his absence. The struggle for pre-eminence between Gloucester and Beaufort now commenced; the latter having obtained letters patent for securing out of the customs revenue the 20,000 marks he had lent to the late king, regained the chancellorship on the 24th July, 1324. In that capacity he opened a new parliament; and, to throw the protector into the shade, he produced the royal infant, who, seated in his mother's lap, occupied the throne. The strife between the rival parties grew serious; civil war became imminent; Bedford was in France, having been appointed regent of that country, and Gloucester assumed the exercise of the royal prerogative; whilst Beaufort asserted his supremacy as the pope's legate and the king's lord-keeper of the privy seal. Having obtained possession of the tower, Beaufort strengthened the garrison, whilst the citizens of London closed the gates of the city against the chancellor, whose retainers then assaulted the city gate at London bridge. A tumult ensued, in which bloodshed was with difficulty averted by the archbishop of Canterbury and the prince of Portugal, who succeeded in procuring a cessation of hostilities pending the arrival of the duke of Bedford, who, in answer to their request, returned from France; but, failing to effect a reconciliation, he convened the nobility at St. Alban's to discuss the matters in difference. The spirit of faction, however, defied all attempts at adjustment; the conclave adjourned to Northampton, where the discussion was resumed with no better success, and it was resolved to appeal to a full parliament, which met at Leicester on the 18th February, 1420. To avoid the disastrous consequences of a collision between the partisans of the protector and the chancellor, the members were interdicted from bringing their swords. This prohibition was obeyed to the letter; but the adherents of the two great rivals armed themselves with bats or bludgeons, in lieu of steel, and hence arose the name of "the parliament of bats." These weapons, when observed, were also forbidden; whereupon they concealed stones and plummets of lead in their sleeves and bosoms. When seated in the great hall of Leicester castle, the young king, then only five years of age, was placed upon the throne, and the chancellor declared the cause of the summons with tolerable moderation; but, when the speaker was chosen, the protector impeached the chancellor, charging him with treasonable practices towards the king, and with compassing the death of the protector, laying wait for him with armed men at London bridge, and in the chambers and cellars of Southwark, to kill him if he passed that way. The chancellor admitted having procured armed men and placed them as alleged, not for the assassination of Gloucester, but for his own safety, having been informed that the duke had designed to do him bodily harm. Much recrimination ensued, but parliament strongly deprecated these discussions between the two great rivals, and the matter was referred to a select committee of peers and bishops, both parties consenting to abide their award. The duke of Bedford presided, and afterwards reported in open parliament Beaufort's innocence of the charge of having sought to procure the murder of the late king when prince, and of counselling the heir-apparent to depose his father, Henry IV.; but adjudged that in respect of the incivilities which had passed between Beaufort and his rival, he should ask pardon of the duke of Gloucester, that the latter should freely forgive the chancellor, and that they should be firm friends in future. They conformed to these injunctions, exhibiting, at least externally, every demonstration of love and concord, to the great joy of the people. The event was celebrated by a magnificent feast, given in the name of the king. Beaufort, however, regarded this award as a galling reproof, and in dudgeon resigned the great seal, and obtained leave to accompany the duke of Bedford to France. On his arrival at Calais he was greeted with the intelligence that the pope had conferred upon him the dignity of cardinal, and appointed him legate *à latere*, to direct, as captain-general of the English forces, a crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia. For this purpose, on his return to England, he obtained leave to raise an army of 5500 lancers and archers; but his zeal in the cause of the church succumbed to his cupidity, and for a bribe of 1000 marks he consented to divert his newly-raised levies from the service of the cross to that of the crown, and they were employed against the king's enemies in France.

The recovery of his own influence, and the destruction of Gloucester's power, were his constant aim. In 1429 he brought about the coronation of the young king, and induced parliament to abolish the office of protector, thus depriving the duke of his high position as head of the regency, and reducing him to his own rank as a peer. Thenceforth he maintained his ascendency to the day of his death, notwithstanding the restless opposition of Gloucester and the antagonistic spirit of the people, then growing daily more hostile to ecclesiastical domination. In 1431 it was mooted by the peers, that as it was inimical to the laws of the country that two offices so incompatible with each other as those of cardinal and bishop of an English see should

be held by the same person, Beaufort should be deprived of his bishopric, and should refund its emoluments from the date of his cardinalate. Gloucester charged him with having incurred the penalties of præmunire in accepting the papal bull in opposition to the injunction of the late king; accused him of amassing wealth by fraudulent practices, and of usurping the functions of royalty, appointing embassies, releasing prisoners, and of estranging all but his own favourites from the king, and the council of the regency. How far the accusations urged against the cardinal were justifiable, may be inferred from the fact that he sought more than once the shield of legislative indemnity. In 1432 and 1437 acts were passed pardoning all the crimes committed by him to the 20th July in the latter year. The cardinal sought his revenge upon Gloucester by a cowardly assault upon his domestic happiness. Gloucester was devotedly attached to his wife, and this was enough to incite the cardinal to conspire against and procure the death of the innocent wife, in order to wound the more deeply his political adversary. The duchess was accused of a secret attempt upon the king's life, attributing to her the design of wasting, by insensible degrees his force and vigour, under the influence of witchcraft, by the magical process of melting before a slow fire a waxen image of the king, with the gradual decrease of which his decay was assumed to keep pace. She fell a victim to the malice of her husband's arch-enemy, being condemned to public penance and perpetual incarceration. It is more than probable that he was a believer in sorcery, for he was one of those who sat in judgment upon, and condemned to the stake, the intrepid Maid of Orleans. This atrocious cruelty only served to excite public sympathy for the duchess and commiseration for the duke, who came to be regarded as a martyr to the malice of his enemies. These signs of popularity in favour of Gloucester, incited him to more deadly schemes of vengeance. He conceived the desperate resolution of compassing the death of a foe whose resentment, backed by public feeling, filled him with apprehension. For the accomplishment of this design, a meeting of parliament was convened at Bury St. Edmunds, where Gloucester could calculate on little protection. On his appearance there, he was suddenly thrown into prison on a charge of treason, where he was soon afterwards, on the 28th February, 1447, found a corpse. Whatever may have been the fact, the prevailing opinion was that Gloucester fell a victim to the vengeance of the cardinal; nor could that belief be shaken by any plausible attempts to ascribe his death to natural causes. The cardinal himself, at the age of fourscore years, survived his victim only six weeks.

History scarcely furnishes a parallel to the tenacity with which he pursued his ambitious schemes. Indomitable energy, triumphing over the infirmities of age, presented the melancholy spectacle of a man of princely rank, great attainments, and withal one of the highest dignitaries of the church, carrying into execution, with relentless vigour, the murder of a rival in the person of his own nephew. He has had his apologists, who have plausibly glossed over his crimes, and sought to soften the aspersions which cling to his name; but the stubborn facts forbid us to attempt the rescue of his memory from execration. He died impenitent, though agonized by remorse.—F. J. H.

BEAUFORT, John, the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, rose to high honours both in the reign of King Richard II. and of Henry IV. Being brother to the latter by the father's side, he was by him constituted chamberlain of England for life, February 9, 1399–1400. He was the second on whom the title of marquis, then new in England, was conferred. The isle of Thanet was assigned to him in 1404 for his maintenance, and the garrison of Calais consisted of his soldiers. He was one of the commissioners appointed to receive such sums as remained unpaid for the ransom of John, king of France, taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers. He was afterwards appointed admiral of the whole fleet. He died April 21, 1410, and was buried in St. Michael's chapel, on the south side of Canterbury cathedral.—T. J.

BEAUFORT, Louis de, a historian, member of the Royal Society of London, died at Maestricht in 1795. Author of some historical works, among the rest a "History of Rome," characterized by simplicity of style, sound criticism, and lucid arrangement of materials.

BEAUFORT, Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, born in 1441; died in 1509. She was daughter of John Beaufort, grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. She was thrice married; first, to Edmund Tudor, half-brother of Henry VI.; next, to Sir Henry Stafford; and lastly, to Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. By her first marriage she had one son, who mounted the throne of England as Henry VII. By her subsequent marriages she had no children. After the death of her third husband in 1504, she took a vow of chastity, though she was then sixty-three years of age. She is said to have been very pious and charitable. She founded and endowed Christ college, Cambridge, and projected that of St. John, which, however, was not chartered until two years after her death. She also established two professorships of divinity, in Cambridge and in Oxford.—G. M.

BEAUFORT DE THORIGNY, Jean Baptiste, a French general, born at Paris, 18th October, 1761; died at Corbeil, 1st February, 1825. He entered the army in his sixteenth year, and at the opening of the first campaign of Nord in 1792 was appointed adjutant-major. He rose rapidly during a brief period of active service, in which he distinguished himself, to the rank of general of brigade. He took part in the campaign of Belgium in 1792, as well as in the war of La Vendée.—G. M.

BEAUFORT D'HAUTPOUL, Edouard, Comte, afterwards marquis de, a French military engineer, born at Paris, 16th October, 1782; died 24th July, 1831. After finishing his studies at the polytechnic school, he was admitted into the corps of engineers, and served in the campaigns of Italy, from 1802 to 1810. He subsequently served in Portugal, where he distinguished himself by his activity and valour. In 1821 he was appointed colonel of the third regiment of engineers.—G. M.

BEAUFRANCHET D'AYAT, Louis-Charles-Antoine, a French general, born in 1757 at Saint Hilaire d'Ayat, near Riom; died in 1812. He is said to have been a son of Louis XV. He took part in the campaigns of Flanders and La Vendée, in both of which he displayed such courage and capacity, that he was promoted to the rank of mareschal-de-camp. In 1805 he was chosen member of the legislative body.—G. M.

BEAUGARD, Thil, a French painter, died about 1828, painted "The Departure of Tobias," and a scene from the Incas.

BEAUGARD, Jean-Simon-Ferréol, a litterateur and advocate, born in 1754; died in 1828. Author of "The Spanish Lovers," a comedy in five acts. He left an important manuscript on criminal law.

BEAUGEARD, Jean, a French revolutionist, and member of the national convention, born at Vitré in 1764; died in his native town in October, 1832. He belonged to the party of the Mountain, and voted for the death of the king. He was banished in 1816, among others who had been implicated in the death of Louis XVI.—G. M.

BEAUGENCI or BEAUGENCY, the name of a noble French family, of which the following were among the most remarkable members:—

Lancelin or Landri I., lived about the end of the tenth century. He was noted for his liberality towards churches and convents.

Lancelin or Landri II., son of the preceding, succeeded in 1060. He was distinguished by an amount of learning rare at that period.

Raoul I., son of the preceding. He was renowned for his valour, which he chiefly displayed in the crusade of 1096, under Godfrey de Bouillon.

The brothers of Beaugency—Simon I., Lancelin III., Jean I.—all distinguished by their military exploits.

BEAUHARNAIS, Alexandre, vicomte de, a French general, born at Martinique in 1760; died 23rd June, 1794. He distinguished himself under Rochambeau in the American war of independence. Proceeding afterwards to Paris, he became major of infantry, and married Mdlle. Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, who subsequently became empress of France. In 1789 he was elected to the states-general and the national convention, and distinguished himself by his eloquence, as well as his upright sentiments. He was twice president of the convention; an office which he exercised with prudence and dignity. He afterwards joined the army of the north as general, but was shortly obliged to retire, in consequence of a decree of the convention excluding noblemen from the army. Being accused of treason in contributing by his inaction to the loss of Mayne, he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and guillotined.—G. M.

BEAUHARNAIS, Eugène de, duke of Leuchtenberg, prince of Eichstadt, viceroy of the kingdom of Italy, born at Paris, 3d September, 1781; died 22d February, 1824. He was son of Alexandre Vicomte de Beauharnais and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards the Empress Josephine. His family having fallen into pecuniary embarrassments, their property was confiscated, and Eugène, being removed from school, was apprenticed to a joiner. He did not, however, remain long at this humble occupation. By means of friends whom his mother had acquired in the directory, he was enabled to enter on a military career under Hoche, who employed him as his état-major. About the end of 1795 he came to Paris, where he presented himself before General Bonaparte to demand the sword of his father, which, after the disarmament, had been deposited in the magazine of the place. Bonaparte, struck with the noble and manly bearing of the youth, not only acceded to his request, but took an interest in him and his family, which exercised an important influence on their subsequent fortunes. Bonaparte, having been appointed to the command of the army of Italy, married madame de Beauharnais, 8th March, 1796, a few days before setting out on his new destination. Eugène, whom he appointed his aid-de-camp, shortly after followed him to Italy, but arrived only at the time of the preliminaries of Leoben. After the treaty of Campo-Formio, Eugène was sent on an important mission to the Ionian Islands, which, in consequence of this treaty, had fallen under the domination of the French republic. In 1798 he followed Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, and soon became distinguished by his zeal, activity, and valour. On the 8th November, having entered Suez at the head of the advanced posts, he was rewarded by the general-in-chief with the rank of lieutenant. He was among the foremost, some months afterwards, in the storming of Jaffa, where he received the capitulation of the prisoners. At one of the attacks on St. Jean d'Acre he was severely wounded. He accompanied Bonaparte on his return from Egypt, and landing at Frejus on the 9th October, 1799, was, after the 18th Brumaire, nominated captain of the chasseurs of the consular guard. In 1800 he accompanied Bonaparte in the campaign of Italy; was present at the battle of Marengo, in which he distinguished himself during that brilliant charge which decided the fortune of the day; was named *chef d'escadron* on the field, and returned with the victorious general to Paris. He was now rapidly promoted from rank to rank; was named general of brigade, and subsequently, in 1804, colonel-general of chasseurs. On the establishment of the empire, Napoleon created Eugène a French prince, conferred on him the office of *archichancelier d'etat*, and subsequently named him grand-admiral and great-officer of the legion of honour. In 1805 Napoleon having assumed the dignity of king of Italy, nominated Eugène—then only twenty-five years of age—as his viceroy. In the exercise of this high office, Eugène displayed extraordinary sagacity; and the numerous improvements which he introduced in the social and civil institutions of the country, at once won him the affection and respect of the people, and confirmed him in the confidence of the emperor. On the 14th January, 1806, the viceroy obtained the hand of the princess Augusta Amelia, daughter of the king of Bavaria; and Napoleon, desirous of giving him a rank corresponding to this high alliance, declared him his adopted son, under the title of Eugène Napoleon, hereditary prince of France. He farther conferred on him the title of Prince of Venice, and heir-presumptive of the crown of Italy. After the treaty of Presburg, Italy enjoyed three years of uninterrupted tranquillity; but at the beginning of 1809 a new storm threatened to burst on the country. Austria, alarmed at the successful ambition of Napoleon, was about to invade Italy with an army of about 100,000 men, under the command of the Archduke John. To these the viceroy could oppose only about 60,000. Padua fell into the hands of the Austrians, who, however, were defeated at Caldeiro, where Eugène had entrenched his army. In the meantime, the news of the victories of the emperor damped the ardour of the Austrians, while the Italian army was encouraged and strengthened by the arrival of an army under Macdonald. Eugène divided his army into three corps, at the head of one of which he attacked and defeated the Austrians at St. Daniel Malborghetto, and having penetrated the mountain-passes of Carinthia, effected a junction with the grand army, and on the 27th May, 1809, met the emperor at Ebersdorf. On this occasion Napoleon reported in his bulletin, that the viceroy "had exhibited during the campaign all the qualities which belong to the greatest captains." In obedience to the order of the emperor, Eugène now penetrated into Hungary, where, on the 14th June, he gained the battle of Raab, in which he was opposed by an army greatly superior in numbers, under the command of the Archduke John. Next, ascending the Danube, Eugène distinguished himself by the part he took in the great and important battle of Wagram. Unfortunately the splendid career of Eugène now began to excite the jealousy of the other members of the imperial family, who saw in the young hero a dangerous rival, that, in the then most probable event of the emperor's dying childless, might secure the suffrages of the nation, and exclude them from all power and influence. These fears led to those insidious manœuvres which finally brought about the dissolution of the marriage with Josephine, followed by the downfall, not only of Eugène, but of Napoleon himself and his intriguing brothers. Eugène was now to be subjected to what was probably the severest trial of his life. Though tenderly attached to his mother, by whom his affection was ardently reciprocated, the stern will of the emperor devolved on him the exquisitely painful task of acting as mediator in accomplishing the cruel separation, and besides it belonged to his office as *chancelier d'etat* to announce the determination of the emperor to the senate. Eugène, with the utmost repugnance, obeyed a mandate, resistance to which he well knew would not avert the impending catastrophe, though he thereby sacrificed much of his popularity both in France and Italy. He placed the act of separation before his afflicted mother, and assisted with her in the marriage of the emperor with her rival. In 1812 Eugène took an active part in the campaign of Russia, in which he commanded the fourth corps of the grand army, about 50,000 strong. He distinguished himself in every action, but particularly at the redoubt of Borodino, where he successfully executed the most perilous and most critical movement of the whole campaign. After the departure of the emperor, the chief command devolved upon Eugène, who, placed as he was in a desperate position, never evinced greater bravery or military skill. After a retreat, accomplished in the face of difficulties that none but a general of the very highest order, both for courage and capacity, could have faced and surmounted, he at length reunited with the once more organized army of Napoleon on the banks of the Saale. At the commencement of May, Eugène hastened once more to Italy, where his presence had become indispensable to preserve the kingdom from the inroads of Austria. He soon collected an army of 50,000 men, and at once assuming the offensive drove Frimont out of Villach; but he had to submit to the loss of the Illyrian provinces, his left wing being threatened by General Hiller, who was then in the Tyrol. Meanwhile the king of Naples turned his arms against Eugène, who felt constrained in consequence to ask for an armistice, which, however, was refused. In January, 1814, an army of thirty thousand Neapolitans and ten thousand English and Austrians were on their march for upper Italy. Menaced behind by this new aggression, the viceroy was obliged to quit his position on the Adige, and to fall back behind the Mincio. Here, on the 8th February, Bellegarde was compelled to retreat before the army of the viceroy, although that of Bellegarde was three times their number. This victory closed the splendid military career of Eugène Beauharnais, and put an end to the kingdom of Italy. Napoleon had ceased to be victorious, and France was compelled to succumb under the combined forces of her enemies. The convention of the 16th April deprived Eugène of his viceroyalty, and shortly after he and his wife wandered as fugitives through the mountains of Tyrol, and with difficulty reached Munich. They proceeded thence to Paris, where they were received by Louis XVIII. in a manner befitting their rank, Eugène still retaining the title of prince. He withdrew entirely from public affairs during the reign of the Hundred Days, as well as after the second restoration, and finally retired to Bavaria, where he obtained from the king, his father-in-law, the principality of Eichstadt, with the title of Duke of Leuchtenberg, and the rank of first peer of the kingdom. He had six children (two sons and four daughters) by his marriage with the princess of Bavaria. He died of apoplexy at the age of forty-three.—G. M.

BEAUHARNAIS, Fanny, countess de, a French author, born in Paris, 1738; died in 1813. Her father was a receiver-general of finance, and her husband, the count de Beauharnais, from whom she was separated shortly after her marriage. She

devoted herself to the cultivation of letters, produced many works, and became the centre of a body of distinguished literary characters. A piece which she wrote for the stage having failed, her mortification was increased by the circulation of a rumour that she was not the author of the various works published under her name; a report which was sanctioned by the poet Le Brun. She has left poems, plays, and romances.—J. F. C.

BEAUHARNAIS, François, marquis de, peer of France, born at Rochelle 12th August, 1756; died in 1823. He was brother of Alexander Beauharnais, father of the preceding. In 1789 he was elected deputy to the states-general and the national assembly, in which he constantly voted with the *côté droit*, and on the 12th and 15th September, protested against all the acts of the assembly. He was warmly attached to the Bourbons, assisted in an attempted escape of the king, and followed the royal princes into exile. His strong royalist tendencies were of course highly distasteful to Napoleon, who, however, employed him as his ambassador, first to Etruria, and afterwards to Spain; but having failed to act in conformity with his instructions, he was recalled from the court of Madrid, and banished to Poland. In 1814 he returned to Paris, where he was well received and raised to the peerage.—G. M.

BEAUJEU, the name of an ancient and noble French family, the following members of which may be noticed:—

Humbert IV. de Beaujeu, constable of France, died 21st May, 1250. He served with his father in the armies of Philip Augustus and Louis VIII., by the latter of whom he was named governor of Languedoc. In 1240 he accompanied St. Louis in the crusade, and is said to have displayed much valour.

Guichard VI. de Beaujeu, surnamed the Great, died 24th September, 1331. He served with distinction under Philippe le Bel, Louis le Hutin, Philippe le Long, Charles le Bel, and Philippe de Valois. On the 9th August, 1325, he was made prisoner at the battle of Saint Jean le Vieux, and remained in captivity until 1327. In 1328 he accompanied Philippe VI. to the war of Flanders, and commanded the third corps d'armée at the battle of Cassel.

Edouard de Beaujeu, maréchal of France, son of the preceding, born 11th April, 1316; died in August, 1351. He took part in the battle of Crécy, and in all the wars with the English until 1351, when he fell at the battle of Ardres.

Pierre II. de Bourbon, sire de Beaujeu, died in 1502. He was constable of France during the life of his brother John, who died in 1488. He married the daughter of Louis XI.

Christophe de Beaujeu, lord of Jeaulges. He at first followed the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the wars of Spain under Henry III. and Henry IV.; but having fallen into disgrace with his prince, he was exiled for ten years, which he passed in Switzerland and Italy, where he cultivated the art of poetry. His verses have been collected and published under the title of "Amours, ensemble le premiere livre de la Suisse," 4to, Paris, 1589.—G. M.

BEAUJOLAIS, an ancient French family originating under the Carlovingian emperors. At the time of the establishment of the feudal regime, the Beaujolais were included in the *etat* of Guillaume I., count of Lyonnais and of Forez. Since the middle of the seventeenth century, the Beaujolais, with the title of count, has frequently been the appanage of the princes of the house of Bourbon. The last count of that name is—

Beaujolais, Louis Charles d'Orleans, comte de, third son of Louis-Philippe-Joseph, duke of Orleans, surnamed "Egalité," and brother of King Louis Philippe, born at Paris 7th October, 1779; died 30th May, 1808. At the commencement of the Revolution, he was detained with the rest of his family for three years and a half in the prisons of the abbey. He was afterwards deported to the United States, whence, after long travelling about with his two brothers, he proceeded to England in 1800. Eight years afterwards, an attack of pulmonary disease having induced him to seek a milder climate, he set out for Sicily, accompanied by his brother, the duke of Orleans; but becoming worse on the voyage, he was obliged to land at Malta, where he died.—G. M.

BEAUJON, Nicolas, an eminent French banker and philanthropist, born at Bourdeaux in 1718; died 26th December, 1786. He was successively banker to the court, receiver-general of finances for the *généralité* of Rouen, treasurer and commander of the order of St. Louis, and *conseiller d'etat a brevet*. In these positions he acquired a vast fortune, much of which he expended in deeds and enterprises of benevolence. He founded and endowed with great liberality, the hospital that bears his name, situated in the faubourg du Roule at Paris.—G. M.

BEAUJOUR, Louis Felix, baron de, a French diplomatist, successively employed as consul in Sweden and Greece, and as consul-general in America, was born in Provence in 1765. He was latterly consul-general at Smyrna. During his residence in America he composed his "Aperçu des Etats-Unis au commencement du dix-neuvieme siecle," Paris, 1814. Died in 1836.

BEAULIEU, Augustin, a French navigator, born at Rouen in 1589; died at Toulon in 1637. At the age of twenty-three he obtained the command of a vessel in the expedition to Briqueville, on the coast of Africa. In 1616 he went to India, and was subsequently employed in several other expeditions, which he conducted with courage and ability. He afterwards took part in the siege of Rochelle, and the taking of the isles of St. Marguerite. He wrote an account of his voyage to the Indies, which forms part of the great Collection des Voyages published by Thevenot.—G. M.

BEAULIEU, Camus de Vernet, a French courtier, and favourite of Charles VII., died in 1427. He became the victim of a court intrigue, and perished by the hands of assassins.

BEAULIEU, Charles Gilloton de, a French political economist of the school of Quesnel and the elder Mirabeau, wrote on the projects of reform which occupied public attention in the two or three years immediately preceding the Revolution.

BEAULIEU, Claude François, a French writer, born at Rouen, 1754; died in 1827. He came to Paris in 1782, and was engaged as a journalist. He was arrested in 1792 for his political opinions, and was not liberated from prison till 1794, when he resumed his labours as a journalist, and established the *Mirror*, a journal opposed to the Revolution. After a life of much vicissitude, he passed the evening of his days in retirement at Harly. Beaulieu has contributed a great number of articles to the Biographie Universelle. He also wrote historical essays on the causes and effects of the Revolution.—J. G.

BEAULIEU, Eustory, or Hector de, a poet and theologian, born in Beaulieu (bas Limousin) in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He rivalled Juvenal's Greek in the variety of his accomplishments, having been successively organist to the cathedral, comedian, catholic priest, and protestant minister. He left a "Manual of Christian Instruction," and "Poems."

BEAULIEU, Jean Pierre, baron de, a general in the Austrian service, born in 1725; died in 1820. He was of an ancient though poor family of Namur, and first distinguished himself as an officer of artillery, in the Seven years' war. In 1789 he was again summoned into active service, and was appointed, with the rank of major-general, to the command of the Austrian army sent against the revolted Brabançons. In this contest he contributed by his zeal and bravery, more than any one else, to bring about a speedy and successful result. In 1792 he was attacked near Jemappes by General Biron, whom he completely defeated. He was equally fortunate in various subsequent actions, but he was at last arrested in his career of victory by General Buonaparte, by whom he was again and again totally defeated. On the 25th June, 1796, he resigned his command, which was intrusted to General Wurmser, and retiring to Lintz, died at the advanced age of ninety-five years.—G. M.

BEAULIEU, Sebastien de Pontault, sieur de, mareschal-de-camp, and chief engineer to Louis XIV., died in 1674. He was the author of a remarkable work, known by the name of "Grand Beaulieu," consisting of a collection of plans and views of the places besieged and taken by Louis up to the time of the author's death, together with portraits and memoirs.—G. M.

BEAUMANOIR, an ancient French family of the province of Maine. About the middle of the fifteenth century, the seigniory of Lavardin, since erected into a marquisate, came into that house by a marriage alliance, and, in consequence, the members of the family came to be known under the name of Lavardin. Among these the two following have been noted:—

Beaumanoir, Jean Lavardin, marquis de, mareschal of France, born in 1551; died at Paris, 13th November, 1614. He was educated in the protestant religion, which he abjured in 1572, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which his father was killed. He then entered the service of the catholic party, under mareschal de Mantignon. In 1611 he was appointed under Louis XIII., ambassador extraordinary to England, to renew the ancient treaty of alliance.

BEAUMANOIR, marquis de, a French man of letters, born in Bretagne about 1720; died about 1795. He at first embraced the profession of arms, and took part in the campaigns of the Seven years' war, but at a later period gave himself up to the cultivation of letters. Among other pieces written by him for the stage, are "Osman III. et Laodice, reine de Carthage," "Les Ressources de l'Esprit," "Les Mariages," "La Justification d'Enguerrand de Marigny." These have been collected under the title, "Œuvres diverses," Lausanne, Paris, 1770, two vols. 8vo. He projected also a translation of the Odyssey, but was deterred by the small success which had attended his translation of the Iliad into French verse, Paris, 1781.—G. M.

BEAUMANOIR, JEAN DE, a celebrated Breton chevalier, lived about the middle of the fourteenth century. In the famous civil war which at that time desolated Bretagne, he took part with Charles de Chatillon, count of Blois, against Jean de Montfort. He was the friend and companion-in-arms of Du Guesclin, and is mentioned as the hero of many surprising exploits. He was the commander of thirty Bretons, who are said to have fought with thirty Englishmen in 1351. During a long career he had often been intrusted with important missions and difficult commands, and was ever distinguished by his loyalty and courage.—G. M.

BEAUMANOIR, PHILLIPE DE, a celebrated French magistrate, author of a curious and valuable work, "Coutumes du Beauvoisis," was born in Picardy in the first half of the thirteenth century. He is said to have been of noble family, and to have followed in early life the profession of arms, and afterwards of diplomacy. From a notice of a judicial proceeding in which he was concerned, we learn that he was bailli of Senlis in 1273, and this dignity he seems to have retained throughout the reigns of Phillipe le Hardi and Phillipe le Bel. He is entitled to be ranked among the first jurists of the century to which he belonged. His work is not only interesting as a record of the judicial customs which prevailed in his native district at that important epoch in French history, when the feudal system began to give way before the combined power of the communes and the throne, but is also invaluable as one of the earliest productions of a French jurist, in which it was proposed to limit the power of the clergy by extending that of the crown, and to secure justice to the commons by restricting the judicial authority of the barons. The author of the "Coutumes" had the wisdom to propose as a remedy for the anarchy of his times, the introduction of common law, and the establishment of a central court of justice. He died in 1296. The first printed copy of the "Coutumes" is dated 1690. A second and more accurate edition appeared in 1842.—J. S., G.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE-AUGUSTIN CARON DE, one of the most characteristic of Frenchmen, alike in his excellencies and deficiencies, was born at Paris, January 24, 1732. His father was a watchmaker, only boasting the simple surname of Caron, and at the age of thirteen Beaumarchais was taken from school and inducted into the paternal business. Music was, however, his passion, and he never looked with favour on watchmaking. Such, nevertheless, was the activity of his mind, and its natural fertility of suggestion and invention, that he speedily invented an important improvement in the mechanism of watches. Having confided his secret to another watchmaker, Lepante, he soon found his invention publicly claimed by him. Beaumarchais immediately flew to law, established his case, gained his suit, was appointed watchmaker to the king, and soon afterwards obtained a small office in the royal household. Thence commenced one of the busiest and most varied lives on record: from that period till his death, his career was one series of social successes, financial speculations, trading wholesale and retail, lawsuits without end, gallantries, triumphs on the stage, diplomacy,—and all conducted with a good-nature, a shrewdness, a cheerfulness, and an uprightness, bordering on the marvellous; and characterized throughout by a mercurial levity and absence of all the deeper emotions of human nature equally complete. The comptroller of the household died, and Beaumarchais married his widow and succeeded to the office. This office brought him into a nearer relationship to the three princesses: his skill in music attracted their notice, and he soon became their teacher, and from teacher, intimate companion and amuser. Through the influence of the king's daughters in those days of corruption, he was enabled to push his fortune. By this means he made the acquaintance of Paris Duverney, the celebrated capitalist and financier; and as the court intrigues deepened and progressed, so also complicated and lucrative speculations arose. In 1761 Beaumarchais' anomalous position in the court was put an end to by his ceasing to be plain M. Caron, being ennobled by the king, and made lieutenant-général des chasses. In 1764 his sister's affairs called him to Madrid, and here occurred his quarrel and pursuit of Clavigo, which Goethe has immortalized by his drama of that name. He spent a year in Spain, busy as ever; engrossed in politics, literature, intrigues, and trade; above all, acquiring that local knowledge and spirit, that resulting in "Figaro," has made him famous. In 1768 Beaumarchais married his second wife. In 1770 commenced his seven years' contest with Goezman, concerning money due to him from the estate of the late Duverney; and it was the "mémoires" that he published from time to time during the progress of his suit that made him a notoriety. The varied ability they displayed; their wit, sarcasm, keen logic, and general smartness; amused the public, conquered his enemies, and even excited the envy of Voltaire: while his trenchant exposure of the abuses that were fast bringing on the Revolution, not a little contributed to hasten it. As might be expected, we next find Beaumarchais in prison. However, he was soon out, though deprived of his court favour for a time. He married a third wife, and produced his "Figaro," which had a run of one hundred nights, and was a world's wonder for a time; and partly by its own merits, and partly by Mozart's and Rossini's adoption of it, will not speedily be forgotten. Beaumarchais next appears in London as secret agent to Louis XVI., in giving underhand aid to the American revolutionists. In this manner 1,000,000 livres of French money went to America; while Beaumarchais, in his private capacity of speculator, sent forty ships of ammunition, &c., thither in 1776. After the Republic was established, Beaumarchais spent the remainder of his life in endeavours to get paid. After the revolution of 1789 Beaumarchais was as active a servant of the Revolution as he had been of the Monarchy; but the Revolution was a more capricious master, and the remainder of Beaumarchais' life is a series of sufferings from imprisonment, expatriation, and poverty, borne with a cheeriness half-heroic, and only broken by his ceaseless efforts to obtain the enormous wealth which was still his due, but which he could never get. Thus occupied, death surprised him very suddenly in Paris, May 19, 1799. A very copious and entertaining life of Beaumarchais from entirely new sources, chiefly autobiographical, appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes* in 1852, by M. de Loménie.—J. S. S.

BEAUME, a French historical and genre painter. His subjects are well chosen, and always interesting and imaginative. In military scenes of the French romantic school, that deals with the glories of the empire, he came early into the field. Some of his pictures are "The Departure of the Conscript;" "The Death of Henry III.;" "Alain Chartier Asleep;" "Le Roi Boit;" "The Slave of Velasquez;" "The Comrade's Visit."

BEAUMELLE, LAURENT ANGLIVIEL DE LA, born at Valleraugue, Gard, 28th January, 1726. The persecution which this person underwent at the hands of Voltaire, forms a curious but unpleasant chapter in the quarrels of authors. Having acted for some time as professor of the French language and of belles-lettres at Denmark, he left for Berlin in 1751, at a time when Voltaire was in the zenith of favour at the court of Frederick. It is not impossible that he may have contrasted with pique his own position at Copenhagen, which he had probably quitted in disgust with that of his illustrious countryman at Sans Sonci. The frame of mind in which he published the verses that roused the ire of the vainest and most irritable of a proverbially touchy tribe, could not have been of the best. In "Mes Pensees," he wonders at the excessive recompense bestowed by the king on the poet; but, adds he, German monarchs indulge in strange whims; some fancy buffoons, others dwarfs, and Frederick likes the gambols of Voltaire. The king who, while he appeared to honour the French philosopher, took a strange delight in seeing his weaknesses practised upon, could not, however, pass over an allusion not complimentary to himself, and the offender found it necessary to leave Berlin for Paris. Madame de Pompadour reigned supreme at Versailles, and Voltaire was in high favour with one who could make and unmake ministers; and on the 24th April, 1753, Beaumelle was, by virtue of a *lettre de cachet*, shut up in the bastile. Deprived of writing materials, he contrived with a needle to scratch on a pewter dish a birthday ode and a portion of a tragedy. When liberated in the follow-

ing October, he was banished fifty leagues from the capital. To show that he was not ignorant of the real author of his persecutions, he wrote papers reflecting upon Voltaire; and again in 1756, on the publication of his "Memoires of Madame de Maintenon," he was thrown into the bastile. No doubt there was some suggested contrast between the honoured position of the wife of Louis XIV., a woman of as humble origin as that of the more pliant Pompadour, and of the latter, which made her a ready ally with Voltaire in the work of vengeance. While in prison, the persecuted author worked on a translation of Tacitus, and when liberated, after a year's confinement, it was on the like condition of banishment from the capital. He settled at Toulouse, where, despite his resentment towards Voltaire, he engaged deeply in the interests of the family of that judicially-murdered Calas, whose wrongs prevented the former from sleeping. He procured the liberation of Madame Calas' daughters. Here he married. Voltaire once more appeared as his persecutor, denouncing him to the governor as the author of some anonymous letters of a seditious character; but he must have failed in his malignant efforts, for shortly after Beaumelle was not only allowed to return to Paris (Madame de Pompadour being dead), but was appointed to a post in the king's library, which he did not long enjoy, for he died in 1770. Had he lived he meant to have published an emendated edition of the poet of Ferney, the spirit of which may be easily conceived.—J. F. C.

BEAUMELLE, Victor Laurent, born at Nagarede, 21st September, 1772, entered the army in 1793 as a simple private in a dragoon regiment, rose to be an officer of engineers, but having to quit the service owing to delicate health, became a professor of chemistry. He joined the army again in 1808 under Joseph, king of Spain, and after the peace of 1815, entered the service of Don Pedro. He has written notices of the campaigns and the countries in which he served, and translated from the Spanish of Calderon and other authors. He died at Rio Janeiro in 1831.—J. F. C.

BEAUMETZ, Bon-Albert Brios, chevalier de, member of the constituent assembly of France, born at Arras, 24th December, 1759; died at Calcutta about 1809. Being elected by the noblesse of Artois deputy to the states-general, he took his place among the constitutional party; and on 27th May, 1790, he was elected president of the national assembly. He was the author and proposer of many salutary enactments, and an able and eloquent advocate of measures at once liberal and moderate. After the session he was nominated member of the directory for the department of Paris. In 1792, having been accused of seeking to re-establish the old government, he left his native country, never more to return. He wandered for some time in Germany, then passed into England, thence to the United States, and finally to the East Indies, where he died. According to another account, he returned to France, and died there about 1800. He was author of a work, entitled "Code pénal des jurés de la haute cour Nationale," Paris, 1792, in 12mo. He besides contributed many articles inserted in the Bibliotheque de l'homme public, and in the Choix des rapports, Paris, 1822, in 8vo.—G. M.

BEAUMONT, a French architect, known chiefly as the designer of the Theatre des Variétés.

BEAUMONT, the name of an ancient French family, originally of Dauphiny. Their genealogy has been traced back as far as Humbert I., who lived in 1080. They were divided into two principal branches, and these again into several minor ramifications. The first branch is that of the lords of Freyte, d'Autichamp, des Adrets, and de Saint Quentin; the second, that of the lords of Beaumont-Montfort in Dauphiny, of Pompignan in Languedoc, and of Payrar in Quercy. Among the more remarkable members of the family of Beaumont are the following:—

Beaumont, Amblard de, born near Grenoble about the close of the thirteenth century; died in 1375. He was a learned lawyer, considering the age in which he lived, and was, for twenty-two years, the minister and the confidant of Humbert II., dauphin of Viennois.

Beaumont, Jean de, called le Deramé, lord of Clichy and of Courcelles-la-Garenne; died at Saint-Omer in July, 1318. He was appointed mareschal of France in 1315, and rendered important services in the wars of Philip V. in Flanders in 1317 and 1318.

Beaumont, Jean de Hainaut, sire de, a celebrated French captain; died in 1356. He was the younger brother of William I., called the Good, count of Hainaut. He was a devoted supporter of the English interest in France in the time of Edward II. and Edward III., the latter of whom afterwards married the niece of Beaumont. After the death of his brother William, Beaumont entered into the party of Philip of Valois, and was distinguished by his extraordinary intrepidity in the affair of Blanchetaque, and at the battle of Crécy.

Beaumont, Antoine François, vicomte de, a French naval officer, born at the Chateau de la Roque in Périgord, May 3, 1753; died at Toulouse, September 15, 1805. He officiated as commander of a squadron in 1781, and on the 11th September of the same year captured an English frigate called the *Fox*. In 1789 he was elected to the states-general as deputy for the Sénéchaussée of Agen. He joined the party of the Côté droit, and was one of the protesters against the decree for the abolition of nobility. At the close of the session he withdrew to England, whence he proceeded to Russia. At the time of the consular government he returned to France, and fixed his residence at Toulouse, where he died.—G. M.

BEAUMONT, Basil, an English admiral, born in 1669; died in 1703. He entered the navy under the patronage of Lord Dartmouth, and in 1688 was appointed lieutenant of the *Portsmouth*. He distinguished himself between 1689 and 1694 by the capture and destruction of numerous privateers that at that period infested the English channel. He was afterwards employed in blockading the port of Dunkirk, and in various engagements with the Dutch fleet. On the accession of Queen Anne he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. Having received orders to quit the squadron, which lay before Dunkirk, he returned to the Downs, where he perished in the dreadful storm of the 26th November, 1703.—G. M.

BEAUMONT, Christophe de, archbishop of Paris, born at the chateau de la Roque, 26th July, 1703; died at Paris, 12th December, 1781. On account of the disputes originating in the papal bull *unigenitus*, he was deprived of his archbishopric, and exiled to La Trappe. He was distinguished by the firmness of his character, and was a correspondent of Frederick the Great, the emperor of Russia, and Marie Louise of France.

BEAUMONT, Claudio, surnamed the Cavalier, probably from a certain dashing gallantry of manner and dress, was born at Turin in 1694, and died in 1760. He studied at Rome, then the centre of art, which was then the antagonist of nature, and spent half his life in copying Raphael, Guido, and the Caracci. A born imitator, he copied the colour of Trevisani; and after looking about the world for some thirty years with other people's eyes, he returned to receive great eclectic honours in Sardinia, where he was knighted by the benighted (as to art) king.—W. T.

* BEAUMONT, de la Bonniere, Gustave de, born at Beaumont la Châtre, department of the Sarthe, 6th February, 1802. The revolution of July, 1830, found him a law officer of the crown, and it speaks sufficiently for the qualities of mind and personal character exhibited in his official career, that he should have been chosen at a moment of peculiar public watchfulness, and when public opinion possessed marked sway, for an important mission to the United States. It was in 1831 that he and M. de Tocqueville went forth upon a mission of inquiry into the operation of prison discipline, with a view to its application in France. The result was not only a report of great value, but two remarkable productions, the one by M. de Tocqueville upon democracy, and the other by M. de Beaumont upon slavery. At that time serious alarm was felt in France at the discovery that there were 40,000 liberated convicts loose upon society. It was found that punishment by imprisonment only served to harden malefactors, and that goals were simple seminaries out of which reclaimable felons came confirmed thieves. The United States had, it was said, solved the difficult problem of making the goal a reformatory, by the adoption of the silent system, with instructed and rewarded labour, and moral and religious training; and it was for the sake of examining into its operation that two gentlemen were chosen, who, as the result showed, proved equal to the confided task. While the report is decisively in favour of the leading principles of the American plan, especially as carried out at Philadelphia, where labour is represented to be actually loved by the convict as a relief from silence and solitude; yet the commissioners came to the depressing conclusion that, owing chiefly to the centralization system in France being destructive of departmental administration, and of that personal interference by zealous philanthropic and religious individuals, to whose agency the American mode owes its efficacy, it would hardly be

possible to have introduced the penitentiary discipline of Auburn or Philadelphia into their own country. An improved method in French goals took place, however, upon the suggestions in the report. M. de Beaumont leaving to his more speculative friend the work of analysing political institutions, and to draw conclusions as to the future, devoted his attention to the state of society and manners, which he embodied in the graceful tale of "Marie ou l'esclavage," showing the fatal influence of slavery on the minds and morals of the masters themselves, who with shallow selfishness, fancy they profit by an institution which checks industry by degrading labour, and perverts the whole nature. This book abounds with instances of nice observation, forcible yet delicate delineation and portraiture, which for minute shading, shows the hand of a consummate artist. In 1835 M. de Beaumont visited Ireland, and was so struck with the misery of the people, that he determined upon probing out the cause. Having, on his return home, laboured for some time on the materials he had collected, he determined to pay a second visit to the country to complete his observations, which resulted in a work that told stern truths to all classes and parties. This work has happily been deprived of much of its interest by the utter change since wrought on the state of society; and yet as a historical record of what Ireland was before the famine, and before the encumbered estates court had dealt with mendicancy and property in a way which never entered into the heart of man to conceive, M. de Beaumont's book will prove of enduring value. In 1840 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and took his seat on the side of the constitutional opposition—voting for reform. On the republic being proclaimed in 1848, he, along with his friend M. de Tocqueville, joined that section of moderate and firm republicans which was headed by General Cavaignac. Returned a member of the constitutional assembly, he was nominated by Cavaignac, who had become head of the government, ambassador to England, where it was his duty to carry out that policy of friendship, which, in the opinion of moderate republicans, became two countries taking the foremost lead in political freedom and civilization. As ambassadors are generally chosen amongst married men, who are expected to represent the gracious hospitality of their court, it becomes the more proper not to omit to state, that M. de Beaumont introduced to English society his cousin, the grand-daughter of the celebrated Lafayette, to whom he was united in 1836. It was while on a visit to M. de Beaumont, at the close of 1857, that General Cavaignac suddenly died. Under the imperial dynasty, there is, of course, no place in public life for this able and honest statesman.—J. F. C.

BEAUMONT, Elie de. See Elie de Beaumont.

BEAUMONT, Felix-Bellator, comte de, a French senator, born at Paris, 25th December, 1793. He was sent to the military school of St. Cyr in 1811, and the following year entered the service as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of infantry, with which he was engaged in the campaign of Russia. In March, 1813, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Beaumont rejoined his standard, and assisted at the battle of Waterloo. In 1826 he retired into private life, and devoted much of his leisure to agricultural pursuits. In 1839 he was elected to represent the department of the Somme in the chamber of deputies, where he joined the ranks of the opposition. In 1841 he was nominated a member of the council-general of agriculture; and in 1842 his fellow-citizens of Peronne honoured him with a double election, to the chamber of deputies, and to the council-general of the department. During the whole of his political career he showed himself the friend at once of order and of liberty. On the 26th January, 1852, he was called, by a presidential decree, to occupy a seat in the senate.—G. M.

BEAUMONT, Francis, poet and dramatist. FLETCHER, John, poet and dramatist.—We follow the example of former biographers in relating what is known of the lives of these distinguished men in one article.

Francis Beaumont, the third son of Sir Francis Beaumont, one of the justices of the common pleas, was born at Gracedieu, Leicestershire, in or about 1586. In February, 1596–97, he was, with two brothers, admitted a gentleman commoner of Broadgate's-hall, Oxford, on the site of which Pembroke college now stands. In 1600 he was entered a member of the inner temple. In 1602 he published some poems. In 1607 we find his name in connection with that of Ben Jonson, and some of Jonson's dramas are heralded by commendatory verses of Beaumont's. Their common love of the theatre brought him and Fletcher together, and they lived in the same house till Beaumont's marriage, the date of which is supposed to have been about 1613. His wife was Ursula Isley, or, as it is sometimes written, L'isle. Beaumont died on the 6th of March, 1615–16, at about the age of thirty. Of Beaumont's immediate family, several were remarkable for poetical talents.

John Fletcher, was born in December 1579, about fifteen years before his brother poet, whom he survived about ten years. Fletcher's father (Richard) is said by Fuller to have been a native of Kent. He was for a while incumbent of Rye in Sussex. He was dean of Peterborough at the time of the execution of Mary queen of Scots, and attended her to the scaffold. She refused his ministrations, which he to the last obtruded on her. In 1589 he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; in 1593 translated to Worcester, and in the next year to London. He now was unfortunate enough to lose the queen's good graces by marrying, and marrying a lady of very doubtful reputation. The bishop soon after died; it was said by some of vexation at the queen's displeasure; by others it was attributed to the immoderate use of tobacco. His death took place on the 15th of June, 1596. He is recorded as "a comely and courtly prelate, . . . condemned for being proud—such was his natural stately garb—by such as knew him not, and commended for humility by those acquainted with him." He left nine children, and died in distressed circumstances. John Fletcher entered Bennet college, Cambridge, 15th October, 1591. He was resident at Cambridge in 1593, but how long he remained, and whether he took any degree, is uncertain. Little more seems known of him than the dates of his plays. He died in 1625, a victim to the plague. As Fletcher's earliest publications were before his union with Beaumont, and as he worked for the theatre long after Beaumont's death, it has been often a subject of inquiry—why the united works have been always called by the name of Beaumont and Fletcher, thus giving precedence to the writer whose share was least in the collected works. Mr. Dyce's account of the matter is this, that during Fletcher's life only three of ten plays were published by him as joint productions; that in these either Beaumont had the larger share, or that natural feelings of courtesy made him place the name of his deceased associate before his own; and that such arrangement being made with reference to a few dramas, was naturally followed by the editors who succeeded with the collected works. The name of the "firm," once fixed in the public ear, no one thought of disturbing.—(Dyce's *Beaumont and Fletcher.*)—J. A., D.

BEAUMONT, Sir George Howland, whose name now stands for the type of convention in landscape painting, was born in 1753. He was descended from Bohemond, the son of Robert Guiscard, the crusader, who, with Godfrey de Bouillon, took Jerusalem, performing the deeds of the devil in the name of God. Connected by birth with the royal blood of England and France, the dilettante baronet of Coleorton could also boast of his descent from Fletcher's friend, and the bard of Bosworth Field. Showing even at Eton a taste for drawing, he became also celebrated for his skill at private theatricals. In 1784 he married the daughter of Chief-Justice Willes, who pleased him by her admiration of his acting, was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and started for the grand tour. This made him an authority and an artist. He studied nature a little, Claude a great deal, and began to paint. Wilson, who was just dead, he thought highly of, and preferred him, in spite of his inferior colour, to Gainsborough, not caring much about village scenes, unless they were in the grand style. "Wilson," he said, "is often meagre, artificial, and artless. Mr. Gainsborough has a fascinating spirit, and a splendour of colour." On his return from Italy, Beaumont, too liberal and eclectic for those days, offended Reynolds by his free criticisms on Titian's want of drawing, and Buonarotti's extravagance. He now became professed painter, as well as professed critic, and hoped to unite Claude's level sunshine with red-nosed Wilson's classical dullness, but he was too rich to do anything. He used to lament that Reynolds had not studied landscape, and used to teaze Wilson by abusing Claude's chimney-piece figures. Coleorton became a home for artists to sneer and brag in, and in London he associated much with Reynolds, Gainsborough, and West. In 1790, when every lamp-post was turned into an altar on which to offer victims to the red-shod goddess of liberty, Sir George went to Paris to see his

classical friend David, and nearly got hung, from sympathizing with a suspended royalist. He now began to collect the drawings of Wilson, Gilpin, Hearne, Girtin, and Dance; and after some years' resistance of picture-dealers, bakings, and smokings, secured one Poussin, four Claudes, one Canaletti, one Rubens, and two Rembrandts, with specimens of Wilson, Reynolds, West, and Wilkie. He loved to show them, prose over them, rub them with a wet finger, and view them telescopically, near and far off. A useful patron of art, Sir George, aided by Lord Melville, and encouraged by George IV. who, with all his vices, had taste, originated the idea of an exhibition of the pictures of Reynolds. In 1800 this kind dilettante began to rebuild his Leicestershire hall, with the aid of Dance. He never travelled without his "Narcissus Claude," which followed him to and from London, at this time, when Wordsworth was honouring his landscape-gardening fancies with ballads and sonnets. In the lull after Waterloo, Sir George went to Switzerland and Italy, and bought the sketch of the Holy Family in bas relief, by Michel Angelo, now in the academy; he gave a commission to Gibson, the sculptor, and bought Panini's curious picture of the interior of the Colonna gallery. But now began Sir George's canvassing for the one great object for which Providence destined him—the erection of a national gallery for paintings. From 1818 to 1824, he and Lord Dover, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Farnborough, pressed it in vain upon Lord Liverpool, who, not caring much about it, was afraid of the expense. The fear that the Angerstein collection when sold, would go to Russia, as well as the promise of the gift of Sir George's gallery, at last decided the sluggish ministers in 1823. Lord Dover's chief supporters were Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Alexander Baring, and Mr. W. Smith of Norwich. Sir George did not long survive; death, in 1827, stopped his patronage and criticisms. His "brown tree," his receipts, his Italian ruins, and English woods are, and will long be, a warning. If he had been poor, he might have been a second-rate artist. As the kind friend of Jackson the painter, and Coleridge, he deserves respect. Sir George was afraid of nature, and wanted to mix scent with the May dew.—W. T.

BEAUMONT, Jean-François Albanis de, a French antiquary and agriculturist, was born at Chambéry about the year 1755, and died in 1812. He studied at the military seminary of Mégières, and afterwards established himself as an engineer at Nice. During his residence in that city he made the acquaintance of the duke of Gloucester, with whom he travelled through Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. On his return to France he resided upon his estate of Vernay, giving himself up entirely to the study of science, especially in connection with farming. He was the first to introduce the Spanish merino sheep into France. Besides numerous scattered memoirs upon various subjects, Beaumont published several books of travels, namely, "Voyage historique et pittoresque de la Ville et du Comté de Nice," 1787; "Travels through the Rhaetian Alps," London, 1792; "Description des Glaciers de Faucigny," 1793; "Travels through the Maritime Alps," London, 1795; "Travels from France to Italy through the Lepantine Alps;" and "Description des Alpes Grecques et Cottiennes," 1802; all of which contain curious observations both of an antiquarian and philosophical nature.—W. S. D.

BEAUMONT, Jeanne le Prince de, a French authoress, born at Rouen in 1711; died in 1780. She presented in person to the king of Poland her first romance, "Le Triomphe de la verité." In England, where she resided for some time, she published a number of works, chiefly moral tales. They form in all seventy volumes, distinguished rather for purity of sentiment than for brilliancy of execution.—J. S., G.

BEAUMONT, J. T. G. Leprevot de, secretary of the clergy of France, lived in the second half of the eighteenth century, noted for his discovery of the *Pacte de famine*, the gigantic monopoly by which the ministers, nobles, magistrates, and capitalists enhanced the price of grain throughout France. He was imprisoned in the bastile, and remained in various prisons for twenty-five years. In 1789 he was set at liberty, and published the story of his captivity; Paris, 1791.—J. B.

BEAUMONT, Sir John, son of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the court of common pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and brother of the celebrated dramatic poet, was born at the family seat at Grace-dieu, in the year 1582, and admitted a gentleman-commoner at Broadgate's-hall, Oxford, in 1596, from whence he entered one of the inns of court. He was made a baronet in the second year of Charles I.'s reign, 1626. He wrote a poem, called "The Crown of Thorns," in eight books, and several translations of considerable beauty, which were highly praised, among others, by Ben Jonson. Died in 1628.—T. J.

BEAUMONT, Joseph, an English theologian and poet, author of some commentaries, and of a stupid poem in twenty cantos, entitled "Psyche, or Love's Mysteries," &c., London, 1652; was born in 1615, and died in 1699.—J. S. G.

BEAUMONT, Lewis, bishop of Durham in the reign of Edward II., descended from the blood royal of France and Sicily, was advanced to the see of Durham in 1317. Pope John XXII. would not consent to his consecration, until he had paid so large a sum to the holy see, that he was never able entirely to discharge the debt in which it involved him. When on the road to Durham to be installed, he was attacked by a party of Scotch, who plundered his baggage and carried the bishop and his brother prisoners to Mitteford castle, and compelled them to pay so large a ransom, that the prior of Durham was forced to sell the plate and jewels of the church. He had great feuds with the archbishops of York on the question of jurisdiction. He died at Brentingham, in the diocese of York, September 24, 1333, having sat fifteen years, and lies buried near the high altar of his cathedral. He is said to have been at once avaricious and expensive; and so illiterate, that he could not read the bull for his own consecration.—T. J.

BEAUMONT DE CARRIÈRE, Baron, a French officer, was aid-de-camp to Murat; distinguished himself at the battle of Wertigen; and won his rank of brigadier-general at Austerlitz. He died in 1813.—W. B.

BEAUMONT DE LA BONNIÈRE, Marc-Antoine, comte de, a distinguished French officer, born in Touraine in 1760. After serving as page to Louis XVI., he joined the army; and, being colonel of a dragoon regiment at Lyons during the Revolution, he would have been numbered among the victims, had not the attachment of his men rescued him when on his way to execution. He subsequently served under Massena and Buonaparte; was at Lodi, Marengo, Austerlitz, &c.; received the rank of general, and the cross of the legion of honour; and died in 1830, ennobled by Louis XVIII., to whom he had given his adhesion after the fall of Napoleon.—W. B.

BEAUNE, Jacques de, baron de Samblançay, minister of finance to Francis I., incurred the displeasure of that monarch by lending to the queen-mother the funds provided for state-service in Italy, and expiated his crime on the scaffold in 1527.

BEAUNE, Renaud de, a French prelate, born at Tours in 1527; died in 1606. He followed for some time the profession of law, and became chancellor to the duke of Alençon. Being of good family, he obtained a bishopric immediately after taking orders. He was successively bishop of Mende, archbishop of Bourges, and of Sens. The part he took in the dispute between the pope and Henry IV., brought him under the displeasure of the former. He published "Oraison funebre de Marie Stuart."

BEAUNIER, a French artist, known for many pictures, particularly his "First Navigator," "Prodigal Son," &c.—W. T.

BEAUNOIR, Alexander, the pseudonym of an author whose real name was Robineau, is one of the many instances of men abandoning name and patrimony to pursue a favourite study. He was born at Paris on the 4th of April, 1746; and, resisting all the entreaties of his father, who desired to bring him up to his own profession of a notary, he forfeited his inheritance and took to literature, entering the church at the same time. The drama was his absorbing passion; and he soon distinguished himself as a brilliant and sprightly writer. One of his pieces, "L'Amour quêteur," brought out in 1777, was, however, too licentious for the taste of the archbishop of Paris, who gave him the option of disavowing the comedy or retiring from the church. Robineau was true to his first love, and doffed the sacerdotal robe, and with it his own name for the anagram of Beaunoir, and continued to write a number of successful dramas. He left Paris during the Revolution, and settled, first at Belgium, and afterwards at St. Petersburg, where he became director of the theatres. Returning to his native city in 1801, he employed his pen in praise of the emperor; and with equal readiness celebrated the restoration of the Bourbons, from whom he obtained a place. Died in 1823.—J. F. W.

BEAUPERE, Jean, in Latin, Johannes Pulchripatris, a French divine, who assisted at the condemnation of Joan d'Arc, in 1430. His share in that famous process was little less

scandalous than that of the presiding prelate, Beauvais. He was successively canon of Paris, Besançon, and Rouen. Died about the middle of the fifteenth century.—J. S., G.

BEAUPRÉ, Plat de, a French priest, who became a member of the national convention in 1792, and voted for the execution of Louis XVI.

BEAUPUY, Armand Michel, bachelier de, a French general, born in 1757. He served chiefly on the Prussian frontier; and was killed at the battle of Emandinghen in 1796.

BEAUPUY, Nicolas Michel, bachelier de, elder brother of the preceding, after serving in the army, was placed over the department of Dordogne at the Revolution, and subsequently sat in the representative assembly. He died in 1802.

BEAUREGARD, Charles Victor (called Woirgard), a French officer, a native of Metz, received his rank of general at the Revolution; was commandant of Alexandria in 1802, and fell near Badajoz, heading a brigade of dragoons, in 1810.

BEAUREPAIRE, Nicolas Girard de, a native of Poitou, joined the Vendean royalists in 1793; and, towards the close of the same year, died of the wounds which he had received leading a column of infantry at the second battle of Chatillon.

BEAUREPAIRE, Nicolas Joseph, resigned his lieutenant's commission in the French army at the Revolution; but was recalled to the service, and made commandant of Verdun in 1792. He died by his own hand, rather than surrender to the Prussians, who had laid siege to the fortress.—W. B.

* BEAUREPAIRE-ROHAN, Henrique de, a Brazilian officer of French extraction, who has distinguished himself by his geographical and meteorological researches in some of the central regions of South America. His journey from Cuyaba to Rio Janeiro, through Paraguay, Rio Grande, and St. Catherina, was published in 1846; and other results of his enterprising labours have found a place in the Quarterly Review of the Historical Institute of Rio Janeiro. For these and more recent services, he received, in 1850, a major's commission in the Brazilian engineers.—W. B.

BEAURIEU, Gaspard Guillard de, a French writer, born at Saint-Paul in Artois on the 3rd July, 1728, was more remarkable for his eccentricities and the oddity of some of his notions, than for the number or quality of his works. He dressed in an eccentric style, attracted the attention of people passing him in the street by the vivacity and spirit of his talk, professed a great contempt for riches, and was exceedingly fond of children. He died on the 5th October, 1795, in the Hospital de la Charité at Paris. His most celebrated work is entitled "L'Elève de la nature;" it was published in 1763, and to give it a greater importance in the eyes of the public, Beaurieu did not hesitate to ascribe it to J. J. Rousseau. Three of his other works, "L'Heureux citoyen," "Variétés littéraires," and "L'Accord parfait," are also regarded as possessing considerable merit.—W. S. D.

BEAUSOBRE, Jean Jacques de Beault, comte de, a French general of the last century, whose military experience, acquired in many battles and sieges, was published in 1757, in notes to an ancient work on the defence of fortified places.

BEAUSOBRE, Louis de, born at Berlin, 1730, when his father (an eminent protestant minister, and author of a history of Manicheism) had attained his eighty-first year; died in 1783. Studied at Berlin and Frankfort, and was afterwards made a member of the Academy of Sciences and privy councillor to Frederick the Great. His writings exhibit the sceptical and sensual philosophy so common in his age.

BEAUSOBRE, Isaac de, a distinguished protestant writer, was born at Niort in 1659. He studied at the famous academy of Saumur, and was ordained to the ministry at the early age of twenty-two. Persecution broke out in France, and the church in which he ministered was shut up by authority. In his youthful fervour, he scorned such a prohibition, and broke the royal seal which had been placed on the door of the chapel. To avoid the punishment which such an act entailed, he fled first into Holland and then to Dessau, where the princess of Anhalt kindly received him, and where he wrote a defence of some points of Calvinism, "Défense de la doctrine des Réformés sur la providence, sur la prédestination, sur la grâce, et sur l'eucharistie," Magdeburg, 1694. In the year in which he published this clever work, he went to Berlin, where he preached and laboured for forty-six years. His services were not only highly useful, but were much esteemed. He became a royal chaplain, a consistorial counsellor, and inspector of French schools and churches. His biblical works commenced with a new edition of the French psalms. The "New Testament" was published in 1718, and in this work Lenfant was his coadjutor. Beausobre translated the epistles of Paul, and prefixed a good introduction. His incomplete "History of the Reformation" appeared after his death, at Berlin, in four volumes octavo, 1785. Parts of this work had already appeared in separate portions, such as his "Dissertation sur les Adamites de Bohème." His principal work was his well-known "Histoire Critique de Manichée et du Manichéisme," 2 vols. 4to, Amsterdam, 1734–39. "These volumes," as Gibbon says, "form a rich treasury of facts and opinions." They are pervaded by sound and varied learning, clear judgment, and sharp polemical skill; though they are occasionally tedious from long digressions and extraneous discussions. Beausobre died in 1738. After his death, two volumes of his critical and philological notes were published at the Hague, and his son edited four volumes of his sermons. Beausobre was one of the bright lights of the French reformed church,—preached, acted, and wrote with great ability and spirit. In one of his letters to Voltaire, Frederick the Great, then crown prince, calls him "the famous Beausobre, a man of honour, of great genius, and of exquisite taste, . . . a consummate orator, . . . . the best writer in Berlin, a man so full of fire, that eighty years have not chilled it, and yet so conscious of his abilities as to be affected by applause."—J. E.

BEAUSSIER, Louis André, nephew of Louis Joseph de, followed the same profession. He relieved Quebec in 1758, and subsequently served at St. Domingo, and in America. At the peace he was promoted, had a seat in the assembly of notables, and died in 1789.—W. B.

BEAUSSIER DE LILLE, Louis Joseph de, a naval officer in the French service. He commanded the squadron which carried Montcalm to his Canadian governorship in 1756. Afterwards taken prisoner by the English, and exchanged, he was employed in other expeditions of importance, and died in 1765.

BEAUTEMPS-BEAUPRÉ, Charles François, a celebrated French hydrographer, born at Neuville-au-Pont, near Sainte Menehould, in 1766, began to be employed in the public service in his nineteenth year, being at that age commissioned by government to prepare some charts for an expedition to the Baltic. After the completion of his "Atlas de la mer Baltique," he was engaged to survey the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and the northern shores of the German ocean. In 1815 he prepared plans for a military station on the Elbe, which met the approval of the Hanoverian government, and procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Royal Society of Göttingen. He was latterly chief hydrographer in the marine service, and in that capacity superintended the preparation of a complete atlas of the French maritime boundaries. The plans and maps by which the first English ship directed its course round Van Diemen's Land, were taken from a French officer, to whom they had been intrusted by Beautemps-Beaupré, then a prisoner at the Cape of Good Hope. He had prepared them in 1791, when engaged in the expedition of Admiral Entrecasteaux, employed to search for the unfortunate La Perouse.—J. S., G.

BEAUVAIS, Bertrand Pairier de, a privy councillor under Louis XVI., became a refugee at the Revolution, and afterwards joined the royalists in La Vendée, where he commanded a division of artillery. He made every effort to prolong the struggle, and at length took refuge in England, where he died in poverty in 1857, having published two works on the Vendean war.—W. B.

BÉAUVAIS, Charles-Theodore, a French general, born at Orleans, 8th November, 1772; died at Paris about the beginning of 1830. He entered the army as a common soldier, and was speedily raised to the rank of adjutant-general, in which capacity he was employed successively in the armies of the north, of Italy, of the interior, and of Egypt, when, in consequence of an altercation with Buonaparte, the commander-in-chief, he requested and obtained permission to quit the service. On his voyage homewards he was captured by the Turks, and, being carried to Constantinople, was committed a prisoner to the Seven Towers, where he was detained for eighteen months. On reaching France, being shut out from all military employment, he was fain to accept of a situation which opened to him in the custom-house of Paris. In 1809 he was recalled to the service, and was sent with his former rank, first to Antwerp, then to Spain, and afterwards, in 1813, to the Rhine. During

the reign of the Hundred Days, he received from Napoleon the command of Bayonne. On the return of Louis, Beauvais retired into private life, and edited successively three opposition journals, *le Mercure*, *la Tribune*, and *le Constitutionnel*. He wrote, also, nearly the whole of a vast popular compilation, entitled "Victoires et conquetes des Français," Paris, 1817, and following years, twenty-eight volumes in 8vo, besides editing a work still more popular, "Correspondance officielle et confidentielle de Napoleon Buonaparte avec les cours etrangeres," &c., 1819–20, seven volumes in 8vo. He also took part with Barbier and other men of letters in the "Dictionnaire historique, ou Biographie universelle classique," and published a French translation of the Letters of Philaris.—G. M.

BEAUVAIS, Jean Baptiste Charles Marie de, bishop of Jersey, celebrated as a bold and eloquent preacher, was born at Cherburg in 1731, and died in 1790. Called on one occasion to preach before Louis XV., with a hardihood for which he had been frequently remarked in the same presence, he chose for his text, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be destroyed." Forty days afterwards the monarch expired. Beauvais was one of the deputies to the states-general in 1789.—J. S. G.

BEAUVAIS, Palisot de. See Palisot de Beauvais.

*BEAUVALLET, Pierre Francis, born at Pithoviers, 13th October, 1801. Having studied painting under Delaroche, he quitted the studio for the stage, to which he felt attracted by the twofold capacity of dramatic author and actor, but not in equal degree; for while Beauvallet's tragedies of "Robert Bruce" and "Le Dernier Abencerrage," have enjoyed but moderate success, his powers as an actor are of a distinguished kind. His fine person, poetic temperament, and rich sonorous voice, well fit him for those heroic declamatory parts drawn with unrivalled power by Corneille. He is one of the very few still able to support the old classic French drama, which is gradually losing hold of public taste.—J. F. C.

BEAUVAU, the name of an ancient and noble French family, originally of Anjou, and possessors of the citadel of that name in the same province. The following are among the more remarkable members of the house of Beauvau:—

Beauvau, René de, one of the most valiant chevaliers of the thirteenth century, died in 1266. In 1265 he accompanied Charles of Anjou in the expedition to Naples, and contributed so much to the gaining of the battle of Benevento, that he was appointed constable of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He did not, however, long enjoy his new dignity, as he died shortly afterwards of his wounds.

Beauvau, Pierre de; died in 1435. He was seneschal of Anjou, and chief counsellor of Louis II., duke of Anjou.

Beauvau, Louis de, son of the preceding, and grandson of Jean III., born about 1410; died in 1462. He occupied successively several important offices under René, seneschal of Anjou, and was distinguished both as a soldier and as a statesman. He died at Rome, whither he had been sent as ambassador from the king of Sicily to Pope Pius II.

Beauvau, Bertrand de, lord of Precigny, of Sille-le-Guillaume, and of Briançon, born about 1400; died about 1474. He was chosen to represent Louis III. in August, 1441, when that prince was married by proxy to Margaret of Savoy. He was equally in favour with the son and successor of Louis, René of Anjou, who intrusted him with several important offices. He was afterwards intrusted on various occasions by Charles VII. with the execution of diverse important matters of public business, in which he acquitted himself with great ability and success.

Beauvau, Pierre de, lord of Bessière, of Rivau, of Boisbarré, Villebernier, and Courville, born about 1415; died in 1453. He entered into the service of Charles VII., and took part in the expeditions directed against the English. He particularly distinguished himself in 1453 at the battle of Castillon, where he received wounds of which he died three days afterwards.

Beauvau, Henri, baron de, general and diplomatist, lived in the second half of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. He served first under the Emperor Rodolph III. in Hungary, and afterwards under the elector of Bavaria. In 1590 he commanded a corps of 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry against the Turks, and contributed to the victory obtained over them, and to the conquest of Gran. He subsequently travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and, on his return, wrote an account of his campaigns and travels. The best edition of the work is that published at Nancy, 1619, in 4to.

Beauvau, Henri, marquis de, son of the preceding; died in 1684. He was author of a work entitled "Memoires pour servir a l'histoire de Charles IV., Duc de Lorraine et de Bar," Metz, 1686, in 12mo, and Cologne, 1689.

Beauvau, Marc de, prince of Craon; died in 1754. He served under Leopold, duke of Lorraine, and accompanied him in 1695 to the battle of Temisvar, in which he greatly distinguished himself. Charles VI. conferred on him the dignity of prince, and Philip V. that of a grandee of Spain of the first class. He was afterwards sent by Philip as governor to Toscara.

Beauvau, Louis Charles Antoine, marquis de, a French general, born in April, 1710; died 24th June, 1744. He commenced his military career as captain of the regiment of Lambesc. In 1734 he distinguished himself at the siege of Philipsburg; and in 1735 at the affair of Clausen. He was engaged in 1741 at the taking of Prague, and in the defence of the same place in 1742. On his return to France with his army in January, 1743, he was nominated mareschal-de-camp. He was afterwards employed in the army of Flanders, and was mortally wounded at the siege of Ypres.

Beauvau, Charles-Juste de, mareschal of France, born at Luneville, 10th September, 1720; died 2nd May, 1793. He entered the army when very young, and at the age of twenty was made colonel of the guards to King Stanislaus. Having offered himself as a volunteer to the French army then engaged in the siege of Prague, he served in the capacity of aid-de-camp to the mareschal de Belle-Isle. He was now rapidly advanced, having been named successively lieutenant-general of the armies and captain of the guards, and throughout his whole career he showed himself worthy of the promotion he had received. He commanded the principal attack at the assault on Mahon, and was one of the first to mount the breach. He distinguished himself, also, at the battle of Corback, and greatly contributed to the victory won on that occasion. Beauvau was not less distinguished in his political career, on which he entered in 1763, when he was appointed commandant of Languedoc. In that capacity he showed that his benevolence and his love of justice were at least equal to his bravery and his military skill. Having learned that fourteen women had been imprisoned for a number of years in the Tour de Constance, for refusing to abjure the reformed religion, he proceeded to the dungeon in which they were confined, and set them unconditionally at liberty. This act of humanity was displeasing to the court, who ordered ten of them to be recommitted to prison. Beauvau, to his honour, refused, and nobly replied, that "the king might take from him his command, but could not hinder him from discharging the duties of it according to the dictates of conscience and honour." In 1782 he became governor of Provence, into which he introduced many important improvements and ameliorations, some of which were cut short by the outbreak of the Revolution. Beauvau was also a man of letters, and a member both of the Academia della Crusca and of the French Academy.

Beauvau, Marc-Etienne-Gabriel de, prince of the holy empire, and grandee of Spain of the first class, born 22nd Sept., 1773; died in 1849. He was chamberlain to the Emperor Napoleon, while his wife was one of the ladies of honour of the Empress Maria-Louisa. He adhered to the fortunes of the emperor during the reign of the Hundred Days, performed as before the functions of chamberlain, and was honoured with a seat in the chamber of peers. After the second restoration he was set aside, but was recalled to his seat in November, 1831.

* Beauvau, Charles-Juste-François Victurnien, prince de, son of the preceding, and a senator of France, born at Haroué (Meurthe), 29th March, 1793. Having embraced the profession of arms, he became an officer of carabineers under the empire, and in that capacity distinguished himself in the campaign of Russia in 1812. He was severely wounded at the battle of Weronowo, and had to be left on the field. He retired from the service in 1814, and lived in retirement until 1852, when, by a presidential decree, he was called to a seat in the senate.—G. M.

BEAUVAU, René François de, a French prelate, born at the chateau du Rivau in 1664, was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne, and named grand vicar of the church of Sarlat in 1694. Some years afterwards he was raised to the see of Bayonne, where he remained till 1707; in which year, contrary to his own inclination, and much to the regret of the inhabitants of his diocese, he was transferred by Louis XIV. to the more important

bishopric of Tournay. When that town was besieged by Prince Eugene, the bishop sold all his effects for the benefit of the starving inhabitants, and, after its reduction, he boldly refused to celebrate the Te Deum demanded by the conqueror. By the cession of Tournay to the emperor, he was again subjected to the pain of separating from a people among whom he was universally beloved. He afterwards held in succession the archbishoprics of Toulouse and Narbonne, and, for twenty years, filled the office of president in Languedoc. Died in 1739.—J. S., G.

BEAUVILLIERS, Marie de, abbess of Montmartre, a daughter of count de St. Aignan, was born in 1574. Henry IV. saw her in 1590, during the siege of Paris, and made her his mistress. She did not long retain the royal favour. The last fifty years of her life were spent in the convent of Montmartre, the refractory inmates of which she ruled with a stern rectitude. Died in 1656.—J. S., G.

* BEAUVOIR, Aimee Leocadu Dozè de, born 20th October, 1823, at Chateau Pont Kallek, authoress of some pleasingly written dramatic pieces, which have been successfully performed in the minor theatres of the French capital. Her most important work is a "Memoir of the famous Actress Madame Mars," one of those peculiarly gifted beings whose place cannot be filled up, because of an originality which leaves no like behind. To this work Madame Beauvoir has brought that thorough devotedness of affection, without which no full biography can be well written.—J. F. C.

BEAUVOLLIER, Pierre-Louis Valot de, a French general, born in the neighbourhood of Loudun in 1770; died about 1825. He was at first a page of Louis XVI., but after the proclamation of the Republic, he joined the army of the Vendeans at Thouars, obtained a command in the second artillery, and became afterwards tresorier intendant-general. After the defeat of the Vendeans he concealed himself, until released by the amnesty of 1797. In 1799 he again joined the royalist army, but made his submission in 1801. He afterwards served under Napoleon and the Bourbons; and at the second restoration was made mareschal-de-camp.—G. M.

BEAUZÉE, Nicholas, distinguished for his works on grammar and his philological knowledge, was born at Verdun on the 9th of May, 1717. Frederick the Great invited him to settle at Berlin, which, however, Beauzée declined. Upon the death of Dumarsais, Beauzée took up the articles on grammar for the Encyclopédie, in which the former was engaged; and their contributions, with those of Marmontel, were afterwards published under the title of Dictionnaire de Grammaire et de Litterature. His greatest work is the "Grammaire Generale," a work which won the highest praise from the Abbe Barthelemy, and from Maria Theresa a gold medal. Beauzée was a member of the Académie Française and professor of grammar in the Ecole Militaire at Paris. Besides his original works, he has left many translations. He died at Paris, January 23, 1789.—J. F. W.

BEAVER, John, in Latin, Fiber, Fiberius, Castor, and Castorius, a Benedictine monk of Westminster, who flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was well skilled in the history of English antiquities, and wrote a "Chronicle of British and English affairs, from the coming of Brutus until his own time;" and a volume, "De Rebus Cænobii Westmonanasteriensis." Leland, Stow, and Bale, alike speak of him as a writer of ability and credit.—T. J.

BEAVER, Phillip, an English navigator, who, after serving as a marine in the American war, became celebrated in connection with a project for colonizing the island of Bulama on the western coast of Africa, was born in 1760. On his return from America after the conclusion of the war, anxious to distinguish himself in some honourable way, he conceived the idea of attempting, with the help of some influential persons, the establishment of an English colony in Africa, by means of which religion and the arts might be introduced into that continent. As soon as he announced the scheme it found general approval, and in a short while the necessary preparations were made for transporting to the island of Bulama, much lauded as a residence for Europeans by some French adventurers, a body of colonists (275 in number, including women and children), who had offered themselves for the work of colonizing. The sanction of government having been obtained for the enterprise, Beaver set sail with three vessels from the Isle of Wight in April, 1792, and in safety reached his destination. But the colonists, immediately after landing, were attacked almost to a man by fever, and in less than four months a third of their number had fallen victims to that malady. The survivors urged on their hardy chief the necessity of a return to England, and an opportunity offering for embarking in a government ship, they proposed instantly to quit the pestiferous island; but his indomitable resolution prevailed through sixteen long months to hold them to their work, or rather to make them abide their sufferings, and only in November, 1793, when but few were left to tell the tale of misery, would he consent to relinquish the settlement. After an absence of two years, some months having been wasted at Sierra Leone in waiting for an English vessel, he arrived at Plymouth and with but one companion. The misfortunes of the enterprise were immediately communicated to the society by whose help it had been originated, and notwithstanding the disappointment of their hopes, so impressed were they by the noble courage and disinterestedness of their agent, that they awarded him a gold medal in token of their admiration. Twelve years after his return, Beaver published an account of his unfortunate residence in Africa, under the title of "African Memoranda, relative to an Attempt to Establish a British Settlement in the Island of Bulama, on the Western Coast of Africa, in the year 1792, with a Brief Notice of the Neighbouring Tribes, Soil, Productions," &c. In 1801 he was in active service in Egypt under Abercromby, and in 1810 was present at the capture of the Isle of France. He afterwards cruised in the Indian seas in command of a frigate, and was employed in exploring the coast of Quiloa. He died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1813.—J. S., G.

BEBEL, Balthasar, professor of theology at Wittemberg, was born at Strasburg in 1632, and died in 1686. He published "Antiq. Germaniæ primæ," 1669, and "Antiq. Ecclesiæ in quatuor prioribus post Christum natum seculis."—J. S., G.

BEBEL, Heinrich, was born at Justingen in Suabia about the year 1472; and after being educated at Schelklengen he went to Cracow, where he completed his studies; and between this city and that of Basle he seems to have passed the period of his life from 1490 to 1497, when he was appointed teacher of eloquence and poetry at Tübingen. In this post he soon distinguished himself by the elegance and brilliancy of his lectures, which drew crowds of auditors. He applied himself to the reformation of the study of classical literature, especially Latin; and though involved in many disputes with the literary men of his day, did more than all of them together towards the advancement of classical learning. He has written much; and it is to be regretted that some of his "Opuscula," by which he is best known, are mere facetiæ, and sometimes worse still. During his life he was held in high estimation as a literary reformer. He died about 1516.—J. F. W.

BECAN, Jean, a Flemish physician, whose real name was Van Gorp, or in Latin, Gorophius Beccanus, was born in Brabant on the 25th June, 1518, and died at Maestricht on the 28th June, 1572. He studied philosophy and medicine at Louvain, and afterwards travelled into Italy, Spain, and France. On his return to his native country, Becan established himself in Antwerp, where he practised medicine for several years, but becoming disgusted with his profession after a time, devoted himself entirely to the study of antiquities and the belles-lettres. Towards the close of his life he removed to Liège, and during his residence in this town, maintained before the Prince Gerard van Groesbeeck, that the language spoken by Adam was German or Teutonic. He was not satisfied, however, with giving this curious opinion a mere *viva voce* support, but endeavoured to establish it by citing numerous absurd etymologies in his "Indo-Scythica," forming one section of the work entitled "Origines Antwerpianæ, sive Cimmeriorum Becceselana novem libris complexa," &c., published in 1569. His other writings were collected and published eight years after his death, under the title of "Opera Joannis Gorophii Becanii hactenus in lucem non edita," &c.—W. S. D.

BECAN, Martin, a jesuit theologian, famous in his time as a champion of ultramontane doctrines, was born in Brabant in 1550, and died in 1624. He was professor of theology at Wurtzburg, Mentz, and Vienna, and latterly confessor to the Emperor Ferdinand II. His controversial talents, which, after his publications in support of Bellarmin, the learned antagonist of James I., were reputed prodigious, procured him the titles of "Calvinomastyx" and "Malleus Calvinistarum"—marks of popular estimation which did not prevent the parliament of Paris from burning most of his books, nor the holy see from pro-

testing against his flatteries. He wrote "Manuale Controversarium," and "Summa Theologiæ."—J. S., G.

BECART, John, a Flemish monk, who, under the name of Richard Brumæus, published in 1624 "S. Thomæ Cantu. et Henrici II. monomachia de libert. eccles." He died in 1635.

BECCADELLI or BECCATELLI, Antonio, a native of Palermo, whence his Latin designation of Panormus, was born in 1394. At the age of twenty-five he was sent to the university of Bologna, being designed for the profession of the law. He afterwards attached himself to Filippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, and obtained the chair of belles-lettres at Pavia; still, however, remaining at Milan, and enjoying a pension. Thence he went to the court of Alfonso, king of Naples, with whom he passed the rest of his life, receiving many favours, being ennobled by that prince, and treated with equal kindness by his successor Ferdinand; and, after a long and prosperous life, he died in 1471. Beccadelli wrote a considerable number of works in history, poetry, and the drama. He was remarkable for purity and elegance of style; but, in some of his writings, no less so for licentiousness and indecency. Indeed, these latter qualities drew down upon him not only the censure of the critics, but the sermons of the monks, who publicly preached against him, burning one of his offensive works, and himself in effigy, at Ferrara and Milan. The charity of one of his enemies even counselled a similar fate for the author.—J. F. W.

BECCADELLI, Lodovico, one of the most eminent literary men of Italy in his own times, was born on January 27, 1502, at Bologna, where his family held a high position. He studied jurisprudence under Carlo Ruini; but forming a friendship with a fellow-student, the celebrated Giovanni della Casa, they both gave themselves up to the fascination of the belles-lettres, and especially of poetry; and when the plague broke out in 1527, they abandoned Bologna and their law-books, and retired to pursue their favourite studies at the villa of the latter at Mugello. Thence they went to the university of Padua in 1528, where Beccadelli enjoyed the friendship of Pietro Bembo, Cardinal Pole, and many other distinguished scholars; and in 1535 he took the degree of doctor of laws. Pole, in particular, took him into his councils and companionship, and in 1539 brought him to several of the courts of Europe. Subsequently he attached himself to Gasparo Contarini, with whom, when *legate a latere*, he was present at the diet of Ratisbon. Pope Paul III. committed to him the education of his nephew, Ranuzio Farnese, whom he accompanied to Padua. His pupil was afterwards made a cardinal, and Beccadelli became private secretary to the cardinal-legates Monte Santacroce and Pole. After receiving some substantial appointments, he was made bishop of Ravelle in 1549; but Ranuzio was unwilling that he should leave him, so that he never took possession of the bishopric. On the death of Paul, his successor, Giulio III., sent Beccadelli in 1550 as nuncio to Venice, where he remained five years, till he was elected in 1555 to the vicar-generalship of Rome; and in September of the same year he was elevated to the archbishopric of Ragusa, in which office he conducted himself with great prudence. Pius IV. availed himself of Beccadelli's abilities, and sent him in 1651 to the council then being assembled at Trent, where he acquitted himself with great prudence. Cosmo I., grand-duke of Tuscany, induced Beccadelli in 1563 to give up the see of Ragusa, and undertake the education of his son Ferdinand, promising him instead the archbishopric of Pisa. To the performance of this promise, however, obstacles were interposed at Rome; and after waiting in vain for two years, he accepted in 1565 the provostship of the cathedral of Prato. He died in that city on the 17th October, 1572. He was distinguished not less by the superior endowments of mind than by his great learning and judgment. He enjoyed throughout his life the friendship and respect of his most distinguished contemporaries, with whom he maintained extensive correspondence. His literary works are numerous; and amongst them are biographies of his friends Bembo, Pole, and Contarini, and also of Petrarch.—J. F. W.

BECCAFUMI, Domenico, surnamed Mecherino, was born at Siena in 1484. Like the great Giotto, he was originally a shepherd, and in this contemplative life practised drawing, &c. He was placed under Capanna, and finally, as it is supposed, under Perugino, the careful master of Raphael. In the prime of life he went to Rome to study the works of Michel Angelo and Raphael, and spent two years in copying them, and in studying the antique statues and temples. He learned to draw well in distemper and fresco, engraved on copper and wood, and even executed a work in mosaic and some sculptures for the cathedral of his native town. The fifteenth-century men were accustomed, like Beccafumi, to run through the whole cycle of the arts. Domenico worked with Razzi, who studied under Da Vinci in the oratory of San Bernardino. He approaches the great master of the Sienese school in noble, simple grace, in clear lasting colour, and good design. In the Sienese academy, there is a grand altar-piece by him; and in the public palace, several agreeable pictures. His later works are mechanical. His mosaic pavement in the choir of the Duomo is formed of bright and dark marble, with hues of shading like niello. He died in 1549. His later figures are coarse and plump, and his heads harsh. He excelled in perspective and foreshortenings, but is sometimes too red in colour.—W. T.

BECCARI, Agostino, a poet whose fame rests upon being the father of pastoral comedy, was born at Ferrara about the year 1510. He was a man of considerable learning, well versed in the graver studies of philosophy and law, both civil and canon, of which he was a doctor, and, if we are to credit one of his Italian biographers, equally master of the humanities, rhetoric, and polite literature. In 1554 he produced his pastoral comedy, entitled "Il Sacrifizio," which is said by Ginguene to be the most ancient model of that style in existence. Its success was remarkable, and it had the advantage of having the choral parts set to music by Alfonso della Viola. The piece was brought out with great splendour, and twice performed in the palace of Francesco D'Este, before Duke Hercolo II. and his court, as well as on other occasions. Notwithstanding the praise which Mazzuchelli bestows upon this performance, we are disposed to consider its principal merit is due to its being the first of its kind in point of time. Beccari wrote another piece in the same style, called "Dafne," and died in 1590.—J. F. W.

BECCARI, J. Barthelemy, an Italian physician and philosopher, born at Bologna in 1682, and died in 1766. Early in life he devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences and experimental philosophy, of which he became professor. Those who attended his lectures founded an association in which they agreed to shake off the yoke of the ancient scholastic philosophy. Amongst them were numbered Morgagni, Eustathius, and Manfred. This association formed the nucleus of the academy of the Inquieti, which was the cradle of the institute of sciences and arts, founded at Bologna in 1711 by the Count Maisigli, and in which Beccari was named professor of physics. He succeeded Valsalva in the presidency of the institute. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1728. He published several works on medical subjects, and left numerous manuscripts, which are in the library of the institute of Bologna.—E. L.

BECCARIA, Marchese Cesare Beccaria Bonesana. The science of penal legislation owes to this great man the first decisive steps towards its deliverance from the trammels of mediæval barbarism. Beccaria was born at Milan on the 15th of March, 1738, of an ancient and noble family. The habits and prejudices of feudal rank presided over his early education, and the jesuits in the college of Parma were the first instructors of the future author. From his earliest youth his proficiency in mathematics and in natural sciences was so great, that his teachers were wont to call him il Newtoncino, the little Newton. The power of observation and stringent reasoning, which he acquired by such training, was afterwards most efficiently applied by him to the subject through which his reputation has become universal, namely, that of penal reform. The circumstances under which he was induced to turn his attention to this subject were the following:—On his return from college he fell in at Milan with a select society of young noblemen who had risen above the pompous dulness of their class, through the intellectual revolution which was then working upon and urging men's minds throughout Europe, to their emancipation from the tutelage of obsolete custom, and to the assertion of the rights of reason in social, as well as in natural and speculative sciences. The most prominent among those youths were Pietro Verri and his brother Alessandro. Surrounded by such friends, he soon took a deep interest in their studies, and the perusal of the Lettres Persanes by Montesquieu, opened to his mind a new field of inquiry. The strong contrast between the true principles of social welfare, and the existing state of things in Lombardy, prompted those men with an ardent desire to rekindle in their fatherland the

lights of civilization, which had grown dim through two centuries of oppression under Spanish misrule. Those provinces —the wealthiest in Italy—had been laid waste by foreign proconsuls, and when Maria Theresa of Austria took possession of them, she soon felt that in order to draw some profit from her newly-acquired dominions, all must be quickened into life again. The government of Austria was not so exclusively dependent, a century ago, on military despotism, as it is now. It was, so far as it went, a civilizing power, whilst the subject nations on the other hand, had not yet attained that consciousness of their rights, which now animates them against their oppressors. Although they bowed to the imperial authority in a common bond of federal submission, they still preserved a certain amount of self-administration. It was under such a state of things that the above-named youths were growing into manhood. They were in the habit of holding private meetings, where the wants of the people, the reforms needed in every branch of public administration, were freely discussed. In order to give utterance to their views, they published a periodical, *Il Caffè*, a sort of Italian Spectator, some of the best articles in which were from the pen of Beccaria. This publication, in which a variety of subjects bearing on moral and social improvement were treated with a manly tone, soon acquired celebrity at home and abroad, but unhappily it did not continue longer than two years (1764–66). The existing system of criminal law met, in that society of young reformers, with all the abhorrence of enlightened and noble-hearted men. The jurisprudence concerning trials and punishments, was then an indiscriminate maze of Roman traditions, of feudal customs and inquisitorial proceedings. Farinaccio, the most ruthless abettor of torture, was the greatest authority with lawyers and judges. Alessandro Verri, as patron of the prisoners in the municipal magistracy at Milan, had often witnessed with a bleeding heart the dreadful effects of the barbarity of the law. His brother Pietro felt the duty of a protest—the protest of science and humanity against iniquity—and his knowledge of the talents of Beccaria led him to choose the latter as the champion of so noble a cause. There were great obstacles to surmount. Although the imperial government allowed its subjects a certain extent of liberty in private thought, there was no freedom of the press, and a work, which was intended to attack the supercilious ignorance, and the barbarous routine of the judicial world, was sure to meet with persecution. Besides, Beccaria, though quick in thought, was exceedingly slow and indolent, when trying to give it shape and expression. Verri acted upon his mind with all the interest of friendship, and the energy of his own resolute nature. The book—"On Crimes and Punishments"—was written in his rooms, and he used to transcribe, every evening, the blotted sheets left there by the writer, in order to present them, the day after, in a clear form to his friend, that he might be pleased with his own thoughts, and take courage to persevere in his generous undertaking. Thus, in about ten months the book was completed, and published at Leghorn, under a fictitious date, in the year 1764, when Beccaria was only 26 years old. The little anonymous volume, which scarcely exceeded in bulk a hundred pages of an octavo edition, acquired a world-wide fame, being repeatedly translated into French, German, Dutch, English, Spanish, and subsequently into Russian and modern Greek. Up to the end of the last century more than fifty editions of it were published. Voltaire made comments on it. Lord Mansfield never mentioned the name of Beccaria without some mark of respect; and from many a scientific circle medals and homages were tributed to the great vindicator of penal justice. Catherine of Russia offered him employment, which he declined, and the Encyclopedists invited him to Paris, where he was received with ovations, which he soon grew weary of, and sought to escape by hastening his return to his native country. Let us now take a survey of the doctrines which were the cause of so universal a success.—The chief merit of Beccaria is, that he applied plain common sense and practical reasoning to a branch of legislation, which had until then been monopolized by blind prejudice. Montesquieu and others had hinted at, rather than explained the subject. Beccaria unfolded it into a rational system of observation and demonstration. He established the right of punishing on the unfailing principle of social defence and public morality, deducing from it, with mathematical precision, the whole theory of the nature and application of punishments. "Every punishment," he says, "which exceeds the measure required by the preservation of public safety, is simply unjust." (Sec. ii.) We must here note, in a cursory way, that when Beccaria endeavours, at the very outset, to trace the origin of penal right, his judgment is influenced by the errors of his age. His speculations on the principle of right, his *protopolitics*, if we may say so, are as false, as his practical policy is sound. The French idea of a *contrat social*, considered as the arbitrary work of man, leads him to conceive social institutions as the result of mere *utilitarian* limitations to individual freedom. But we must also acknowledge, to the honour of the Italian writer, that his feelings are superior to the philosophy of his teachers. In spite of his utilitarian point of view, he shows himself an earnest advocate of morality and duty, whenever the two principles clash against one another. Thus he condemns impunity (Sec. xiv.) and pecuniary rewards (Sec. xxii.), offered for the discovery of criminals, as thoroughly immoral. Nor do we think the arguments, which Bentham opposed to Beccaria's views on the matter, have any weight soever, for the utility of punishing a criminal, cannot counterbalance the lasting mischief of a demoralizing legislation. Owing to his doctrine, that the infallibility of the penal sanction is of far greater importance than its ferocity (Sec. xx.), he strongly reproves, on the one side, every sort of penal immunities (*asili*, Sec. xxi.), and the power of forgiveness (grazia, Sec. xx.), in the sovereign, whilst, on the other, he demonstrates the uselessness of exaggerated severity in the legislator, and the mischievous effects of a penalty surpassing the limits of justice. Every excess in the degree of punishment is against the social end of penal law; it is a legal crime added to the crime which it assumes to check. Thence his theory against capital punishment. As regards the question of abstract right, his argument is defective, for it is grounded on the assumption that social justice results from the cession of a certain amount of individual rights.—Man, he says, has not the right to deprive himself of his own life, therefore society can have no right over it either.—We think the moral sanction against *legal homicide* is founded on far surer and higher grounds; but Beccaria felt in his heart that which his mind was unable fully to bear out by reasoning; and if his abstract theory is below the standard of the subject, his practical considerations on the uselessness of capital punishment have not yet been surpassed by any more convincing argument. He eloquently maintains that in a well-organized state of society, death is neither necessary, with respect to the danger which may proceed from the offender's surviving his crime, or salutary in the effect it may produce on others. Far from controlling evil passions, it promotes ferocity in the people, as is the case with all bloody spectacles; and it encourages, through the example of the law, those murderous tendencies which it was intended to extirpate from the heart of man. The whole experience of history is a confirmation of these truths and the conscience of mankind recognizes their justice. But inveterate prejudice is stronger than truth and conscience, and the abolition of capital punishment will yet for a long time remain a *desideratum* of moral philosophy. Such are Beccaria's thoughts on this important question. (Sec. xvi.)

Of a more immediate efficacy, were his remarks on the rational means of acquiring conviction, and pronouncing the verdict in criminal trials. All that he says in this section of his work is founded on irrefutable principles, and has opened the way to all modern treatises on penal jurisprudence. Wresting from the judge and the executor of the law all arbitrary power, he demanded the trial by jury (Sec. iii.), and insisted upon the exclusion of every magistrate, but the legislator himself, from the right of interpreting the laws, or modifying them in their application. (Sec. iv.)—The law must be universal; no privileges are compatible with a healthy development of social happiness.—Espionage, and secrecy in trials and punishments, are among the principal causes of falsehood, mistrust, and corruption. (Sec. ix.) Suggestive interrogations, mental and physical tortures, are to be altogether discarded as iniquitous and absurd. "By this method," he says, with cutting irony, speaking of physical torture, "it were easier for a mathematician than for a judge to solve the following problem:—Given the strength of muscle and the sensibility of fibre in an innocent man, to find the degree of pain that will make him plead guilty to a given crime." —In the classification of crimes, many of his remarks are true and forcibly expressed. He places high treason at the summit of the criminal scale; but he distinguishes an orderly and free state of society, governed by its own laws, from the condition of political slavery and starting from a superior

consideration of moral justice, he is far from condemning the noble avenger of liberty, who rises to free his country from the arbitrary will of a tyrant. (Sec. xxvi.) He points out the iniquity of confiscation, as causing the penalty of the guilty to weigh on the innocent (Sec. xvii.); and protests against every penal sanction which creates, from either a pecuniary or any other motive, an interest for the government and the magistracy, in the condemnation of the accused. (Sec. xl.) Equally sound are his views on the guarantees required in cases of arrest, on the defence and treatment of the prisoner, as well as on his moral amelioration. He closes his work with an eloquent exposition of the influence of a free and rational legislation on the moral character of the people, and of the power of education and freedom as the best means of preventing criminal actions. Where the law is clear and just, equal for all, and not interfering with the legitimate claims of individual and public freedom, men feel themselves independent and responsible beings, society is secure, and crimes become proportionably less.

The work of Beccaria proved irrefutable. The usual attacks of ignorance and fanaticism were not wanting, but they were powerless, owing to the liberal spirit of the European courts in those days. One Father Facchinei, a monk bribed by the degraded aristocracy of Venice, assailed our author with inquisitorial rage. Pietro Verri gave a triumphant answer to the ravings of the friar, and Beccaria was left unmolested.

Besides the work to which he owes his European fame, Beccaria wrote on public economy, and, as a relaxation from his harder labours, he composed a treatise on Style. The first thing he published on political economy, when still very young, was an able essay, "On the Abuses of Coinage and their Remedies," (Dei disordini e dei rimedi delle monete nello Stato di Milano, 1762,) in which he shows with much practical sense the injurious effects of the debasement of coin. Another essay of his on the advantages of uniformity in measures, "Relazione intorno alla riduzione delle misure di lunghezza all' uniformità," deserves special mention; for in that paper he proposed a plan of decimal division, analagous to that which has since been adopted under the name of metrical system. We shall conclude with a few words on his lectures on political economy, "Elementi di Economia Pubblica," which were occasioned by his having been appointed, in the year 1769, to the professorship of that science at Milan. It has been remarked with truth, that in the history of political economy, the Italian writers of the eighteenth century represent an intermediate stage between the incomplete theory of the French physiocrates, who asserted that the produce of land was the sole source of the wealth of a nation, and the more scientific doctrines of Adam Smith and his disciples. Serra, Genovesi, Galliani, Bandini, and Verri, contributed each in his turn to the store of observations and analitical inquiry, which raised public economy to the rank of a science. Beccaria was no indifferent member of that illustrious assembly. Though professing to follow the principles of the agricultural system, he often contradicts that theory in the practical results of his observations, and he somewhere distinctly states "that the wealth of a country arises only from the labour of men."

Many of the reforms, which Beccaria and his friends had called for in their writings, were actuated by the wisdom of those princes, who, in the second half of last century, aspired to the glory of becoming the benefactors of their people. Tuscany, Lombardy, and Naples, liberated, to a certain extent, from entails, and feudal as well as ecclesiastical privileges, were restored to wealth and culture; and Beccaria deservedly holds a prominent place among the educators and legislators of his country. It was owing to the influence of his ideas, that Leopold of Loraine, duke of Tuscany, reformed the penal code, and abolished capital punishment in his states, as likewise through the advice of another Italian, Bandini, he adopted free trade. As regards the private life of Beccaria, his biographers have recorded foibles of character which bear evidence to the sad and oft-repeated fact, that a man of superior intellect is but too often in contradiction with the principles he professes, when his moral strength is found defective. He is said to have been harsh to his inferiors, unsteady in his domestic affections, and inclined to avarice; nor does he seem to have responded with adequate warmth to the devoted friendship of Verri. The latter part of his life was chiefly engaged in public offices, and in his duties as professor. He died at Milan in the year 1794, at the age of fifty-six.

The best sources of information concerning Beccaria and his writings, are Ugoni's work, Della Letteratura Italiana nella seconda meta del Secolo xviii., and the biographers in the Collezione degli Economisti Italiani, by Custodi, and the Milanese edition of 1821, Società tipografica dei classici Italiani.—A. S., O.

BECCARUZZI, Francesco, born at Corrigliano in the Friuli. A scholar of Pordenone, the rival of Titian (1484–1539), a great flesh painter, and successful in portraiture, but wanting in expression and other necessary qualities. One of Beccaruzzi's chief works is the story of St. Francis in a seraphic rapture, receiving the impression of the five wounds of Christ, executed for the Franciscan church of his native place.—W. T.

BECCOLD or BOCCOLD, John, better known as John of Leyden, a fanatic of the Netherlands, whose twelvemonth's royalty in the city of Munster forms one of the strangest episodes in the history of the sixteenth century. He figured originally among the adherents of the celebrated anabaptist prophet, John Matthias, and was remarked even in that company for his extraordinary eloquence and zeal. In 1533, he was one of two disciples whom Matthias sent to Munster to proselytize the people of that city. His success was marvellous from the first. In a short while, the frenzy which he had communicated to a select number of zealots, spread over the whole city, and nothing was to be heard in the churches, the streets, and the market-place, but the frantic shouts of "the saints," among whom the lust of spoiling the Lutherans and catholics, began to operate with intoxicating effect. The magistrates were at length obliged to resign their functions, and an anabaptist administration was constituted, with Matthias for chief, and Beccold for lieutenant. Munster was now in a state of siege, the prince-bishop having arrived with numerous forces. In a sortie from the walls, Matthias perished, and John Beccold was proclaimed governor, a title which, shortly afterwards, with some allusions to the raising up of Saul, he exchanged for that of king. His new dignity he wore without any of the embarrassment of a novice. He took to himself a goodly number of wives, passed sentence of death, and discharged other functions of royalty with great vivacity. When he showed himself in public, it was in a robe of purple and gold, with a crown on his head and a sceptre in his hand. Arrayed in that manner he executed justice in the market-place three times a-week, performing the journey thither in a coach of state, which, to the astonishment of the saints, who recollected that their master was a prophet before he was called to be a king, showed like a perambulating harem. The reign of King John terminated ignominiously. Famine and disaffection thinned the ranks of his fighting men, and at last the episcopal army carried the city by storm. He was cast into a dungeon in the bishop's castle, and after a tedious confinement, executed with horrible barbarities.—J. S., G.

BEC-CRESPIN, an ancient and illustrious family of Normandy. Gilbert, baron de Bec-Crespin, one of the founders of the abbaye of Bec, lived about 1034. Guillaume V., marshal of France in 1283, was one of the crusaders in 1269. Guillaume IX. distinguished himself under Charles VI. in the English wars. Phillipe du Bec, archbishop of Rheims from 1594 till 1605, was present at the council of Trent.—J. S., G.

BEC-DE-LIÈVRE, an ancient family of Bretagne, whose genealogy can be traced with certainty to Pierre de Bec-de-Lièvre, lord of Bonexie, who lived in 1363. Among the members of that family there were many remarkable personages, of whom the first whose history has come down to us is Raoul, lieutenant of Rennes, who was sent in 1489, by Anne of Bretagne, as ambassador to the king of France.—G. M.

BECERRA, Gaspar, one of the great names in Spanish art, painter, sculptor, and architect, was born at Baeza (Andalusia), the birthplace of St. Ursula, in 1520. He went early to Rome, and painted with Daniel de Volterra, Tibaldi, Vasari, and perhaps Michel Angelo. After some anatomical studies, he returned to Spain, became court sculptor and painter in ordinary to Philip, and painted for him several chambers in the Madrid Alcaza, in fresco. "Is this all you have done?" said the king to him one day. He executed for the infanta Juana a high altar of painted sculpture, but his great work was his figure of the Virgin (Nuestra Senora de la Soledad), for the convent of the Minim Fathers at Madrid. It was destroyed during the French war, but Longfellow has immortalized the image by versifying the legend. Three times the mortified sculptor had failed in his work, and the impatient Queen Isabella of the Peace, threatened to employ two other hands. The Franciscans

prayed for his success, and the desponding artist, one winter's night that he fell asleep over his drawings, heard a voice say, "Awake, take the log burning before thee on the hearth, and shape the wished-for image." He did so, and it grew into an excellent work under his thoughtful chisel; beauty, tenderness, love, constancy, and resignation were on its features. He also carved crucifixes, entombments, skeletons, and infant saviours, for various churches. His finest works are a beautiful little St. Sebastian at Burgos, and the high altar of the cathedral of Astorga. His paintings are rare—there are none in the Escurial, but one of a sibyl in the hermitage at St. Petersburg, and four drawings in the Louvre. He sketched in red and black chalk, and made cartoons of the full size for all he painted. Pacheco and Bermudez rank him above Berreguete.—(See Stiring's learned *Annals of the Artists of Spain.*)—W. T.

BECERRIL, Alonso, his brother Francisco, and Cristobal, the son of the latter, were celebrated silversmiths of Cuença, who, working from 1528 to 1573 for the love of God, built up a gorgeous "Custodia" for the cathedral of their town. It cost seventeen thousand ducats, and forty-five years' work, and is a florid three-storied edifice, enriched with statues, veiling an inner shrine of jewelled gold. In the war of Independence, General Caulaincourt, without respect for art or religion, broke it up with a strong hand, and coined it into five-franc pieces.—W. T.

BECHADA, Gregory, a poet, native of Limousin, author of a poem entitled "La Conquête de Jerusalem," that has not come down to us. He is mentioned by Geoffry, abbe of Vigeois.

BECHAUD, Jean Pierre, a French general of brigade, born in 1770, was killed at the battle of Orthez in 1814.

BECHE, Sir Henry de la. See De la Beche.

BECHER, Johann Joachim, the son of a German Lutheran preacher, born at Speier in 1635, was compelled, after the early death of his father, to support his family by teaching. He nevertheless obtained an extraordinary knowledge of medicine, chemistry, and physics; and having gone over to the Roman catholic religion, apparently from interested motives, became professor in Mayence, and afterwards physician to the prince-archbishop. At a later period he removed to Munich, where he established a large laboratory at the expense of the Bavarian government. Soon after this he made his appearance in Vienna, where he seems to have been high in the favour of the minister Zinsendorf, who procured for him the title of Hofrath, and a post at the college of commerce. In this high position he drew up plans for carrying on manufactures on a grand scale, and occupied himself with the establishment of an Austrian company for trading with the East Indies. After a time, however, he fell into some disgrace, and found it advisable to escape from the imperial city under cloud of night. In 1662 he reached Haarlem, where he resided for some time, and then removed to England. Here he occupied himself with large mining operations, and died in 1682, not without some suspicions of his having hastened his own end. During his successful early career, Becher appears to have had many enemies, and he was accused, perhaps not without some justice, of quackery. He has, however, rendered permanent service to chemistry, which he first endeavoured to reduce to a scientific form. This is the object of his most important work, entitled "Physica Subterranea," first published at Frankfort in 1664, and of which several editions were subsequently brought out, one of them as lately as 1742. He endeavoured to establish the existence of a fundamental acid, of which all others are merely varieties. Every metal, according to him, consists of an earthy matter common to all, of a combustible matter, and a peculiar mercurial substance. When the metal is heated, so as to change its external form, the mercurial substance is set free, and all that remains is the metallic calx. This is the first germ of the phlogistic theory of chemistry, which was subsequently so widely disseminated by Stahl, and which was generally received until the discovery of oxygen by Lavoisier. To Becher, with Boyle in England and Lemery in France, is also due the praise of having cast off the mystical style and language which had been adopted from the Arab writers by the alchemists. Besides the one above-mentioned, Becher published numerous works upon a variety of subjects; thus we have—"Character pro notitia linguarum Universali," 1661; "Methodus didactica super Novum Organum Philologicum," 1674; "Metallurgia," 1661; "Institutiones Chemicæ," 1662; "Parnassus Medicinalis," 1663; "Experimentum Chymicum Novum," 1671; "Chymische Glückshafen," 1682; and "De nova temporis metiendi Ratione," 1680, published in London. A number of smaller memoirs were also published at Nuremberg in 1719.—W. S. D.

* BECHER, Siegfried, an Austrian statesman and political economist, was born in Bohemia in 1806. While professor of geography and commercial history at Vienna, he attracted the notice of Dobelhof, who appointed him secretary-general to the ministry. He is the author of a number of statistical works.

BECHSTEIN, Johann Matthaus, a distinguished German naturalist, was born on the 11th July, 1757, at Waltershausen, a small town in Saxe-Gotha, where his father exercised the calling of a blacksmith and armourer. The young Bechstein was brought up strictly enough in his father's house, but received only an imperfect education in the school of his native town. His father's love for the forest and field was soon communicated to the child, and in his earliest years he knew no greater pleasure than to spend his leisure hours in the forest, seeking for remarkable natural objects, or shooting birds with a blowing tube. In this way he soon became acquainted with all the treasures of nature which were to be met with within a circle of several miles round his dwelling-place. At the gymnasium at Gotha, to which he went in his fourteenth year, and at the university of Jena, where he commenced his theological studies in the year 1778, he still retained this love for nature, and continued his devotion to field sports. In 1780 he left the university, and in January, 1782, offered himself as a candidate for examination at Gotha. About the same time he made the acquaintance of C. G. Salzmann, who had just established his school at Schnepfenthal, an acquaintance that was of the greatest importance to him. Salzmann was at the head of one of the schools which had then just become popular in Germany, and which, under the name of Philanthropins, were expected to effect an entire change in the system of education. Bechstein was appointed teacher of natural history and mathematics in the new Philanthropin established by Salzmann, a part of his duties consisting in teaching the elder pupils the use of the gun. By Salzmann's advice, however, before entering upon his duties, he made a tour to the original Philanthropin which had been set up in Dessau in 1774, and to a similar institution in Leipzig, where he made himself acquainted with the methods of instruction there pursued. On his return to his native country he studied ornithology most energetically, observing the mode of life, voice, flight, nests, migrations, and eggs of birds, their food and manners, both when free and in captivity; but, nevertheless, finding that the existing handbooks were not satisfactory, he prepared his own treatises on natural history and mathematics for the school at Schnepfenthal, and these subsequently furnished the foundations for several of his educational writings. At this time, also, he commenced his literary labours, his first efforts consisting of communications to periodicals, especially to the *Boten aus Thuringen*, published by Salzmann, in which he wrote all the articles on natural history and agriculture. His first independent work was his "Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte Deutschlands," of which the first volume was published at Leipzig in 1789, and about the same time, in conjunction with his colleague, André, he commenced the publication of a work under the title of "Gemeinnützige Spaziergänge auf alle Tage im Jähre, für Eltern, Hofmeister, Jugendlehrer, Erzieher," &c. These works were received with great favour; their author was elected a member of several scientific societies in different parts of Germany, and received the most flattering testimonies of appreciation from other quarters. The princess of Lippe-Bückeburg, to whom he dedicated his writings, appointed him a councillor of mines. Encouraged by the high estimation in which he was now held, Bechstein proceeded to develope a plan which he had long cherished in his heart, that of improving the sciences connected with the forest and the chase, by the establishment of an independent educational institution. With this view he prepared a new theoretical and practical plan of education, for an institute which might be called a Forest Academy, and sent it in to the government at Gotha. But the unsettled state of affairs at that time, together with other unfavourable circumstances, prevented any notice being taken of it, and Bechstein accordingly determined on carrying out his plans with his own private resources. He established his academy in a house with lands in the immediate vicinity of Waltershausen, his native place; the instructions commenced in the summer of 1794, and in the spring of 1795,

Bechstein quitted Salzmann's Philanthropin, and in May formally opened his own institution. His wish to see this acquire the dignity of a regular academy of forest science was not gratified; although in 1796 the duke of Saxe-Gotha raised it into a public educational institute, it never received any support from the state, and in fact, so many hindrances stood in its way, that it fell to the ground in 1799. Failing in this, his favourite object, Bechstein established a society for the cultivation of forest science, and this soon included numerous members. Their memoirs were published in a journal called *Diana*, of which the first volume appeared in 1797. Soon after the institution at Waltershausen had been given up, Bechstein was invited to enter the service of George, duke of Saxe-Meiningen, with whom he was previously acquainted. The duke was exceedingly desirous of establishing an educational institute for forest science in his dominions, and for this purpose selected the castle of Dreissigacker, where the institution was opened under Bechstein's direction on the 12th May, 1801, and continued to flourish until Bechstein's death on the 23rd February, 1822, after which it gradually fell off, and was finally extinguished in 1843. Bechstein's merits in the diffusion of natural history were so great and so generally recognized, as to have obtained for him the name of the German Buffon. His peculiar merit, however, is in the foundation of the science of forestry; and the numerous schools which have been established upon his model, and the number of writers upon similar subjects who have followed in his footsteps, show clearly enough how important a subject this is in Germany. Besides his writings upon forestry, Bechstein published various works upon different branches of natural history, but principally on ornithology; his "Natural History of Cage Birds" being especially well known, from the numerous editions and translations of it which have been published. He also wrote a "Natural History of Insects," published at Nuremberg in 1793, and translated Latham's work on birds, and Pennant's on quadrupeds, from the English—and Lacepéde's Reptiles, and de Vaillant's Natural History of African Birds, from the French, into the German language.—W. S. D.

* BECHSTEIN, Ludwig, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 24th November, 1801. He was bound apprentice to a chemist, when, in 1829, the duke of Meiningen, whose notice he had attracted by a volume of sonnets, granted him the means of attending the university of Leipzig. Two years later he was appointed librarian to the duke. Among his numerous works, his "Collection of the Popular and Nursery Tales of Thuringia," in 4 vols., deserves to be first mentioned; but his "Märchenbuch," his "Wanderings of a Musician," and a great number of his poems, are not less deservedly popular. In 1831 he originated the Henneberg Antiquarian Society.—K. E.

BECICHEMI, Marino, an Italian philologist, born about 1468, at Scutari; died in 1526. He filled the chair of Latin eloquence successively at Ragusa, Venice, Brescia and Padua. His works are very scarce; among them is "Castigationes ad Ciceronis opus de Oratore."

BECK, Cave, an English theologian of the first half of the seventeenth century, author of "The Universal Character by which all Nations may understand one another's Conceptions, reading out of one common writing their own tongues," 1657.

BECK, Christian Daniel, a German philologist and historian, born at Leipzig, 22nd January, 1757; died there, December, 1832. In youth he exhibited great aptitude for the learned languages, and at the age of sixteen, published a criticism on the Hippolytus of Euripides. He studied in his native town, and became successively professor of Greek and Latin, and director of the Royal Philological Gymnasium. In 1803, he was made aulic councillor, and afterwards received the Saxon order of civil merit. His editions of Euripides, Aristophanes, Pindar, Apollonius, and Calpurnius, and his admirable papers on archæological and historical subjects, mark him as a man of great erudition, sagacity, and critical acumen.—K. E.

BECK, Jacob Christoph, a German historian and theologian, born in 1711, was professor of theology in his native town of Basle. He published "De partibus orbis quas ante diluvium Noachicum homines incoluisse videntur," 1739, and "Introductio in historiam patriam Helvetiorum usque ad annum 1743," 1744. Died in 1770.

BECK, James Sigismund, born at Lissau, near Dantzic, about 1761, and professor of philosophy successively at Halle and Rostock. Distinguished as an expounder of Kant's philosophy, which he reduces almost to absolute idealism.—J. D. E.

* BECK, Karl, a German poet, was born at Baja in Hungary, in 1817, whence with his father, a Jewish merchant, he removed to Pesth. In 1837 he left his country, and settled at Leipzig, where he commenced his literary career. Besides several volumes of poetry ("Nächte, Gepanzerte Lieder," 1838; "Der Fahrende Poet;" "Stille Lieder;" "Lieder vom armen Manne, &c."), he has published "Saul, a Tragedy," 1841, which, however, proved abortive; and "Ianko der Ungarische Rooshirt," 1842, a metrical romance, in which he has best developed his poetical powers. His lyrics, in which he eagerly takes the liberal side, are extravagant in thought and style, and therefore enjoy no great popularity.—K. E.

* BECK, Johann Ludwig Wilhelm, a German jurist, born at Leipzig in 1786, was appointed counsellor to the appeal court of that city in 1835. He has published—"Corpus juris Civilis," 1825-1836; "Das Executions Gesetz von 1838," &c., "Bemerkungen uber den Criminalgerichtsstand in Sachsen."

BECKER or BAJERT-BECKER, Leonard Nicolas, Comte de Mons, a French general, born in 1770; died in 1840. He distinguished himself in many campaigns, and in 1819 was called to the chamber of peers, in which he sat until his death.

BECKER or BEKKER, Balthazar, born at Metslawier in West Friesland, a minister of the reformed church, was expelled from that body for Cartesianism, and for denying demoniacal possession. He also incurred persecution by publishing a work entitled "The World Enchanted," intended to allay the fears created by the comet of 1680.—J. D. E.

BECKER, Carl Joh. von, a Swedish poet of the old school. His best writing is in his prize poems. He died 1831.

BECKER, Ferdinand, a German divine, born at Grevenstein in the duchy of Westphalia, in 1740. He was curate and afterwards canon of a district of Paderborn. Devoting his leisure to the secular education of his parishioners, he encountered the bigoted opposition of his bishop, by whom he was suspended from his clerical functions, imprisoned, and excommunicated. Besides some educational works, among which may be noticed "Synchronic Tables of History from the earliest times to the time of Christ," he published "History of my Imprisonment in the Convent of Paderborn."—J. S., G.

* BECKER, Johann Phillip, a German, born at Frankenthal of an artisan family in 1809, was himself a tradesman till the revolutionary year, 1830, when he became connected with a journal devoted to the advocacy of republican opinions. He has since taken part in most of the revolutionary schemes which have been agitated in Germany during the last twenty years, distinguishing himself equally as an advocate and a soldier of liberty.

BECKER, Karl Ferdinand, a distinguished German grammarian, was born at Liser, in the then electorate of Treves, 1775, and died at Offenbach, 5th September, 1849. Having been educated at Paderborn and Hildesheim, he successively became a teacher, a distinguished physician, and a pedagogue and keeper of a school. In his numerous works on German grammar he exclusively considers the language as a logical structure, and consequently his doctrines, though highly ingenious, are not always in accordance with the established results of historical and comparative philology. For the same reason the adaptation of his theory to the Greek and Latin languages, as attempted by Raphael Kühner and Hermann Weissenborn, did not prove successful. His principal works are—"Aüsführliche Deutsche Grammatik," "Das Wort in seiner Organischen Bedeutung," and "Organismus der Deutschen Sprache."—K. E.

BECKER, Karl Friedrich, author of the celebrated "Weltgeschichte für Kinder und Kinderlehrer," 1801–1805, 9 vols., was born at Berlin, 1777, and died 15th March, 1806. His work was continued by Woltmann, Menzel, and Loebell, and still enjoys a great and well-deserved popularity.—K. E.

BECKER, Rudolf Zacharias, a German popular writer, was born at Erfurt, 9th April, 1752, and died at Gotha, 28th March, 1822. In 1783 he settled at Gotha, where he afterwards established a publishing business. More than thirty years he was successfully engaged in teaching and improving the people by his writings, of which the "Noth und Hülfsbüchlein oder lehrreiche Freuden und Trauergeschichte des Dorfes Mildheim," 1787–98, 2 vols.; and the "Mildheimische Liederbuch," 1799, will always be remembered with the highest praise. Of the former upwards of one million of copies were

sold in the space of twenty-five years. He also founded and edited several popular periodicals, as the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the *Reichsanzeiger*, which, after the dissolution of the German empire, was continued until 1850 under the title *Allgemeiner Anzeiger der Deutschen;* and the *Nationalzeitung der Deutschen.* From November, 1811, till April, 1813, he was kept a prisoner by the French in the fortress of Magdeburg.—K. E.

BECKER, Nicolaus, was born at Geilenkirchen, near Aachen, 1816, and died 28th August, 1845. Living in obscurity as private secretary to an advocate in his native town, he obtained, in 1840, a sudden celebrity by his "Rheinlied" (Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, &c.), in which he happily expressed the general feeling of the German people, in answer to the warlike preparations and hankerings of the French. Upwards of 70 compositions of it appeared in the short space of a few weeks; but none of them powerful enough to be universally adopted. In almost every town the "Rheinlied" was sung by large crowds that night after night assembled in the streets. The kings of Prussia and Bavaria, perhaps more from political than literary motives, liberally rewarded and patronized the unpretending young poet, and Alfred de Musset sent him a reply in his song —"Nous l'avons eu votre Rhin Allemand." In the following year Becker published a volume of lyrics, which, however, proved their author to be possessed of a very indifferent poetic faculty, and, like himself, soon sank into oblivion.—K. E.

BECKER, Wilhelm Gottlieb, a German miscellaneous writer and antiquarian, was born at Oberkallenberg in Saxony, 4th November, 1753, and died at Dresden, 3rd June, 1813. In 1795 he was appointed keeper of the antiquities and coins, and, in 1805, of the Gröne Gewülbe at Dresden. For twenty-one years he was editor of the *Taschenbuch zum Geselligen Vergnügen*, and of the *Erholungen*, a well conducted and highly popular quarterly. His principal work, however, is the "Augusteum," in 2 vols., an excellent description of the Dresden antiquities, with 162 plates.—K. E.

BECKER, Wilhelm Adolf, son of the former, a distinguished archæologist, was born at Dresden in 1796, and died at Meissen, 30th September, 1846. Since 1842 he filled the chair of archæology in the university of Leipzig. His principal works, "Gallus, oder Römische Scenen aus der Zeit Augusts," "Charikles, oder Bilder griechischer Sitte," and his "Handbook of Roman Antiquities" (continued after his death by Professor Marquardt), have been translated into English.—K. E.

BECKERATH, Hermann de, a Prussian statesman and financier, born at Crefeld in December, 1801. In 1843 he was elected to represent in the diet the province of the Rhine. At the diet of 1845 he was appointed to draw up the address of the states to the king, on the important subject of the general representation of the country. He occupied an equally prominent position in the first general diet of 1847. After the events of March, 1848, he was intrusted with the portfolio of finance in the ministry of the empire. After the imperial election in the month of April, 1849, he was sent to Berlin to ascertain the opinion of the Prussian government on the position of affairs at that juncture. He soon after separated from his political friends, who were inclined to the adoption of measures which he deemed revolutionary, and resigned his office as minister of finance. As a statesman, he has been compared to Casmir Perier. He was, what would be called in Britain, a liberal conservative.—G. M.

BECKET, Isaac, a mezzotint engraver, born in Kent in 1653. He was a calico-printer, who was taken with a passion for the new art, and associated himself with a man who had learned the secret, but could not make use of it. He afterwards leagued himself with Lutterel, and married a woman of fortune. Lutterel drew, and he finished. One of Becket's best prints, Walpole says, is one of a Lady Williams. He engraved likenesses of Charles II., and many of his duchesses.—W. T.

BECKET, Thomas a', the great opponent of Henry II., in the struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical power, so famous in the annals of his reign. He was born in London in the year 1117, and was of Saxon lineage, the first, indeed, of the vanquished race who rose to any position of eminence in England under the Norman rulers. He received a liberal education at Oxford, and at several of the continental universities, being enabled to prosecute his studies abroad, through the kindness of his patron, Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who had secured to him several preferments and offices. On his return to England, he was raised by the primate to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and was afterwards sent to Rome on some business connected with the see. The manner in which he conducted his negotiations there, gave proof of his great ability. He was successful in having the legatine power restored to Canterbury; and the fact that he procured from the pope the letters which defeated the project for the crowning of Eustace, Stephen's son, recommended him powerfully to Henry II., whose accession he thus assisted. That prince soon raised him to the dignity of lord high chancellor, and placed him in various positions, from which he derived great wealth. He gave him the rich baronies of Eye and Berkham, and intrusted him with the education of the young prince Henry, the heir-apparent to the throne. Nor was Becket's style of living unworthy of these high dignities; he had a retinue only second to that of his master, was distinguished for the sumptuousness of his furniture and the luxury of his table, at which the highest nobles of the land were proud to sit, and at which the royal Henry himself sometimes deigned to appear. Though a churchman in deacon's orders, he joined freely in the gay amusements and warlike occupations of the age, kept a magnificent stud for hunting, and on several occasions, at Toulouse and on the borders of Normandy, he distinguished himself in military action.

Meanwhile Theobald died, leaving the see of Canterbury vacant. It had been for a good while a principal object of Henry's policy to diminish and fix within reasonable bounds the power of the church, which had grown to such an alarming extent, and which now, throughout the countries of Europe, threatened the subversion of the royal power. As Becket had shown a willingness to aid in that design, and as every confidence could be placed in his high ability, the king immediately took measures to insure his election to the vacant office. No sooner, however, had he attained the archiepiscopal dignity, than his demeanour and mode of life became changed; the gay courtier sought to win a name for peculiar sanctity and humility. He seemed determined to devote all his energies to his new office, and at once, to the astonishment of the king, resigned his chancellorship. This sudden change has, as might have been expected, been variously interpreted. The charge of hypocrisy has, of course, been made, while the more charitable and not impossible explanation has been given, that his mind became so impressed with the sacred responsibilities of the office to which he had been raised, that he sought to render himself more worthy of it, and better fitted for the discharge of its duties. Be this as it may, it is certain that the sagacity of no monarch was ever more at fault than that of Henry, when he sought to aid his schemes for diminishing ecclesiastical power by the elevation of Thomas Becket to the primacy of England. The archbishop became the avowed champion of the church; nor did he wait to stand only on the defensive, but sought at once to overawe the king by the boldness of his measures. It seems not unlikely that the grand motive which led to his stern opposition to the royal power, was his feeling as a Saxon. He belonged to the conquered race. No one of that nation since Harold fell, had ever before attained a dignity which made opposition effective. But here, at the head of the church, clad in sacred vestments, with the thunders of ecclesiastical censure in his hand, stood the Saxon Becket. Surely now, if ever, is the time to humble the proud Norman king. His first step was to order the earl of Clare to resign the barony of Tunbridge, which, though it had been the property of his house ever since the Conquest, had formerly belonged to the see of Canterbury. He next passed sentence of excommunication on William de Eyneford, because he had expelled from a living of which he was patron, one Lawrence, whom Becket had placed there in defiance of Eyneford's right. Eyneford complained to the king, who ordered the archbishop to absolve him. He at first refused to acknowledge the royal authority in such matters, and not till after many remonstrances was he induced to comply.

Henry, though sadly disappointed in his schemes, was nothing daunted, but saw in the opposition of one so gifted as his former confidant, only another reason why the power of his order should be curbed. Amid many minor questions, the great point of dispute was, whether the clergy should be subject to the civil power in civil and criminal causes. Ecclesiastical councils had decreed that they should not, and in consequence the most flagrant crimes were committed by men in holy orders, who were not subject to punishment by the magistrate, but only to the censures of the church. Henry took his stand on

the ancient laws and customs of the kingdom, and a case in point having occurred, when Becket refused to deliver up to punishment a clerk guilty of murder, the king summoned a council of the nobility and prelates to be held at Clarendon, and prevailed on them to pass the famous "Constitutions of Clarendon," consisting of sixteen articles directed against the prevailing abuses of ecclesiastical power. To these the primate alone refused his assent, and it was only when he found himself deserted even by his own order, and saw that opposition would be fruitless, that he at last took an oath to observe the Constitutions. Pope Alexander III., however, refused to ratify the articles, and Becket made this the pretext for at once withdrawing his unwilling compliance. He professed to look upon that oath as a grievous sin, in penance for which redoubled austerities were necessary, and he even refused to exercise the functions of his office till he had received the papal absolution. Enraged at this conduct, the king instigated the mareschal of the exchequer to sue Becket in the archiepiscopal court for some lands, part of the manor of Pageham, and to appeal thence to the king's court of justice. At this court the primate did not appear, but sent four knights to plead his cause, and to give sickness as an excuse for his absence. This was construed into an affront, and at a council immediately summoned he was condemned for contempt of the king's court, and his goods were confiscated. But the king, determined on his overthrow, followed up this severe sentence with various demands for large sums, which he asserted were due to him by Becket. These were so ruinous and unreasonable, that the archbishop easily discovered that his utter overthrow was contemplated, and so refused to acknowledge the authority of the court by which he was tried, appealed to the pope, and at last succeeded in escaping from the country. He was welcomed by Philip of Flanders and Lewis of France; and Pope Alexander, who was then at Sens, received him with marks of distinction, at the same time that he treated coldly an embassy sent by Henry to represent his side of the quarrel. A retreat was provided for the exile at Pontigny, were he lived in great magnificence.

Though Henry could wreak his vengeance on the unfortunate relatives and domestics of the absent prelate, by banishing them from the kingdom, he found that all his efforts against Becket himself were unavailing, so powerful was the support he received. The king's own position became alarming, as the archbishop, emboldened by that support, hurled the sentence of excommunication against his chief ministers, and all who had favoured the Constitutions of Clarendon, and threatened to do the same to their royal master unless he became penitent. This led the king to desire a reconciliation, which, after many fruitless negotiations, was at last effected, being largely in favour of the churchman. Everything, indeed, was conceded to him, the king receiving in return only absolution for his excommunicated ministers, and the averting of the threatened sentence from himself. The primate returned to England, and re-entered Canterbury amid the acclamations of the people. But the last scene in this life-drama of his had yet to begin. He was not content with the concession he had forced the king to make; for no sooner did he return, than he proceeded to visit with ecclesiastical censure the archbishop of York, and the bishops of London and Salisbury, who, in his absence, had usurped the right which from time immemorial had belonged to the see of Canterbury, by officiating at the coronation of the young prince Henry. He also excommunicated Robert de Broc and Nigel de Sackville, with many others who had assisted at the solemnity. The prelates at once repaired to the continent, and complained to the king of these violent measures. It would appear that the news, suddenly told, and entirely unexpected after the compromise so recently made, had thrown the king into one of those violent fits of frenzy to which the house of Plantagenet was subject, and he seems to have uttered some such words as these—"What sluggard wretches, what cowards have I brought up in my court! Not one will deliver me from this low-born priest." The word once spoken can never be revoked. That very hour four knights, Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Moreville, William de Tracy, and Richard le Brez, leave the court without the knowledge of the king, take different routes to England, and meet within a few miles of Canterbury. It was the evening of the 29th December, 1170, when the four rough warriors entered the chamber of the archbishop. He was but slenderly guarded, for though a warning letter had reached him two days before apprising him of danger, he scorned to appear on the defensive. The intruders declared they had been sent by the king to charge him with attempting to subvert the royal power, and to demand the absolution of the bishops. He denied the charge, and refused to comply with the demand. An altercation ensued, which ended with bursts of passion on both sides. The knights left the apartment, and raised the cry "To arms! to arms!" "King's men! king's men!" All was confusion. The attendants perceived the danger, and tried to persuade Becket to take refuge within the sacred precincts of the church. His proud spirit could not bear the appearance of fear, and it was only on their representing to him that it was now the hour for vespers, that he allowed himself to be led or rather dragged into the cathedral. He had not yet reached the altar, but was standing by a pillar in the transept, when the conspirators, heedless of the sacrilege of entering the sacred building in armour, rushed in, and attacked him. Among the various accounts that have reached us, we find it difficult to realize the scene exactly. It happened in the fast-fading light of a winter evening, and amid the haze we can only see a confused struggle, in which the archbishop, with these words on his lips, "For the name of Jesus and the defence of the church I am willing to die," fell dead and bleeding on the marble pavement, under the blows of at least three of the conspirators. Scarcely was the deed done, when, by the terrified ecclesiastics, and by the crowd who flocked in, the murdered priest was named a martyr. The monks who raised the body to prepare it for burial, discovered that he whom they had always looked on with some jealousy as scarcely one of their order, had been practising austerities to which the most of them were strangers. At the sight of the haircloth which girt his body, and the lacerations caused by his frequent scourgings, a shout of mingled joy and grief was raised. The news spread abroad, pieces of their clothes were torn off by the crowd, to be dipped in the blood of the saint, about which stories of miracles soon began to be told. Notwithstanding the prohibition of Robert de Broc, who threatened to treat the body as that of a traitor, the monks buried their master with great solemnity in the crypt of the cathedral. When the news reached the king, his consternation was great, for well did he know that the daring deed of sacrilege caused by his rash words, would do more to humble him before the church than all the talent and determination of its late champion. He shut himself up, refusing food for some days, and was only roused to action by the necessity of taking steps to prevent full censure being visited on him. In this he was successful; absolution was granted, but on terms that must have been humiliating in the extreme to so haughty a prince.

Becket was canonized by Pope Alexander III., two years after his murder. And amid the pilgrims who flocked in vast numbers to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, he who professed most humility and submitted to the most severe penance, was king Henry himself. The "Canterbury Pilgrims" have been made immortal by the singer who ushered in the dawn of English poetry.—J. B.

BECKFORD, William, born 1760; died 1844; was the son of Alderman Beckford of London, to the chief part of whose immense property, consisting principally of estates in Jamaica, and of the estate of Fonthill in Wiltshire, he succeeded. In 1780 he printed a satirical essay, written a few years before, entitled "Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters." It is an amusing caricature of the language of connoisseurship. His account of the origin of this book was, that the housekeeper at Fonthill used to get a fee for exhibiting the house and pictures to strangers. She knew nothing of the artists, and gave them such names as she pleased, and dwelt to every visitor on the excellencies of each picture. The temptation to carry the joke further was irresistible to a boy of seventeen or eighteen. This led to Beckford's pamphlet, which, in its turn, became her text-book, and all its nonsense was devoutly believed by the squires in the neighbourhood. Beckford visited the continent in 1778, and called on Voltaire at Ferney. He describes Voltaire as a very dark-complexioned, shrivelled, and thin man, hardly above the middle height. In 1780 he again visited the continent, and spent a year in rambling through Flanders, Germany, and Italy. In 1782 he again visited Italy. In 1783 he married lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Charles, earl of Aboyne. About this time he printed, but did not publish, a work which is called "Dreams, Waking Thoughts, and Incidents, in a series of Letters from various parts of Europe." In 1784 he sat in parliament as one of the mem-

bers for Wells. In the same year he published "Vathek," the work by which he is most likely to be remembered. "Vathek" is one of the few books written in French by an Englishman, in which there is nothing to betray that the author is not a native of France. The style seems formed from that of Voltaire and Count Hamilton; there are, however, passages in it of a higher order of conception than we find in either. The description of the Hall of Eblis is one of these. On its being said to Beckford that nothing in eastern works of fiction was like it, he said that he took it from the hall of old Fonthill, the largest probably in any private house in England. "It was from that hall I worked, magnifying and colouring it with eastern character. All the female characters were portraits drawn from the domestic establishment of old Fonthill, their good or evil qualities ideally exaggerated to suit my purpose." "Vathek" was translated into English immediately on its appearance, Beckford never knew by whom, but he praised the translation. Beckford says he wrote "Vathek," "as it now stands, at twenty-two years of age. It took me three days and two nights of hard labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time." Beckford was, when a child, fond of reading the Arabian Nights. In 1787 he visited Spain and Portugal. In 1790 he sat in parliament for Hindon. In 1794 he went to reside near Cintra, where he remained for some years, creating the "fairy paradise" commemorated in Childe Harold. He then returned to England. In 1801 he sold, by auction, the splendid furniture of Fonthill, and in the next year the pictures. They were scarcely disposed of when he formed a new collection, and began sumptuous buildings at Fonthill, of which the tower, two hundred and sixty feet high, most attracted attention. In 1822 he sold Fonthill to Mr. Farquhar. The tower soon after fell. Mr. Redding mentions in connection with this a curious circumstance. It was supposed to have been built on an arched foundation; and Beckford said he had paid the architect nearly twenty thousand pounds for his part of the work. One of the persons employed in the building found himself dying, and in a feeling of remorse, sent for Beckford to communicate the fact that there was no arch. "It is built on the sand, and will some day fall down." Beckford communicated this to Mr. Farquhar, who replied, that it would last his time. It fell soon afterwards. After the sale of Fonthill, Beckford removed to Bath, and on Lansdowne hill, to the north of the city, erected another "paradise." Here, too, was a mysterious tower, but not more than a hundred feet high. It was crowned with a model of the temple of Lysicrates at Athens, made of cast-iron. Under this was a square room, on each side of which were three arched windows of plate-glass. In the entrance-hall was a pillar-table of Sienna marble, on which were Etruscan vases of the oldest class. Everywhere were paintings and sculptures of the great artists, and everywhere articles of vertu, which appeared to have no other value than that they could not be brought together without a vast expenditure of money. Carpeted stairs led to the summit, which commanded one of the finest views in England. Through grounds, in parts of which all appearance of art was carefully concealed, and in others anxiously exhibited, you were at times in what seemed to be the wilderness, at times among temples and statues, till you came to the residence of the magician himself—"two large houses joined together, to which was added a gallery thrown over an archway, constituting the prolongation of a magnificent library." About eleven years before Beckford's death, Mr. Redding, who was then living in the neighbourhood, visited him, and has given an amusing account of the adventure. After he had passed the tower, the gardens with their statues, an entrance in the southern wall led to a road at the back of Lansdowne Crescent. The enchantment seemed still to continue, for, as in romances of old, a swarthy-coloured dwarf opened the door of the house. The visitor looked round, but the attendants who had hitherto accompanied him were gone—the dwarf, too, had vanished. A servant announced his name and retired. The author of "Vathek" was sitting before a table covered with books and engravings. He was seventy-four, but looked much younger. He was a man of slender and delicate frame, dressed in a green coat, buff-coloured waistcoat, and breeches of the same colour as his coat; brown top-boots, the cotton stockings appearing just over them —no outlandish magician this, as the people of Bath would represent him, but "a fine old English gentleman, all of the olden time." "His eyes were small, acute, and grey, but expressive." His appearance spoke of health, and life for the most part passed in the open air. Beckford lived much alone, and kept up no society with the people of Bath, who were ready to believe any story about him, however monstrously improbable. Redding, who is more charitable, tells some which it is not easy to believe. Beckford's coachman found an opportunity of driving his wife to visit a friend of hers in his master's carriage. This was punished by Beckford's hiring a footman, whom he dressed out in a fantastic livery, and who he insisted should attend them. This went on for months, till he thought the offence sufficiently punished by the ridicule it occasioned. A steward complained of the upholsterer who furnished Fonthill having stuffed the beds with quills instead of feathers. Beckford subjected him to the ridicule of his fellow-servants by ordering a down bed for him. These are like the stories which used to be told of Swift. Beckford, who enjoyed good health, never left a moment of his time unemployed, and never knew what *ennui* meant. Besides more serious studies, he read many modern novels. "He bought Gibbon's library at Lausanne—above six thousand volumes—to amuse himself when he passed that way. He nearly read himself blind there, and never used the library afterwards, but gave it to his physician, Dr. Scholl." In 1834 Mr. Beckford was led by some references to his manuscript in the notes to Rogers's Italy, to publish an account of his visit to Italy in 1780, and, just fifty years after "Vathek," appeared "Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1835 he printed "Recollections of a Tour in Portugal, made in the year 1794." He also reprinted his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters." Mr. Redding has published in the *New Monthly Magazine*, and more lately in his Fifty Years' Recollections, very interesting accounts of his interviews with him when he resided in the neighbourhood of Bath.—J. A., D.

BECKHER, Daniel, a German physician, born at Dantzic in 1594, became professor at Königsberg, where he died in 1655. He published several medical works, of which the principal, entitled "Medicus microcosmicus, seu spargiria microcosmi," &c., Rostock, 1622, passed through three editions. His other writings are—"Anatome infimi ventris," Königsberg, 1634; "Historia morbi Academici Regiomontani," 1649; "Commentarius de Theriaca," 1649; "De cultrivoro Prussiaco observatio et curatio singularis," Königsberg, 1636, which contains a curious account of a knife being swallowed by a young man, and successfully extracted through an incision in the stomach; and a treatise on the power of sympathy, "De unguento armario," published at Nuremberg in 1662.—W. S. D.

BECKINGTON, Thomas, an English prelate, born about 1385, in the parish of Beckington in Somersetshire, was educated at Wykeham's school, near Winchester, and at Oxford. He entered the university in 1403, became doctor of laws, and held a fellowship about twelve years. In 1429, he was dean of the court of arches, and in the same year was appointed to draw up a formulary, according to which the Wickliffites were to be proceeded against. Henry VI., to whom he had been tutor, and for whose gratification he wrote a defence of the rights of the kings of England to the crown of France, made him secretary of state, keeper of the privy seal, and bishop of Bath and Wells. He was so well reputed as a patron of ingenious and learned men, as to be called the Maecenas of his age. His contributions to the church were numerous and munificent. He died at his palace of Wells in 1465. The Cottonian library possesses a copy of his work "On the rights of the kings of England to the crown of France," and a collection of his letters is preserved at Lambeth.—J. S., G.

BECKMANN, Johann, a learned German naturalist, agriculturist, and technologist, the first founder of a scientific system of agriculture, was born in 1739 at Hoya in Hanover. In 1759 he went to study at Göttingen, left that university in 1762 to make a scientific tour through the Netherlands, and in 1763 became teacher of mathematics, physics, and natural history at St. Petersburg. On giving up this appointment, he travelled in 1765 and 1766 through Sweden and Denmark, and returning to Germany, obtained an extraordinary professorship of philosophy at Göttingen. In 1770 he was appointed professor of rural economy at the same place. His lectures extended to agricultural and technological mineralogy, agriculture, technology, manufactures, commerce, policy, and finance, and from their excellence contributed not a little to the esteem in which the schools of Göttingen were held. To serve him as guides in this extensive course of instruction, he wrote treatises upon the various sub-

jects above-mentioned, which in many cases may be regarded as furnishing their first practical reduction into a scientific form. After occupying the position of a professor at Göttingen for the long period of forty-five years, and becoming a member of almost all the German learned societies, and of many of those in other countries, Beckmann died on the 3rd February, 1811, deeply regretted by a vast number of friends and pupils. The published writings of Beckmann are very numerous, and relate to almost every branch of practical science. He is best known, perhaps, especially in this country, by his "Contributions towards a History of Inventions," in which he has taken up the most various subjects, and investigating them from the earliest periods at which any record of them can be found, has traced them down to his own day. His "History of the Earliest Voyages made in Modern Times" is another interesting and valuable work. Besides these, he published some elementary works on natural history, and papers on various subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and we are also indebted to his literary labours for editions of the work, De mirabilibus Auscultationibus, attributed to Aristotle, 1786; of the Wonderful Histories of Antigonus Carystius, 1791; and of the Treatise on Stones of Marbodius, 1799.—W. S. D.

BECKMAN, Sir Martin, an engraver of Charles II.'s time, the age that let Hollar almost starve. He was probably of German or Dutch descent. He painted various scenes with ships, and Sheerness and Tilbury forts.—W. T.

BECKWITH, Sir George, an English general, born in 1753; died at London, 20th March, 1823. He entered the army in 1771, and was first employed in the American war. He was successively governor of Bermuda, St. Vincent, and Barbadoes. In 1809 he took Martinique from the French, and received in recompense the thanks of the House of Commons, and the honour of knight of the Bath. In 1810 he captured Guadaloupe, and soon after returned to Barbadoes, where he continued to exercise the functions of governor until 1814, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. From 1816 to 1820 he had the command of the troops in Ireland. He then returned to England, where he continued to reside until his death.—G. M.

BECLARD, Pierre Augustin, a distinguished French anatomist, born at Angers in 1785, and died at Paris on the 17th March, 1825. He was first apprenticed to an ironmonger, and was afterwards employed in the department of public conveyance. At last, however, he succeeded in obtaining a position as student of medicine in the secondary school of Angers. Here he studied for four years, and having made great progress, he went to Paris in 1808. Here he attached himself to La Charité, obtained his degree of doctor of surgery, and was appointed successively prosector to the faculty, and head of the anatomical department. In 1818 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Ecole de Medicine. In this position he was one of the most successful teachers of anatomy. His knowledge of the anatomy of the body was most minute, his judgment sound, his memory extensive, and his powers of expressing himself correctly very great. He died of a cerebral fever, at the early age of forty. He was universally lamented, and his coffin was borne to its last resting-place, upon the arms of his pupils. He was a worthy follower of Bichat, and published an edition of that great man's work on general anatomy. In 1823 he published a work of his own, entitled "Elements of General Anatomy." Although favourably known before, this work greatly extended his reputation. He wrote the articles on anatomy in the first twelve volumes of the Dictionnaire de Medicine.—E. L.

BECŒUR, C., a historical and portrait painter, born at Paris, 1807; studied under Le Thière.—W. T.

BECON, Thomas, D.D., one of the most active restorers of the church of England; was born, probably in Norfolk, in the year 1511 or 1512. At the age of sixteen he entered St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1530. The dates of his other degrees are not known. While at Cambridge he was a frequent hearer of Bishop Latimer, and to his teaching he ascribes all his knowledge of God, and of true religion. He was ordained about 1538, and became vicar of Brensett, near Romney, Kent, where he published several works under the assumed name of Theodore Basil. He did not, however, escape, in those days of persecution, the name of heretic, but was compelled to retract his doctrines at Paul's Cross, and to burn his books publicly. He then retired into Derbyshire, and supported himself for some time by tuition. On the accession of Edward VI. he resumed his ministry, and was made one of the six preachers at Canterbury, chaplain to the Lord Protector Somerset, and to Archbishop Cranmer; and, on March 24, 1547, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London. He also lectured on divinity during this reign in the university of Oxford. In August, 1553, he was committed to the tower by Queen Mary, where he remained till March, 1554, when he was ejected from his benefice, and fled for safety to Strasburg. There he continued to write, and to encourage his suffering brethren at home. At the death of Queen Mary he returned, and was restored to his various offices; and became, in succession, rector of Buckland, Herts; vicar of Christ church, Newgate Street, and of St. Dionis Backchurch, London; and canon of Canterbury. He appears to have been a very powerful and favourite preacher. His numerous works, remarkable for the quaintness of their titles, as well as their intrinsic value, are published by the Parker Society, from which edition this notice is chiefly derived. Selections from them, with a Life, are published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. There are also notices of him in Lupton's History of Modern Protestant Divines, London, 1637; in Bishop Tanner's Bibliotheca; and in the British Reformers, published by the Religious Tract Society in 1828–31. He had five children, one of whom, Theodore, was educated at Cambridge, and befriended by Lord Burleigh. He died at Canterbury in 1567 or 1570.—T. S. P.

* BECQUEREL, Alexandre Edmond, second son of Antoine Cesar, was born at Paris in 1820. After completing his studies in the normal and polytechnic schools of Paris, he became assistant-professor in the museum of natural history; and in 1853 was appointed to the chair of physics in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. He has principally devoted his attention to electricity, magnetism, and optics. As the result of some experiments on the effects of magnets on liquids and gases, he discovered that oxygen gas is a magnetic body, and was led to conclude that the variations observed in the earth's magnetism are due to the presence of that gas in the atmosphere. He discovered in 1848, among other sensitive substances, a chloride of silver capable of receiving and retaining impressions from light. The solar spectrum, acting on a surface suitably prepared, was found to leave an impression of all its colours, and, in like manner, a camera obscura an impression of its shadows. M. Becquerel has treated of the properties of these substances in a number of interesting memoirs, in which he produces the theory that several of them are only acted on by some rays of light after they have been slightly impressed by others. In other memoirs he has examined the development of electricity from chemical actions produced by the influence of light; and the scientific world is indebted to him for the construction of an instrument which serves to measure the action of light on bodies in the same way as the thermo-electric pile the action of heat.—(*Nouv. Biog. Gen.*)—J. S., G.

* BECQUEREL, Antoine Cesar, a distinguished French physician, professor of natural history in the museum of Paris, was born in 1788 at Chatillon-sur-Loire in the department of Loiret. He was educated at the polytechnic school of Paris, and entered the army as officer of engineers in 1810. In Spain, where he served till 1812, he signalised himself at several sieges, especially at that of Tarragona. In 1813 he returned to France, and for two years was on the staff of the etat-major-general of the army; but in 1815 quitted the service with the grade of chef de bataillon, and commenced those elaborate researches in experimental science which have procured him celebrity. His first publications related to geology and mineralogy; but the phenomena of electricity soon absorbed his attention; and it is as a discoverer in that branch of science that he particularly claims our notice. While engaged in the study of the properties of amber, he had occasion to make some experiments on the disengagement of electricity by pressure, and this formed the starting point of his labours in physics. He applied himself afterwards to the disengagement of electricity in all chemical actions, and to giving the laws of the effects produced. These researches led him to contradict the theory of contact with which Volta explained the effects of his pile, and to construct the first pile with a constant current. The discoveries that M. Becquerel has made in this matter are to be found detailed in the Annales de Physique et de Chimie, and in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences. During the twenty-three years that he has been a member of the Institut he has read there upwards of a hundred

papers, among which may be noticed, "La Distribution du magnetisme libre dans les fils microscopiques de platine et d'acier;" "Les actions magnetiques ou actions analogues produites dans tous les corps par l'influence de courants electriques tres-energiques;" "L'action de la force aimantée sur tous les corps;" "Les Phenomenes thermo-electriques." These interesting researches were the occasion of his discovering a method of determining the temperature of the interior parts of the bodies of men and animals without producing sensible lesion. He made numerous physiological applications of this method, and demonstrated that in the contraction of a muscle there is a disengagement of heat. M. Becquerel was elected in 1829 a member of the Academie des Sciences, an honour to which, as one of the founders of electro-chemistry, he was amply entitled. He has also been named member of the Royal Society of London, who in 1837 awarded to him Copley's medal. This last honour was bestowed on him in consideration of his successful application of the new science of electro-chemistry to the reproduction of mineral substances, such as aluminium, silicium, glucium, the metallic sulphurs, &c. The object that he has had principally in view as an electro-chemist, is to establish the relations of the affinities of bodies and their electric forces, and to excite the first by means of the second. Among his other labours may be noticed his researches on the electrical conductibility of metals, on galvanometers, on atmospherical electricity, on the electro-magnetic balance, and on the employment of marine salt in agriculture. He has published, besides the special memoirs above-mentioned, "Traité de l'electricite et du magnetisme," 7 vols., 1834–40; "Traité d' Electro-chimie;" "Traité de Physique considerée dans ses rapports avec la chimie et les sciences naturelles;" and "Des climats, et de l'influence des sols boisés et deboisés."—(*Nouv. Biog. Gen.*)—J. S., G.

* BECQUEREL, Louis Alfred, eldest son of Antoine Cesar, was born at Paris in 1814. He took his degrees in medecine in 1841, was named chevalier of the legion of honour in 1845, and since 1851 has occupied the post of physician to the hospital of St. Perrine. His principal productions are "Recherches cliniques sur la meningite des enfants," 1835; "Séméiotique des urines ou Traité des signes fournis par les urines dans les maladies," 1841; and "Traité du begaiement, et des moyens de le guerir," 1844.—(*Nouv. Biog. Gen.*)—J. S., G.

BECRI-MUSTAPHA, or Mustapha the Drunkard, a favourite of the Sultan Amurath IV., whose companion he was in his drunken revelries, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century. He was not destitute either of wisdom or courage, but became one of the sultan's sagest counsellors, and was distinguished by his bravery at the sieges of Erivan and of Bagdad. He died some years before his master.—G. M.

BECZKOWSKI, J. F., a Bohemian historian of high reputation, was born at Deutschbrod in 1658. He was a man of great industry; and, amidst other engrossing occupations, collected a vast amount of original materials for the continuation of Hagek's history. He also wrote some biographies, and left many valuable manuscripts. He died early in the eighteenth century.

BEDA, commonly called the Venerable Bede, was born at a village near Sunderland, in that part of the kingdom of Bernicia which now forms the county of Durham, in the year 673. Of his parents we know nothing beyond the fact, that they were of humble station. When only seven years old, Bede was placed under the care of Benedict Biscop, abbot of St. Peter's monastery at Wearmouth. This, and the neighbouring monastery of St. Paul's at Jarrow, near the Tyne, had been recently founded by Benedict Biscop, and endowed, among other things, with a large collection of books which he had brought from Italy and other countries. Shortly afterwards Bede was removed to Jarrow, and placed under the care of Abbot Ceolfrid, a man of great learning and piety. From this time till his death in 735 he remained an inmate of the same monastery, seldom in fact going outside its walls. Writing in 731, he says (after mentioning his being committed to the care of Ceolfrid at Jarrow), "Spending all the remaining time of my life in that monastery, I wholly applied myself to the meditation of Scripture, and amidst the observance of regular discipline" (Jarrow was a Benedictine house), "and the daily care of singing in the church, always took delight in either learning, or teaching, or writing." He was ordained deacon in 691 and priest in 702, on each occasion by St. John of Beverley. After he was ordained priest he began to devote himself to literary pursuits; in the first place copying out manuscripts, next translating and collecting the comments of the fathers on the holy scriptures, with additions of his own, and lastly, undertaking original composition. His uneventful life affords little scope for the office of the biographer; yet could we form a distinct picture in the imagination of the manner in which the tranquil days of the Saxon monk, divided between labour, prayer, and praise, passed away, the spectacle would, perhaps, rivet our gaze not less than the shining but stormy course of an Athanasius or a Hildebrand. Let us conceive him, then, as rising to matins with the rest of the brotherhood; as then betaking himself to his own cell for prayer and meditation; next as singing the conventual mass (whence Alfred styles him mass-priest); after which would probably come the morning meal, followed by manual labour, which was incumbent on all the monks, including even the abbot himself. Bede himself relates of Benedict Biscop, that, when abbot, "he, like the rest of the brothers, used to winnow the corn and thrash it, to give milk to the lambs and calves; in the bake-house, in the garden, in the kitchen, and in the other employments of the monastery, cheerful and obedient, delighted to exercise himself." Then, perhaps, came the school, in which he gave regular instruction to his fellow-monks, 600 in number. Many of his pupils became eminent for learning and sanctity. The celebrated Alcuin has been sometimes reckoned among them, but there is no positive testimony to assure us of the fact. And when the daily duties towards his neighbour had been fully performed, we may conceive of him, as seated in the library, or the scriptorium of the convent, amidst his much-loved books, copying, commenting, or composing—not in any feverish haste to gain fame for himself, but having the single wish and idea in all his labours to glorify God by edifying his church. The literary result of this pious diligence is truly marvellous, considering the limited extent, after all, of the sources of his information, and the nearly total want of that stimulus which is given by the emulation of cultivated minds and the comparison of ideas. Besides numerous volumes of commentaries on holy scripture and other theological works, Bede wrote treatises on the philosophy of Aristotle, on natural philosophy, astronomy, arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, ecclesiastical history, and the lives of the saints. Of his character as an author we shall speak presently. The declining years of Bede fell in a brief period of sunshine amidst the storms of perpetual war, which desolated for four hundred years the kingdoms of the heptarchy. Writing in 731 he tells us that he finishes his "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation," which he had originally undertaken at the request of Ceolwulf, king of Northumbria, in a time of profound peace, when the Northumbrians had begun to lay aside their weapons, and many were exchanging the pursuits of war for the service of God in the monastic state. His death occurred, as we have said, in 735. The well-known letter of the monk Cuthbert to his friend Cuthwin, describes, in minute detail, the last scenes of his pure and peaceful life, and as a genuine monument of the thoughts and manner of life of religious men in the eighth century, is profoundly interesting. We must confine ourselves here to one or two brief extracts. Before Easter of the year 735, Bede appears to have been much troubled with asthma. "He continued," says Cuthbert, "giving thanks to Almighty God every day and night, nay, every hour, till the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, and daily read lessons to us, his disciples, and whatever remained of the day he spent in singing of psalms." He often repeated "that God scourges every son whom He receives." His last words were a Gloria Patri: "When he had named the Holy Ghost he breathed his last, and so departed to the heavenly kingdom." His remains were buried in St. Paul's church at Jarrow, but removed in 1020 to Durham cathedral, and placed, at first in the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and a century later in a rich shrine provided for them by Bishop Hugh. No inscription is now found on his tomb, but it is believed that his relics were not disturbed at the Reformation. The extraordinary merits of Bede were early recognized. The title "Venerable," according to Mabillon, began to be given to him in the ninth century; he is thus designated by the second council of Aix-la-Chapelle, which sat in 836. King Alfred translated his Ecclesiastical History into Anglo-Saxon, and Lanfranc styles him "the doctor and father of the English." Among Bede's works, that which is best known, and deservedly so, is his Ecclesiastical History above referred to. His theological works have no great claim to originality, and his speculations

in science can have, at the most, but a relative value, contrasting as they do with the gross ignorance and indifference to learning which overspread Europe in that disturbed and unhappy time. But to every christian reader, and more especially to English christians, the Ecclesiastical History of Bede, regarded as a genuine contemporary record of the manner in which our Saxon ancestors received the light of faith, of the obstacles which the messengers of the gospel encountered and overcame, and of the marvellous metamorphosis which christianity wrought in that strong-souled, kindly-natured race; so that, in very truth, English history, or the uninterrupted evolution of English national life, properly begins on the day that St. Augustine landed in the Isle of Thanet in 596;—this history, we say, must for ever remain profoundly interesting and instructive. It presents to us the picture of a youthful nation new to history, and unspoiled by the corruptions of civilization, yet teeming with an immense potentiality of thought and effort, rejoicing with a child-like simplicity in the good tidings of salvation which the Roman missionaries had brought to their knowledge, and of which the objectivity and inner consistency contrasted so forcibly with the dream-like and disjointed legends about things divine, which were all that their heathen forefathers had delivered to them. It is curious to contrast this book with such a work as the Ecclesiastical History of Fleury. The theology of both is the same, but how different the temper and manner of writing! Bede is so full of the positive value of christianity, as the gift of an infinitely condescending Deity to man, that he loves to dwell on the virtues which it breeds, rather than on the vices which co-exist with it, and in spite of it; he is so enraptured with the beauty of the heavenly theory, that he overlooks the miserable deficiencies of the earthly practice. Hence his thoughts are fixed rather on the misfortune of those who have not yet received the faith, than the misdoings of those who, having received it, disgrace it. Fleury, born in a later age, writes in a far different temper. Christianity had in his time extended itself to all the nations of Europe, but the accurately-chronicled experience of the thousand years that intervened between him and Bede, had impressed him with the discouraging conviction that the abuse of a thing was ever treading on the heels of its use, that it is not the cowl which makes the monk, and that there is nothing so hopelessly and unmixedly bad as the "corruption of the best." Hence Fleury dislikes extreme views, and is partial to a system of checks; he would circumscribe the spiritual power within limits imposed by the temporal; he is jealous of the power, and unfriendly to the multiplication, of religious orders. Both historians are candid and instructive writers; but while we consult the pages of Fleury only for information, or for clear general views, we trace in addition, in those of Bede, the reflection of a beautiful soul, unconsciously limning itself in its work, and, in the wealth of a charity that "thinketh no evil," communicating to the rough age and turbulent society on which it fell a portion of that indescribable charm, that heavenly attractiveness, which the inspiring genius of christianity had imparted to itself. The Ecclesiastical History has been several times translated into English; there is one excellent version forming a volume of Mr. Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library.—T. A.

BEDA, a monk, of whose residence, age, and condition nothing is accurately known. His treatise "De Musica Quadratâ seu Mensuratâ," has, by the error of some literary gleaner, been adopted into the collection of Beda Venerabilis, a pious Anglo-Saxon monk, very learned for his time, who died in his cloister, A.D. 735, and amongst whose theological works there was also found a curious treatise on music, so far as in those early days the science was understood. But the treatise above-mentioned of the former Beda, however unlike it is to that of the latter, was nevertheless for a long time regarded by the credulous literati as a composition of the Venerable Bede; and as this department of the history of the art has become since that period more elucidated, and the spuriousness of this treatise, as a work of the Venerable Bede, has been placed beyond doubt, the Beda of a later age, even if this be in reality his name, is only known by the appellation of pseudo-Beda. Forkel is of opinion that he lived after Franco (thirteenth century), and this he might more readily assert since, in deference to the received authorities, he still places Franco in the *eleventh* century. This Beda certainly appears superior to Franco in respect to the general value of his treatise, but he by no means belongs to the 14th century.—(Forkel's *Hist. of Music;* Kiesewetter's *Hist. of Music.*)—E. F. R.

BEDA, Noel, a French theologian, syndic of the faculty of theology at Paris; born in Picardy; died in 1637. His unruly temper gave rise to disputes, the fame of which extended far beyond the precincts of the university, and embroiled the ecclesiastical with the civil authorities of the metropolis. He was twice banished by parliament, and died in confinement at the abbaye of Mont St. Michel. His name was familiar in England, as that of the "Imperious Doctor," who prevented the Sorbonne from deciding in favour of the divorce of Henry VIII. He published, among other works, "Contra Comment. Fabri . . . . . in Erasmi Paraph. lib. i." a work which Erasmus, in a singular vein of criticism, characterized as a repertory of 181 lies, 210 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies.—J. S., G.

BEDAFFA, Evan, a painter of portraits and history at Antwerp, born in 1787; died in 1829. He became director of the Bois-le-Duc academy.—W. T.

BEDDOES, Thomas, a distinguished physician, born in April, 1760, at Shiffnal in Shropshire. Through accidental circumstances, and contrary to the intentions of his parents, he was educated for the medical profession. In 1776 he entered as a student at Pembroke college, Oxford, and soon distinguished himself for his acquaintance with languages, both ancient and modern. He was fond of natural science, and devoted much time to the study of botany, geology, and mineralogy, but especially to chemistry, which science he regarded as peculiarly adapted to throw much light on the treatment of disease. In 1781 he took his bachelor's degree, and continued his medical studies in London, under the direction of the celebrated Sheldon. In 1784 he published an anonymous translation of Spallanzani's Dissertations on Natural History. He spent two years in Edinburgh, and became associated with Dr. Cullen in his translation of Bergman's Essays on Elective Attractions. In 1786 he took his degree of doctor of medicine at Oxford, and afterwards visited France, where he became acquainted with Lavoisier and other French chemists. In the same year he was appointed reader in chemistry to the university of Oxford, where he gave great satisfaction. In 1790 he published "Chemical Experiments and Opinions." Dr. Beddoes, notwithstanding his scientific character and reputation, became obnoxious to the authorities of the university of Oxford, owing to his political and religious opinions, and he found his position there so unpleasant, that he resigned his readership in 1792. He then went to reside in Shropshire with a friend, where he wrote a work, entitled "The History of Isaac Jenkins," the purport of which was to check drunkenness; also several medical works, in which he embodied his peculiar views on the origin and treatment of several diseases. So anxious was he to demonstrate to the world the results of his theories, that he established an hospital at Bristol in 1798, with a view of proving the efficacy of certain chemical agents in disease. A favourite remedy of his was the inhalation of a medicated atmosphere, but the results did not equal his expectations. In his projects he was greatly assisted by Mr. Richard Lovell Edgeworth, one of whose daughters he had married in 1794, and by Mr. Gregory Watt. The abilities and talents of Sir Humphrey Davy were first brought to light in connection with Dr. Beddoes' institution at Bristol. He was appointed superintendent to the chemical laboratory connected therewith, and from thence emanated the first discoveries of this great chemist. Dr. Beddoes wrote much on the political topics of the day, always taking the liberal side of a question. His principal medical publications were, "A Popular Essay on Consumption," 1779, advocating, of course, the author's peculiar doctrines, but containing also some valuable general remarks; "Hygeia, or Essays Moral and Medical," 3 vols., 8vo, 1802; "Demonstrative Evidence," 1792; "An Essay on Fever," 1807; and many other treatises of less note, which he continued to publish in rapid succession until December, 1808, when in consequence of an affection of the heart, he died in his 48th year.—E. L.

BEDDOME, Benjamin, M.A., son of the Rev. J. Beddome of Bristol, born at Harley, in 1717; died, after a ministry of fifty-five years, at Bourton in 1795. He was educated for the medical profession, but becoming deeply impressed, during his apprenticeship, with the importance of religion, he became a student of divinity, under the care of Mr. Foskett of Bristol. In 1740 he settled as pastor at Bourton, and though invited to other spheres of labour (among others to the pastorate of the church in Goodman Fields, then one of the largest in London), he remained there till his death, greatly beloved and honoured

in his work. He is the author of a "Catechism on Divinity," (1752), based on his catechetical teaching—a work in which he greatly excelled; and of many admirable hymns for public worship. His sermons, published after his death, are among the most popular village sermons ever printed.—(*Rippon's Register*, Vol. i.)—J. A. L.

BEDDOME, JOHN, Rev., a member of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Benjamin Keach, in Horsley Down, London; called to the ministry, and sent as pastor to Henley in Arden, in 1679. Here he laboured as co-pastor with Mr. Wallis and Mr. Foskett till 1719. In 1724 he was invited to the college in Bristol, where he succeeded Andrew Gifford and his son Emanuel, and continued till his death.—J. A. L.

BEDELL, WILLIAM, D.D., one of the most eminent men for learning, piety, and matured powers of mind, of the seventeenth century, was born at Black Notley in Essex, in the year 1570, and was descended from an ancient and respectable family of that county. He received a good classical education, and was entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he made great proficiency, and was so highly esteemed, that his seniors were in the habit of referring to him in their disputes and controversies upon religion and other subjects. Of this college he was elected a fellow in 1593. After leaving the university, he settled in the town of Bury St. Edmunds, where he first regularly engaged in the ministry, having long previously practically performed its duties while in college, with other pious young men. At Bury he remained for several years, respected and loved as an active and zealous minister, till he was appointed chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador of James I. to the court of Venice, having been selected as the fittest person for a situation made peculiarly responsible at that critical period of the interdict placed upon Venice by Pope Paul V. Here Bedell formed a close intimacy and enduring friendship with the celebrated Fra Paolo Sarpi, better known as Father Paul, the official theologian of the senate, and author of the "History of the Councils of Trent," who took a prominent part in the Venetian struggle against the pope. This good and enlightened man spent much of his time in religious discussions with Bedell, and candidly confessed that "he had learned more of theology and practical religion from Mr. Bedell than from any other person with whom he had conversed during the whole course of his life." During his stay at Venice, Bedell also became acquainted with the famous bishop of Spalato, Antonio de Dominis, whom he assisted in the composition of his work, "De Republica Ecclesiastica," afterwards printed at London. While in Venice, Bedell gave himself diligently to the study of Hebrew, under an eminent Jewish Rabbi, through whose exertions he obtained the manuscript copy of the New Testament, which he purchased for its weight in silver, and presented to Emanuel college. After a residence of eight years, Bedell left Venice for England, taking a most affectionate leave of Father Paul, who gave him his own picture, a Hebrew Psalter and Bible, and a great portion of his manuscripts. On his return, he retired to Bury St. Edmunds, where he married, and occupied himself in translating Father Paul's manuscripts into Latin and English. In 1615 Sir Thomas Jermyn presented Bedell to the rectory of Horningsheath in Suffolk, where he remained for twelve years in the most zealous yet unostentatious discharge of his parochial duties. Indeed, so strict was his retirement and humility, that though he had published many works, he was little known personally, and when Diodati, whom he had known in Venice, came to England from Geneva, he was unable, after many efforts to find out his residence, till at length he met with him by chance in Cheapside. Strange to say, Diodati was the person who first made the great learning and virtues of Bedell known to his countrymen, and to the English church. He introduced Bedell to Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, and gave him such a full account of his friend, that the bishop took particular care of his interests. Bedell now became known everywhere for his learning and piety, and the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin, being vacant in 1626, the fellows, acting upon the advice of Archbishop Usher, invited him to fill that office, and addressed the king entreating him to command Bedell to accept it. With this request the king complied, and Bedell obeyed with cheerfulness, though he would have preferred to remain in the quiet of his humble living of £100 a year. In this important office he continued for two years, discharging his arduous duties with great ability and perseverance, revising the old, and establishing new regulations. He was then promoted to the bishoprics of Kilmore and Ardagh. Bedell's standard of the duty of a christian bishop was very exalted, and he took care to live up to it. He set himself sedulously to reforming the many abuses which he found in his sees. Amongst other things he discountenanced all pluralities, and in order to set an example in his own person, he resigned the see of Ardagh, though the revenues of that and Kilmore were barely sufficient to meet his own modest requirements, and their contiguity enabled him to discharge the episcopal functions of both with efficiency. As a christian minister, he was a bright example to his clergy, of godliness, humility, and earnest evangelism. He also applied himself to reform the flagrant abuses of the ecclesiastical court, presiding there himself, and deciding causes with the assistance of his clergy, and though he was involved in a suit in chancery, by reason of interfering with the privileges of that court, he nevertheless pursued his plan to the end, and overcame all opposition. Bedell now formed the determination to carry out one of the dearest objects of his heart, the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Irish tongue; and for this purpose he procured the assistance of Mr. King, a convert to protestantism, a man of learning and genius, and the best Irish scholar of his age. The good bishop himself learned the language, of which he became sufficiently master to compose a grammar. These two devoted part of every day to their task: in a few years the translation was completed, and though subsequent events prevented Bedell from printing and publishing it, the manuscript was fortunately preserved after his death, and printed by the Hon. Robert Boyle. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland in 1641, the protestant population were everywhere assailed and slaughtered, and yet such was the veneration in which Bedell was held by the Irish insurgents, that he was left unmolested, while these atrocities were committed around him. "There seemed," says Burnet, "to be a secret guard set about his house, for though there was nothing but fire, blood, and desolation about him, yet the Irish were so restrained, as by some hidden power, that they did him no harm for many weeks." All those who were persecuted, of every age, sex, and class, now fled to Bedell's house as to a sanctuary that would not be violated, though he had no means of resisting violence. He received them all, shared everything he had with them, and sustained them by his prayers and exhortations. Not only his house, but the outhouses, the church, and even the churchyard were filled with these people. Dr. Swiney, the Roman catholic bishop of Kilmore, to his credit, offered to take up his abode with Bedell, in order to protect him; but this he gratefully declined, adding, "For my own part, I am resolved to trust in the Divine protection. To a christian and a bishop, that is now almost seventy, no death for the cause of Christ can be bitter." For nearly two months from the commencement of the rebellion, Bedell remained unmolested. At last, upon the 18th of December, he received a command from the insurgents to send away those whom he was sheltering. This he firmly refused to do. They then assured him, that much as they respected and loved him, they would be obliged, by the orders of the council of Kilkenny, to remove him from his house. Bedell replied, "Here I am: the Lord do unto me as seemeth good unto him, the will of the Lord be done." The bishop and his two sons, with others, were seized and conveyed to the castle of Loughoughter, situate on an island in a state of ruin, and almost in the water. Here he continued suffering extreme privations with the patience and constancy of a martyr, comforting and praying with his fellow-prisoners, till on the 7th of January, he and his sons, with a Mr. Clogy, were released upon an exchange of prisoners, and not being permitted to leave the country, he took up his abode with an Irish minister of the name of Sheriden. But his feeble body had received a shock from the exposure and want which he had endured, from which it never recovered. He declined rapidly, though to the last he persisted in discharging his clerical duties of praying and preaching. On the 25th of January he became alarmingly ill, and having called his sons and their wives around his bed, and addressed to them, at such intervals as his strength allowed, one of the most touching, beautiful, and pious exhortations that was ever uttered by uninspired lips. He then blessed them, and his speech failing, he fell into a slumber which continued tranquil, and with occasional intermissions, till his death upon the 7th of February, 1642, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was buried beside his wife in the churchyard of the cathedral of Kil-

more. "Thus lived and died," says Burnet, "this excellent bishop, in whom so many of the greatest characters of a primitive and apostolical bishop did show themselves so eminently, that it seemed fit that he should still speak to the world, though dead; since great patterns give the easiest notions of eminent virtues, and teach in a way that has much more authority with it than all speculative discourses can possibly possess." In person, Bedell was tall and graceful, full of a venerable yet simple gravity, that inspired respect in all who saw him. His deportment was remarkable for being serious and unaffected, gracious and meek. His mind was large, elevated, and vigorous, and adorned with learning and wisdom. He composed in Latin with great elegance, and corresponded with many of the eminent men of his day on the continent of Europe, by whom he was held in great and deserved estimation.—J. F. W.

BEDFORD. See Russell.

BEDFORD, Arthur, M.A., a divine, and spirited writer on the abuses of music and the drama, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He was born in 1668, and educated at Oxford. First appointed chaplain to the duke of Bedford, and vicar of Temple in the city of Bristol, and afterwards chaplain to the Haberdashers' Hospital, Hoxton, near London. He published "The Evil and Danger of Stage Plays," 8vo, 1706; "The Temple Musick," 8vo, 1706; "The Great Abuse of Musick," 8vo, 1711; "A Serious Remonstrance against the Blasphemies of the Play-House," 8vo, 1719; "Scripture Chronology," folio, 1730; "The Excellency of Divine Musick," 8vo, 1733. Died September 13, 1745.—E. F. R.

BEDFORD, Hilkiah, born in 1663, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he obtained a curacy in Lincolnshire, from which he was ejected at the Revolution for refusing to take the oaths. In 1714 he was fined one thousand marks, and condemned to three years' imprisonment, for having published "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England Asserted," 1713. The real author of the work was a friend of Bedford's, named George Harbin. He published also "An Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles," and a translation of the Life of Dr. Barwick. Died in 1724.—J. S., G.

BEDFORD, John Plantagenet, Duke of, English regent of France, born in 1389; died September 13, 1435. He was third son of Henry IV., king of England, and Maria de Bohun. According to the usage of the times, he was made chevalier at the age of six years, at the time of the coronation of his brother, Henry V., who, in the twelfth year of his reign, created him duke of Bedford. He afterwards made him, successively, governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, warden of the Scottish marches, and his lieutenant in England during the sojourn of the king in the French territory. At the death of Henry in 1422, he left to his brother John the arduous task of maintaining his conquests in France—a task, in the execution of which he displayed great energy and sagacity, and was for a time completely successful, notwithstanding many formidable difficulties. In 1429, however, the arrival of Joan of Arc upon the scene changed the aspect of affairs. The victories of that extraordinary woman, and her infamously cruel treatment by Bedford after her captivity, need not be here related. A year after her death, Bedford, having become a widower by the death of his wife, Anne of Burgundy, married clandestinely Jacquette, daughter of the Count de Saint Paul, a vassal of Philip the Good. This was reckoned derogatory to the rank of his first father-in-law, the duke of Burgundy, and led to a rupture between that nobleman and the English regent. Negotiations followed, which were terminated by the treaty of Arras, when the duke of Burgundy broke asunder the last ties which bound him to the foreigner, and became reconciled to his native prince. This alliance proved at once a death-blow to the duke of Bedford, and the ruin of the English pretensions in France.—G. M.

BEDFORD, Thomas, son of Hilkiah Bedford, born towards the commencement of the eighteenth century. After the completion of his studies at the university of Cambridge, he settled at Compton, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, where he continued to officiate to a small congregation till his death in 1773. Like his father, he was a nonjurer. He published a "Historical Catechism," and in 1732 an edition of "Symeonis Monachi Dunhelmens libellus de exordio atque procursu Dunhelmensis ecclesiæ," with a continuation to 1154.—J. S., G.

BEDINGFELD, Sir Henry, knight, of Oxburgh, county of Norfolk, one of the wealthiest and most powerful country gentlemen in the east of England, was one of the first who declared for the Lady Mary against Lady Jane Grey, upon the death of Edward VI. He assisted in proclaiming Mary as queen in the eastern counties, and came to her assistance at Framlingham castle in Suffolk, with one hundred and forty men armed *cap-a-pié*. His exertions caused a strong exhibition of feeling in favour of Mary, and had great influence in securing to her the throne without bloodshed. After Mary's accession, Sir Henry Bedingfeld was appointed knight-marshal of her army, captain of the queen's guards, and constable of the tower of London, and was sworn a member of the privy council. He died in 1583. His great-great-grandson, the owner of Oxburgh, a zealous and devoted catholic (to which religion the family have adhered down to the present time), lost nearly £50,000 in the royalist cause in the time of Charles I., and was created a baronet at the Restoration. The Bedingfelds have as an honorary addition to their heraldic bearings, a fetter-lock, the badge of the house of York, granted to them by Edward IV.—E. W.

BEDOS DE CELLES, Dom François, Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, member of the Académie des Sciences of Bordeaux, and correspondent of the Académie des Sciences of Paris; born at Caux in the diocese of Beziers, in 1706, and died in 1779. He was the author of the celebrated work, "l'Art du Facteur d'Orgues," published by the French Academy, in 3 vols. folio, 1766–1778. It has lately been reprinted at Paris, continued down to the present time, and forms one of the works of the Encyclopédie-Roret, par M. Hamel, 1849; 3 vols. 12mo and folio.—E. F. R.

BEDRASCHI, Jedaia-Ben-Abraham, a learned Hebrew scholar, who lived in Spain at the close of the thirteenth century. He wrote many works in that language, which were held in high esteem. They went through several editions, and were translated into German and French. That by which he is best known is the "Bechinat-Olam."—J. F. W.

BEDR, Shirwani, a Persian poet of some repute, who lived in the fifteenth century at Shirwan.

BEDRIAGA, Maria E., an authoress of some reputation, born in Toer in Russia, February, 1794. She published several clever tales, which were very popular. Died at St. Petersburg, 1830.

BEDUSCHI, Antonio, an historical painter, born at musical Cremona, 1576. He studied under Antonio Campi, imitator of Giulio Romano, the daring copier of Raphael. This Cremona eclectic school was simultaneous with that destructive one of the Caracci. He died young. His best work is an altar-piece of the "Stoning of Stephen," at St. Sepolcro, Piacenza.—W. T.

BEECHAM, John, D.D., Wesleyan minister, one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society from 1831 to 1856, and president of the conference, 1850, born in Lincolnshire, 1788, commenced his ministerial career in 1815. He was well qualified, by the purity of his character, by intelligence and untiring application, in connection with a sound judgment and habits of business, for the discharge of the duties of the ordinary ministry, and to meet the more complex and varied requirements of his official position at the mission-house. The question of the rights of the aborigines of our colonies early engaged his attention, and his evidence before the committee appointed by parliament, 1835–6, exhibits just, benevolent, and patriotic views of this important and difficult problem. In the moral and intellectual progress of the Negro races in the West Indies and in Western Africa, he took a deep interest, and had devoted much time and labour to inquiries connected with the geography, ethnology, and languages of Africa. The formation of the mission districts in France, Australia, and British North America, into distinct and independent conferences, affiliated with the original "Conference of the people called Methodists," in England, was in a great degree the result of his influence and exertions—a measure of no small importance in its bearing upon the future relationships and self-supporting character of matured missions to their parent churches. With reference to this object he visited North America in the year 1855, and the fatigues of this journey at his advanced period of life probably hastened his death, which took place in London, April 22, 1856. His chief publications were—An instructive and valuable "Essay on the Constitution of Wesleyan Methodism," 8vo; two pamphlets, in which the question of colonization in many of its aspects is discussed with great ability, especially as bearing upon the proceedings of the New Zealand Company; "Ashantee and the Gold Coast," 12mo, a useful manual of information respect-

ing that part of Africa; "A Memoir of Thomas J. Beecham," his only son, a youth of great promise, who died 1846; and some pamphlets of minor importance.—W. B. B.

* BEECHER, Lynam, D.D., an American theologian and preacher of celebrity, the father of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, (see Stowe), was born in New England some years before the American revolution. He came of humble but respectable parentage, and though early sensible of the inward impulse which he felt for knowledge, he followed his father's craft—that of a blacksmith—until the proceeds of his daily labour enabled him to commence his collegiate studies at Yale, Newhaven. Having earned a name as a pulpit orator, he was appointed to a pastoral charge at Litchfield, Connecticut; and having published six sermons on temperance, which found a wide sale in England as well as America, he was invited to undertake the superintendence of the most influential presbyterian church in Boston. Whilst there, he took an active part in the establishment of a theological seminary at Cincinnati, to be conducted on industrial principles. When finished, Dr. Beecher was appointed principal of the institution. Whilst holding this position, he took a decided share in the agitation in favour of the Slavery Abolitionist Society, and narrowly escaped having his house burnt in consequence. He soon afterwards retired from his presidential chair. In 1853 he published a religious work, entitled "The Conflict of Ages," which attracted at the time considerable attention, both in England and in his own country.—E. W.

BEECHEY, Frederick William, a distinguished naval officer (holding, at the time of his death, the rank of rear-admiral in the English service), was the son of Sir William Beechy, R.A. He was born in 1796, and entered the royal navy at the age of ten. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in 1815, was advanced to the rank of commander in 1822, to that of captain in 1827, and became a rear-admiral in 1854. Few officers have passed through a more varied career of service, or earned a juster distinction. The seas that lie within the tropics, and those that are beneath the arctic circle, were, by turns, the scene of his active labours, and we owe to his pen the record of the events in which he bore a share, and the best descriptions—often of high value to science—of the localities which his duties led him to visit. While yet a boy, Beechey bore a part in Commander Schomberg's brilliant action with a French squadron off the coast of Madagascar in 1811, and in 1815 was actively engaged in the English attack upon New Orleans. His first experience in arctic navigation was acquired in 1818, when he sailed, under Franklin, as lieutenant in the *Trent*, one of the two vessels placed under the command of Captain Buchan, for the purpose of exploring the polar sea in the direction of Spitzbergen. For the highly interesting narrative of this expedition, of which no detailed account was published until 1843, we are indebted to Admiral Beechey: "A voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, performed in H.M. ships *Dorothea* and *Trent*, &c." In the following year, Beechey accompanied Parry in that officer's first voyage to the polar seas, serving as lieutenant on board the *Hecla*, and shared in the rewards allotted on the return of the expedition to England, after passing a long winter upon the ice-bound coasts of Melville Island. In 1821–22 the scene of his labours was shifted to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, where, in the sloop *Adventure*, he took part in the labours of Captain Smythe, in surveying the coasts of northern Africa. The results of his researches, during the progress of these labours, within the region of the ancient Cyrenaica, were subsequently placed before the public through the medium of his own pen; "Proceedings of the expedition to explore the northern coast of Africa, from Tripoli eastward, &c." So accomplished an explorer was not allowed to remain long unemployed, and in 1825 the subject of our memoir was appointed to the command of the *Blossom*, fitted out mainly for the purpose of co-operating with the expeditions of Parry and Franklin—the former then engaged in his third voyage of discovery in the arctic seas, and the latter pursuing his second overland journey to the northern shores of the New World. It is with this voyage of the *Blossom* that Admiral Beechey's name is most distinctly associated. The *Blossom* was absent from England during three and a half years, within which period, and before proceeding to the main object of the voyage, her commander surveyed many of the dispersed islands of the Pacific, several of which he was the first to visit. At Petropaulovski, on the coast of Kamschatka, he learnt the tidings of Parry's return to England. Passing through Behring Strait in the summer of 1826, and reaching the inlet of Kotzebue Sound, on the American shore, the *Blossom* thence proceeded to explore the coast to the north-eastward. She was unable to double the "Icy Cape" of Captain Cook, but a party detached in the barge, under the command of Mr. Elson, succeeded in advancing to the eastward as far as Point Barrow (lat. 71° 25′, long. 156° 7′ W.) They were then, as it afterwards appeared, only 160 miles distant from the spot which Franklin and his companions had reached, by travelling along the coast to the westward of the Mackenzie river, four days previously. A detailed narrative of this voyage, in the course of which the *Blossom* traversed 73,000 miles, was published by Captain Beechey on his return to England in the autumn of 1828. After being for a time engaged in surveying duties upon the coast of South America, Captain Beechey's services were for several years continuously employed in similar labours upon the shores of the Irish Sea. The numerous observations which he made in the course of these duties threw much light upon the tidal phenomena of the British coasts, and were embodied in two valuable memoirs which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions (1848 and 1851). After the cessation of his active duties afloat, Beechey was appointed superintendent of the marine branch of the board of trade, the duties of which he executed till his death. He died on November 29, 1856. Admiral Beechey was a fellow of the Royal Society, and held, at the time of his decease, the office of president of the Royal Geographical Society of London.—W. H.

BEECHEY, Sir William, portrait painter, much overrated, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, in 1753. He was educated for the law, which he unfortunately left, and at nineteen became a Royal Academy student, and went through the usual statue-copying, and foolish stippling. In 1776 he began to be known, and exhibited two heads; and in 1779, passed from mere gentlemen and ladies with harps, to such fancy portraits as "Lavinia," a young lady near some corn; and "The Witch of Endor," an old woman drawn from a model. In 1788 he began to paint the nobility, and to have his door crowded with carriages; and, six years later, was confessed to be rich and prosperous, by being made associate of the Academy. Down came the gold in showers; he was now made portrait painter to Queen Charlotte; and noble sitters besieged him, as they did Opie when he threatened to use artillery to clear his staircase. He now ventured to rival Reynolds, and to paint a portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the tragic muse, with the result we might have expected. He still rose, rose, and in 1798, executed a portrait of the farmer-king on horseback, reviewing the guards on the Highwaymen's Heath of Hounslow. For this feat of art, Beechey was of course knighted. After twenty-six years' service, the lucky painter was elected royal academician, and henceforward the ball was indeed under his feet. He painted all the royal family; Lord Cornwallis; the sea-king Lord St. Vincent; that English Roman, Kemble; Hope, the novelist; astute-looking Wilkie; and miserly Nollekens. This, as far as money went, was all well, but when we come to talk of fame, Sir William was unlucky. All his life he was overridden by superior rivals—first Reynolds, who built up his heads so solidly; then brilliant superficial Lawrence; later still, Owen, Jackson, and Phillips. Beechey was a good, plain, common-sense, "beefy" English painter, and nothing more. He painted broadly, and with fair colour; but in rather a dull, ponderous, pompous manner, without grace or vigour. He had no poetry, no mind, no elegance, but was tolerably true to what he saw of nature. Both in morals and painting, he was eminently "a respectable man." He died at Hampstead in 1839, and was buried with academic honours.—W. T.

BEECK or BEIUS, John, a Dutch protestant theologian, author of "Verantwording voor de Werdrukte Waerheyt," lived towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

BEECK, Johann Martin, a German protestant theologian, born at Lubeck in 1665; died in 1727. He published "Disp. de plagio divinitus prohibito, in Exod. xxi. 16," and "Explanata prophetarum Loca Difficiliora."

BEEK, David, born at Arnheim in Guelderland, 1621, was one of Vandyke's best pupils. He was so rapid at fa-presto, that Charles I. once said to him, "Parbleu, Beek, why, I think you could paint while riding post." He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and never lived out of the scented atmosphere of courts, the consequence of which was he grew rich and famous,

but passed his life in painting forgotten portraits. He taught the prince of Wales, and the dukes of York and Gloucester drawing. From England he passed to the courts of France, Denmark, and Sweden. From Queen Christina he received rich presents, and the appointment of first valet de chambre. He then received a roving commission from this mad queen of Sheba, to visit all the courts of Europe, and paint the portraits of the monarchs, bagging in his way nine gold chains and medals, and acquiring at Rome, where he was received into the academy, the nickname of "the golden sceptre." In passing through Germany, a strange adventure happened to him. He was taken ill at an inn, and laid out as dead. His valets, to console themselves for the loss of so good a master, so agreeable, handsome, polite, liberal, and rich an adventurer, assembled round the body, and discussing his merits, like guests at an Irish wake, began to drink. At last, one of them getting confused and drunk, cried out to the company, holding up a full glass of the best Hockheimer, "Master was very fond of wine when he was alive, why should he not have some now he is dead?" The company agreed with him; they raise the dead man's head, prize open his mouth, and pass down the wine. Beek sneezes and sits up. The valets are delighted with the dead man's politeness, and pour him out another glass. Beek revives, kicks them out of the room, and rings for post-horses. The real end of Beek, however, came at last. He got tired of the tyrannical madwoman, and asked leave to go back to Holland. The queen does not wish to lose her handsome painter; but when she goes to France and kills Monaldeschi, Beek gets a few week's furlough, which he promises not to exceed. Beek gets to the Hague, determines never to return, but dies soon after in 1656, as some thought poisoned. No one at that time disputed the right of a queen to poison a refractory painter. Dear me! no.—W. T.

BEEKKERK, H. L., born at Leuwarde, 1756, and studied under John van Breght at Amsterdam, painted history, landscapes, and animals. His design is bad. Died in 1796.—W. T.

BEELDEMAKER, Hans, born at the Hague, 1636 (Charles I.); died 1736. He was the earliest painter of stag and fox hounds; he designed with a spirit and nature quite unnational. His son Francis, a historical painter, some of whose heavy portraits are in the Hague academy, was born in 1669. He died in 1736.—W. T.

BEER, Arnold, born at Antwerp, 1490 (Henry VI.) He was a good designer, but in colour repulsively hard, dry, and wooden. He died, to the great benefit of art, in 1542.—W. T.

BEER, Cornelius, known in Spain about 1630. His "Triumph of the Holy Sacrament" was painted for the capuchins of Murcia. His daughter, Maria Eugenia, was a successful engraver at Madrid. She executed a portrait of Prince Balthazar Carlos, and plates for Salzedo's books on bull-fighting and horsemanship.—W. T.

BEER, George Joseph, a distinguished Austrian surgeon, who devoted his attention to diseases of the eye. He was born at Vienna on the 23rd of December, 1763, and died in 1821. He was surgeon to the Clinical Institute in Vienna, and devoted himself to the general practice of surgery. His writings, which are numerous, are almost exclusively devoted to diseases of the eye. One of his earliest works was entitled "Practical Observations on Cataract and Diseases of the Cornea." It was accompanied with copperplates, and appeared in 1791. In the following year he published a general work on the diseases of the eye, in two volumes. This work contributed greatly to make him known, on account of the proof it afforded of his profound knowledge of the diseases of the structures of the eye. In 1797 he published in Latin a work, in which he reviewed the literature generally relating to ophthalmological science. This work was entitled "Bibliotheca Ophthalmica." He also published in German a history of the art of ocular surgery in 1813. He has published numerous other works and papers, which have given him a first position amongst those who have studied ocular surgery. The practice of Beer was as extensive as his reputation, and he is one of the few instances of the attainment of a great scientific name in connection with a special department of the practice of surgery.—E. L.

BEER, Jacob Meyer. See Meyerbeer.

BEER, Joseph, born at Utrecht in 1550 (Queen Mary), studied historical painting under Floris, was patronized by the bishop of Tournay, died in 1596.—W. T.

BEER, Michael, a German dramatist, was born at Berlin in 1800, and died at Munich, 22nd March, 1833. He was a brother of the celebrated composer, Meyerbeer. His best tragedies are "Struensee" and the "Paria." His works were published after his death by his friend Eduard von Schenk.—K. E.

BEER, Wilhelm, a very valuable German contributor to practical astronomy. See Madler.

BEER-BING, Isaiah, a clever Hebrew scholar, lived in the beginning of the nineteenth century; author of a Hebrew translation of Mendelsohn's Phédon, and of a French translation of Judas Levi's Elegy on the Ruins of Sion.

BEERBLOCK, John, born at Bruges, 1736, pupil of Matthias de Visch, was a painter of small pictures, now very rare. Died in 1806.—W. T.

BEERINGS, Gregory, born at Malines about 1500. He went to Italy, and is known to have been dissipated and indolent. He hid his talent in a napkin, and there it lies still. He died in 1544 (Edward VI.).—W. T.

BEESTEN, A. H. van, a painter of bas reliefs at Amsterdam. Died in 1764.—W. T.

BEETHOVEN, Ludwig van, the illustrious musician, was born at Bonn, 17th December, 1770, and died at Vienna, 26th March, 1827. A groundless rumour for some time prevailed that he was the natural son of the king of Prussia; and, at considerable pains, he proved himself to be the lawful child of Johann Beethoven, a tenor singer in the chapel of the electoral prince in his native town, in which establishment his grandfather, after whom he was named, and who was also a composer, sang bass. For the memory of this latter, although he died when the boy was but three years old, Beethoven, in after life, had a high veneration, and he treasured his portrait as a most valuable relic. The feeling of the grandson may be accounted for by the intemperate habits of his father, who could thus elicit no respect; and his strong sense of reverence having no present stimulus, attached him to an ideal, of which he could not recollect the original. He had an elder brother, Ludwig Maria, who died in his infancy; and two younger, Caspar Anton Carl, who became a teacher of the pianoforte, and Nicolaus Johann, who followed the trade of a druggist. Whatever the professional ability and personal irregularities of his father, the position of this choir singer was such as to give Beethoven the advantage enjoyed by all the greatest musicians, of becoming familiar in his earliest infancy with music, and receiving his first impressions from it: his organization had thus immediate opportunity for development, and he at once gave tokens of a strong natural disposition for the art he conspicuously advanced. His father, hoping to improve the slender means of the family by the display of the child's ability, was the first to undertake his technical training; but dissipation rendered him an unfit instructor. The boy's studies were, however, assisted by Pfeiffer, an oboe player and director of a military band, to whom in after years he made the kindest acknowledgment of the obligation he owed him. He evinced so remarkable a talent, as to attract the attention of the reigning elector, the Archduke Maximilian, at whose charge he received lessons of Van der Eder, the court organist, and, at his death, of his successor, Neefe. Beethoven's restless disposition rendered steady practice irksome to him; and his father's impatience at this increased his distaste to application. He, however, progressed so rapidly, that at eight years old he was already remarkable for his playing of the fugues of Sebastian Bach. His three sonatas, written when he was ten years old, prove his early acquaintance with the principles of musical construction, and show a fluency of thought, which, though rendered in the idiom of the time, is not without indications of originality. These interesting productions, as well as some songs and some pianoforte variations, were printed in 1783. Sterkel, a pianist of some repute in his day, on seeing the variations, questioned the ability of their author to play them; whereupon Beethoven, not only executed his printed piece, but improvised upon the same theme, in imitation of the manner of his sceptical critic, proving at once his agile finger and his prompt invention. This is the earliest anecdote of his marvellous extemporaneous power, which afterwards became one of the most remarkable manifestations of his genius, and which he often exercised with still more pointed pertinence to the occasion than in the present instance. Coincident with his progress on the pianoforte and in composition was his practice of the violin, which, if it led to no notable proficiency, enabled him to write most effectively for string instruments throughout his career. His father's dissolute life

seems to have excluded the best domestic influences from his home; but he found a circle of true and genial friends in the family of Breuning; one of whom, Stephan, his boyhood's playmate, remained his attached friend through life, watched his last moments, was appointed his executor, and died very soon after him. This friendship had occasional ruptures—one caused by rivalry in a youthful love affair; but it was too full of the fond associations of their early times to be ever permanently broken. His first connection with this family was in the capacity of teacher, the duties of which he always discharged with the utmost repugnance; the widow Von Breuning not only forgave his constant dereliction, but, with parental kindness, encouraged his companionship of her children, amongst whom he became familiar with literature, and so made up for the scanty education he had received at the free school. Before the completion of his fifteenth year, the elector appointed Beethoven organist of his chapel. In this situation he played off one of those practical jokes for which, to the last, he had an especial relish, in confusing a singer who chanted the Lamentations in Passion Week, by changing the key in the accompaniment during a sustained note of the voice; the compromised chanter complained of this trick to the elector; but the young organist had too good a friend in his patron from childhood for him to punish this offence, further than by an official reprimand, which was rather a compliment to his talent than a disgrace of his abuse of it. The genial humour, which is one of the most prominent characteristics of Beethoven's writing—such as we find expressed in the scherzo of his Pianoforte and Violin Sonata in F; in the last movement of his Pianoforte Concerto in G, and of his Solo Sonata in the same key, Op. 79; in that of his Symphony in F; and in many other instances—showing a love of fun and a capacity for witticism that has rarely been, and never so fully, embodied in music—is powerfully illustrated by this personal trait of the composer, which stopped not at practical jesting, but led him to indulge in every kind of facetia that presented itself to his vivacious fancy. We can well suppose him—whose conversation abounded with bon mots and repartee, who exulted in mock-heroic grandiloquence, and who would risk a friendship rather than forego a banter—absolutely laughing aloud as he set down on paper some of the movements that have been cited, and chuckling over them with an unctuous enjoyment as absorbing as the glowing rapture in which he revealed his loftiest inspirations. He had at this time another patron besides the elector, in Count Waldstein—to whom he subsequently dedicated his Sonata in C, Op. 53—at whose instance it was that the elector gave him the appointment, which, as his talented teacher, Neefe, was still in the full exercise of his powers, and so had no need of an assistant, was but the graceful pretext for paying him a salary, and so relieving his limited circumstances. Beethoven wrote the music, of which the count had the credit, for a ballet represented by the nobility at the court; but he was more than repaid for this sacrifice, by being, at his patron's instigation, sent in 1787 on a mission to Vienna, where he became acquainted with Mozart, and indeed received some lessons of him. The great musician promptly perceived the indications of extraordinary power in his young disciple; but he had not the opportunity to benefit him further than by his illustrious example, and by the emulation this induced, in consequence of Beethoven's early return to Bonn, occasioned probably by the illness of his mother, who died in this year. For her he had a fond affection; and in the grief of the moment, which was aggravated by pecuniary embarrassment, Franz Ries, the violinist—who, with Bernhard Romberg, and himself, was engaged as chamber musician to the elector—showed him such timely sympathy as he could never forget:—"Tell your father," said Beethoven to the son of his old friend, when he brought him an introduction from the violinist in Vienna, "that I remember the death of my mother." We may suppose that, from their various character, in his intercourse with his parents, he made the experience of both affection and contradiction, which only could have implanted the tenderness and the fretful irritability which were afterwards as conspicuous in his personality as in his works. At the end of 1790 Beethoven was introduced to Haydn, at a breakfast given to him by the band of the elector's chapel on his first return from England, when a cantata of the young composer—of which no vestige remains—was performed; and he was warmly encouraged by the veteran musician. Shortly after the completion of his twenty-first year, through the liberality of the elector, he made his second visit to Vienna, where he found so many advantageous opportunities that his return was repeatedly deferred, until he decided to make the Austrian capital his permanent residence. His father died in this year, and he was now launched in the world, with no care but for his art and for his own progress in it. Mozart was no more; but his influence was perhaps stronger than when he was personally present to exert it; thus the highest class of music was in general esteem, and the most aspiring genius found ready recognition and cordial encouragement. The Baron Von Swieten—who engaged Mozart to instrument the Messiah, and who furnished Haydn with the text of the Creation—had frequent musical performances, in which Beethoven constantly participated; and the Prince Lichnowsky was ever ready to receive him as a guest, and to create opportunities for the display of those brilliant abilities, which it was no little merit in him to appreciate; further, the prince settled upon him an annuity of 600 florins, to be continued till he should obtain an official appointment; but this was only one among countless services that his truly noble family rendered to the artist, which Beethoven acknowledged, in his dedications to him and to his brother, Count Moritz, of several of his most important works. The prince proved, indeed, a most cordial zeal for the musician, in his tolerance of the countless caprices of his client, who bore his favours so gracelessly, as often to dine at a tavern rather than submit to the restraint of dressing, and of punctual presence at the prince's table, and to give many other such whimsical tokens of independence.

Settled at Vienna, Beethoven placed himself under the tuition of Haydn; but, on showing some pieces the master had revised to Schenk, a creditable composer, who pointed out errors in them which Hadyn had overlooked, he formed the idea, which he never relinquished, that he received lessons, but not instruction from him. Under this impression, he refused Haydn's proposal that he should style himself his pupil on the works he printed. His irritable temper was further excited against the venerable symphonist, by Haydn's advising him, with worldly prudence, not to publish the third of his first set of trios—that in C minor—which Beethoven considered, and posterity confirms the judgment, the best of the three. He dedicated to him, however, the next work he printed, and so paid him a worthy homage without compromising himself. Though he had previously published several works, and had written many that have never appeared, the trios were the first to which he affixed a number; and we may infer from this that he chose to date his career as a composer from them. Now, and for some time later, all he wrote bears the impress of his time; and even when we feel it most to be Beethovenish, this is but because we fail to identify in it a marked characteristic of Mozart (powerfully evinced in this master's Pianoforte Sonata in C minor), which seems to have especially fascinated him, and in the development of which may be traced much that is generally accounted peculiar to our author; in the trio, named above as his favourite, this manner is particularly apparent. It may have been among his causes of dissatisfaction with Haydn, that this master thought more highly of him as a player than as a composer; and so sanctioned an opinion, repugnant to his self-esteem, that was then prevalent. His playing may well have raised the enthusiasm of all who heard it; for though wanting in mechanical finish, and even, occasionally, in accuracy, it had a charm, from its deep expression, from its fiery energy, and from its highly-wrought character—from, in fact, the thoroughly artistic spirit it embodied, which has never been surpassed; and we have little to wonder that the less appreciable talent of composition should have been at the time partially eclipsed by one so dazzling. Beethoven was glad to take the opportunity of Hadyn's second visit to England in 1794, for breaking connection with him; and immediately placed himself under Albrechtsberger, with whom he went through a course of contrapuntal study. A superficial observer of his works might apply the composer's comment upon his late, also to his present master; for, though it appears, from his taking every occasion to introduce it, to have been his particular ambition to excel in fugal writing, it is in this style that he is less successful than in any other. His counterpoint has an effect of stiffness and effort, singularly opposed to the spontaneous freedom that characterizes everything else he wrote; but this results, not from unskilful training and insufficient knowledge, it is rather because the nature of his ideas renders them insusceptible of this kind of treatment; and cruditv is the consequence of forcing them into uncongenial

development. There are, indeed, some grand exceptions from this generalization—the last movement of the Eroica, above all others—but there still exist too many examples to justify the remark. About this time Beethoven made his only artistic tour, visiting Leipzig and Berlin, where he played several times at court, received a handsome gift from the king, and wrote his first two violoncello sonatas, to perform with the then popular Duport. In the Prussian capital, also, he met with Prince Louis Ferdinand, the patron and pupil of Dussek, whose musical taste he acknowledged, and who proved this by his appreciation of the genius of Beethoven. Shortly after his return to Vienna, a fashionable countess gave an entertainment, to bring this famous dilletante and artist together; when she greatly incensed the latter by not assigning to him a place at the nobility's table in the supper-room; for which, however, the prince made some amends by seating the composer on his right, and the countess on his left hand, at a dinner of his own; but Beethoven had already resented the indignity put upon him and his art, and thus given the first proof that is recorded of the republicanism which was his indomitable political principle. Strange as it may seem that, surrounded by the admiring aristocracy of the country, and fostered with a truly fraternal fondness by them, he should have nourished such a feeling; his proud independence was unswerving, and he would have sacrificed the highest worldly advantages rather than suffer this, in the slightest degree, to be compromised.

Of all the great musicians that have been, no one has shown such a continual development of his genius as Beethoven, and so great was this with him that critics have, not unfitly, classed his works in three separate styles, corresponding with three periods of his life; but although his mind was in an incessant state of progress, and the productions of each epoch are manifestly distinguished from those of the other two, this distinction must be understood to refer to style and not to merit, since in his latest years he wrote bagatelles and other pieces of the lightest, nay of the most trivial character; whereas in this early time he produced some of his greatest, if not his most individual masterpieces, such as the Sonata in E flat, Op. 7, the Quintet in the same key, and the Sonate Pathétique.

It was now that he took lessons, professedly in dramatic composition, of Salieri, his connection with whom is acknowledged in his first three violin sonatas. Whatever he may have expected, "he received lessons, but not instruction," from this fashionable composer of his day; for the grand dramatic power which marks his writing was not to be taught him, and the conventionalities of the lyric drama are totally absent from his few theatrical works.

In 1796 he first began to suffer from that dreadful malady—the worst evil to which he of all men could be subject—which embittered his life, which influenced his character, which excluded him from society, and which cannot have been without its important effect upon his music—the loss of hearing. Space will not permit the recital of the many painful incidents that sprang from this calamity; but it must be noticed that it made him irritable in temper, violent in manner, and suspicious to the last degree; detesting to play or even to appear in company, and distrustful of every one, even of those most zealous in his interest. It is needless to trace the course of the disease through thirty years, which, baffling the greatest medical skill, and proceeding by degrees, ended in almost total deafness. Nothing can be more pathetic than the manner in which he speaks of his affliction in his letters to Dr. Wegeler, to Bettina von Arnim, and others; but it cannot require his own words of complaint to make us estimate the misery it occasioned him. Let it not be thought profane to mention here one whimsical consequence of this misfortune. It naturally led Beethoven to seek, in the light periodical literature of the day, the resource which others find in conversation, and his love of drollery fixed his attention upon the perverted expressions common in facetious writing, which, unaware of their peculiarity, since incapable of social parlance, he adopted in his ordinary speech, and thus his language, abounding in epithets that had no reference to the occasion, became extravagant, if not unintelligible.

At this time the famous quartet party, of which Schuppanzigh was the first violin, first met at the residence of the Russian ambassador, Count Rasumowsky. For Beethoven to witness their remarkable performances was for him to be incited to write for them, and he accordingly now produced his Quartet in D, which was rapidly followed by the other five published with it. He was closely connected with this eminently artistic association to the end of his life, and wrote all his works of that class with a special view to their performance; his transcendant excellence as a quartet writer is thus, in some sort, a consequence of the excellence of this party; for though he had been urged by Count Affany to compose for string instruments, his trios and his first quintet were the only result, until he became concerned in the Rasumowsky meetings.

His general habit of composition was to set down every idea as it occurred to him, and afterwards to amalgamate these into complete movements; he would even modify a phrase in many different forms upon paper, before he was satisfied to incorporate it into a work; and thus he employed his sketch-book, as Mozart did his memory, making it the crucible in which he moulded his creations into maturity. He frequently pondered in this manner for very long upon a composition, and would sometimes have several in progress at once; but, on the contrary, he would occasionally produce a work with the promptness of improvisation; and so, when a lady at the opera lamented to him the loss of some favourite variations on the air, Nel cor piu, then being sung, he wrote his piece on this theme, and sent it to her the following morning. Again, the Horn Sonata which he wrote to play with the celebrated Punto, had not a note on paper the day before the performance, and both executants had to read from the author's manuscript; the same was the case some five or six years later with the Violin Sonata, Op. 47, composed for Mr. Bridgetower, the English violinist, and himself to play; for he called up his pupil, Ries, at four in the morning of the concert, to copy the first movement, while he was writing the andante, with variations. In 1799 he wrote the ballet of "Prometheus," of which the merit of the overture makes us regret the loss of the rest of the music.

This first period of his career may be considered to close with the Symphony in D, which he wrote in 1801, and of which he made three entire scores before he was satisfied to dismiss it. In regarding the productions of this epoch, we must notice the strikingly original conception of the scherzo, as it appears in the Septet and in the Symphony in C, a germ that greatly expanded itself in the maturity of after works; besides this, they present little that is individual to our master beyond their excellence, which is, however, such as to rank them with the greatest things that had preceded them. This fact is a powerful illustration of the truth that originality consists, not necessarily in an exceptional habit of thought, but may be progressively developed from external impressions, which, in the case of Beethoven, were the seeds that ultimately ripened into the most original individuality that has ever appeared in music.

Beethoven was of a most inflammable nature, and is reported to have entertained as many ardent passions as he met with objects to inspire them. At the beginning of the present century, however, he found one who made a deeper and far more lasting impression upon his heart than any of the others; this was the Countess Giulietta di Guicciardi, to whom he dedicated the "Sonata quasi Fantasia," in C sharp minor, to whom so late as the summer of 1806 he wrote three letters, expressing all that words can reveal of the intense feeling this wonderful creation embodies, and whom, notwithstanding their discrepancy of rank, he, four years afterwards, seriously purposed to marry. She it was who, in 1801, lured him for a time back into society, from which the embarrassment of his deafness had already exiled him; who gave him renewed confidence in himself, and reliance on the world around him; who was his constant object of most anxious interest, his constant source of brightest inspiration. The fastidious M. Schindler, with a reserve less delicate than unaccountable, suppresses the circumstances of this connection, which was perhaps the most important to his artistic career of any that he formed; and we have, therefore, little evidence of its effect upon his art and mind, beyond what is revealed in the impassioned character of his music, of which it must always be regarded as the key.

In 1801 he received Ferdinand Ries as a pupil, who was his constant companion for the next few years, and was devoted to his interest ever afterwards. At this time his brother Carl came to reside at Vienna, and his intercourse also with his brother Johann became much more frequent than it seems to have been in previous years. The closer connection with his family, to whom he was unalterably attached, aided little his personal com-

fort, less his worldly interest, and nothing his artistic progress; but, on the contrary, always embarrassed him with unavailable advice, inconsiderate remonstrance, and other uncongenial interference, besides a continual drain upon his pecuniary resources.

In 1802 he had a severe illness, that left him in one of those fits of deep despondency to which, without such additional aggravation, his isolated situation rendered him subject. In this state he wrote a will, bequeathing all his possessions to his brothers, and exhorting them to deal tenderly with his memory, urging his infirmity in extenuation of the eccentricities with which they habitually reproached him.

In April, 1803, he produced the "Mount of Olives." This oratorio, to be rightly estimated, must not be classed with those that have been written for England, which, embodying a totally different sentiment, are cast in as different a mould, and produce their effects by as different means; in accordance with the spirit of his church—for Beethoven, though a free-thinker, was imbued with the formulæ in which he had been reared and by which he was surrounded—it represents the personal agony of the Saviour, and in the truthfulness of this representation, in its dramatic personality, lies its chief merit. Throughout the work we have proof, as ample as in "Adelaide," and in "Ah perfido," of the feeling for true vocal effect which has been denied to the composer, and hence we must account, by other causes than the want of this, for the unvocal character of some of his later writings.

Bernadotte, then ambassador at Vienna, suggested to Beethoven, in the course of this year, the composition of a grand instrumental work in honour of Napoleon. His republican feeling caught fire at the proposal, and he entered upon the task with the determination to produce a masterpiece that should stand in art, as its hero does in history—the sun of a system. He spent the greater part of a year upon the composition, and wrought in it the first great manifestation of his individuality, fulfilling to the utmost the highest intention he could have formed with regard to it, and constructing in it a monument to his own genius that can never perish. The noblest and best that belongs to music characterizes this colossal effort, and if the greatness of Beethoven, as an artist, were to be epitomised in a single work, this work would represent it all. The completed score was about to be forwarded to the first consul; the title-page was headed "Buonaparte," at the bottom of the leaf was written "Luigi van Beethoven;" and the author was considering the form of words that should link these extraordinary names, when he learned that Napoleon had assumed the crown of empire. Enraged at this, as though at a personal grievance, so entirely had he identified himself with the subject, he tore the intended title-page in pieces, threw the manuscript of his outraged imaginings upon the ground, and would not for many months allow the work to be named. It was subsequently purchased by Prince Lobkowitz, at whose residence it was first performed, and now it was that it received the title of "Sinfonia Eroica," with the superscription "Per festegiare il sovvenire d'un gran uomo."

His next great work was the opera of "Leonore," which was produced in November, 1805, but seven days after the entry of Napoleon's troops into Vienna. Its non-success was the natural consequence of the political excitement of the time, of the absence from the city of the principal lovers of music, including the Lichnowsky family, and of the theatre being attended almost entirely by French officers, who probably did not understand the language, and certainly could not comprehend the music; and it was, accordingly, withdrawn after the third performance. The opera had been written under engagement to the manager of the theatre, who provided Beethoven with a lodging during the time of its composition, which being, however, as distasteful to him as three others he rented at the same time (this matter of residence was one about which he was especially capricious), he wrote the work at the village of Hetzendorf, and it was now produced with the first overture—that published after his death as Op. 138, and commonly known by the name of "Leonore Fidelio."

Fortunately for art, the English theatrical custom of regarding original non-success as total failure prevailed not in Vienna, and the opera was accordingly reproduced in March, 1806, with some advantageous modification of the libretto, when it was well received; but in consequence of disputes between the composer and the manager and singers, it was again laid aside after three representations; in the interim, since the first production, the great overture in C (known by the name of "Leonore"), as well as the second overture (Op. 139), which is a sketch for this, had been written, and it was with this grand composition that the opera was reproduced. When Prince Lichnowsky returned to Vienna, one of his first cares was for Beethoven's opera; accordingly a meeting took place at his house to discuss the remodelling of the work, when the composer was, with extreme difficulty, persuaded to omit a duet and a trio, in which the love of Marzelline for Fidelio and the jealousy of Jaquino were exhibited, probably to rewrite the songs of Pizarro and Florestan, to insert the march, and to compose the fourth overture (that in E, known by the name of "Fidelio"); the libretto was now reduced from three into two acts, the name of the opera was changed to "Fidelio," and in this altered form it was again reproduced in 1807, to meet with that success which has stamped it a classic of the lyrical stage; on this occasion, Mesdms. Milder and Marconi, personated Leonore and Marzelline, and MM. Röckel and Meyer, Florestan and Pizarro. M. Lenz assigns 1814 as the date of the fourth overture, but the authority for the above account is more satisfactory. To describe the merits of this masterpiece, would greatly surpass the present limits; the chief are its all-powerful dramatic character, and the gradual growth of the intensity of its expression with the progress of the action; it is rendered difficult of comprehension to a general public by the minuteness of the expression, which necessitates in the hearers, not only a knowledge of the broad sentiment, but of the very words of the text, each one of which has its meaning illustrated in the music. This quality, which induces the very perfection of "Fidelio" as a work of art, has had the baneful influence upon recent productions of suggesting a corrupt style, in which the principles of composition are sacrificed to the pretence of expression, and music ceases to be music to become mere declamation. Whoever would exalt this style, by referring it to the work under consideration, must be insensible to the technical beauties of that work, which transcend even the beauty of its expression, and forget that means are essential to an end. In 1806, while he was corresponding with the Countess Guicciardi, Beethoven wrote the Symphony in B flat, the epitome of a happy love in the many phases of its enthusiasm, finding, in this indulgence of his innermost feeling, a relief from the vexations occasioned by his opera, by his uncertain health, and even by his deafness. In the years following the final production of "Fidelio," he wrote successively that glorious manifestation of will and power, the Symphony in C minor, and that musical idyl which truthfully tells us how deep was his love of nature, the "Sinfonia Pastorale." He had already, in his overture to Coriolanus, and in each of the overtures to his opera, proved the power of music independently of words to embody a definite expression, as distinct from the undefined, if not undecided sentiment of the instrumental works of previous composers; and in the last-named work, where the character is didactic instead of dramatic, where the expression is of his own feelings, not of those of the persons of his story, this power is evinced with equal success. In these two symphonies an important originality of the form is to be noticed, as conducing to the effect of unity in an extensive instrumental work, the conjunction, namely, of several movements.

In 1809 Beethoven was offered the appointment at Cassel of kapellmeister to Jerome Buonaparte, king of Westphalia, with a salary of 600 ducats, and an equipage; such an engagement, with the independence it was to secure, and the opportunities it was to open, was most desirable to the already world-acknowledged artist; but so highly was his merit prized, and so cordial was the feeling in his interest, that the Archduke Rudolf, Prince Lobkowitz, and Prince Kinsky—perpetual honour be to them for their illustrious liberality—subscribed together to pay him an annual pension of 4000 florins, with the condition, which he accepted, that he should not hold an office out of the Austrian dominions; and the composer was thus placed in a position to be indifferent to every consideration in his works, but the advancement of his art. A circumstance connected with this incident strongly exemplifies Beethoven's suspicious character, his readiness to take offence, and his generous zeal to atone for it. Young Ries, to whom he had given a thousand proofs of friendship, on being told that his master had refused the appointment at Cassel, wrote to ask his permission to apply for it for himself. His repeated letters to this effect received no reply; equally in vain he sought to speak to him, until an accidental meeting gave him an opportunity, when Beethoven disdainfully retorted—"Do you presume to think that you could fill an

office that has been offered to me?" Stung to the quick by this repulse, Ries forced him to an explanation, when he owned that he had supposed his pupil to be trying against him for the engagement, and that his conduct was in resentment of the fancied opposition; but being now convinced that his supposition was false, he exerted himself with far more energy to obtain the post for Ries than he had done to secure it for himself. The exertion was, however, to no effect, for during the delay the appointment had been given to Blangini. In 1810 the Mass in C was brought out, its first performance being in the chapel of Prince Esterhazy, of which Hummel was master; and it was from the misinterpretation of a look of that distinguished musician on this occasion that the susceptible Beethoven assumed an offence which separated the two for many years. Allusion has been made to the freedom of the composer's religious sentiment, recurrence to which is not untimely in reference to this remarkable ecclesiastical work—remarkable for the poetical conception of the text it embodies—equally remarkable for the infinite beauty of the technical means by which this is rendered. His life-long habits had fully familiarized him with everything that was conventional in the subject; but the impersonal aspect in which his personal feelings led him to regard it, induced the new and profound readings, which, with all their ideality, and with all their impressiveness, might scarcely have proceeded from an entirely orthodox thinker. What has been ventured in criticism upon Beethoven's fugal writing, applies more pertinently to nothing than to the examples in this composition, which are the isolated passages throughout the work that admit a question of their consummate beauty. In this year, Bettina von Arnim introduced herself to Beethoven, who, always yearning for companionship with the other sex, was enraptured to find in this celebrated lady one with whom he could converse upon the subject of his art, and thus unfold his deepest meditations. Her description of him to Göethe is perhaps an idealism; but if it divests the artist of his mere humanities, it presents, the more clearly for this, that spiritual nature, the working of which in his music confirms her portraiture. In his mere humanities, however, Beethoven was not an ordinary being, and whoever denies a licence to his eccentricities on the grounds of his greatness, cannot but concede it on the score of his infirmity. Certain it is, that when he went his daily walk round the city, through all weathers, and in all seasons, at the extreme of speed, fulfilling in his wild appearance all that can be imagined of a state of inspiration, the people knew him, and the lowest of them stood aside in reverence of a greatness they appreciated, though they might not understand. This lady was the medium of his first communication with Göethe, for whose calling as a poet, and for himself, as its most worthy representative, he had the highest veneration. It was almost as a tribute to the greatness of the author, and certainly as an acknowledgment of the greatness of the play, that he now wrote the music for Egmont, in which the world received a new and one of the greatest proofs of the abstract power of musical expression. Whatever spiritual affinity there may have been between the musician and the poet, there was no personal congeniality; and thus, though they became acquainted, they did not, as they could not, become friends. In 1812 Beethoven wrote music for Kotzebue's masque, the Ruins of Athens, to inaugurate a new theatre in Pesth; but how much besides the overture of this very unequal work belongs to the present occasion, how much to that of its reproduction with a new text in October, 1822, seems to be unknown. King Stephen, a work of the same class may, from the nature of its subject, and the style of its music (excepting always the march, the duet, and the dervise chorus of the former piece), perhaps be attributed to the same date. Mälzel, the inventor of the metronome, who had a scientific knowledge of mechanics, and who was an intimate friend of Beethoven, attempted the construction of an instrument that should assist his hearing. No price would have been too great for the accomplishment of such a service, which would restore the artist socially to the world, and open to him anew the external effects of music; and the sufferer deemed it but small compensation to compose a piece for the display of an extensive barrel organ of the mechanist's invention, and he wrote accordingly the "Battle Symphony;" the idea of the work, the manner in which it was to be carried out, and even the means to be employed, down to the minutest detail, were suggested by Mälzel; and with this account of its purpose and its origin, all that is unaccountable in the emanation of such a production from Beethoven is explained. Mälzel afterwards persuaded him to adapt it for the orchestra; and in this shape it was first performed at a concert given in December, 1813, for the benefit of the Austrian soldiers who had been wounded at the battle of Hanau, in which all the most distinguished musicians of the time, regardless of professional precedence co-operated. The instrument from which Beethoven expected the revival of his happiness, proved a failure; but its constructor still esteemed himself the proprietor of the "Battle Symphony," and obtaining, since the author refused him one, a surreptitious and imperfect copy of the score, had the work performed in different places for his own emolument. Beethoven was not more disgusted at this nefarious proceeding than at the neglect, by our Prince Regent, of the same composition, of which, though it was dedicated to him, though a copy was sent him, and though the author used every means to urge him on the subject, he never made any acknowledgment. At the same benevolent concert in which the "Battle Symphony" was first performed, was also produced a work which, if less attractive for the moment, was far more important to the art and to the reputation of the author. This was the Symphony in A, which, with its wild romance, its passionate yearning, its extravagant gaiety, and all its novelties of means and purpose, may be regarded as one of the first products of that stage in the development of Beethoven's genius, classed by critics as his third style, having ample affinity with what had preceded it, to prove it to be the continuation of a course, and not a tangent into a strange direction, yet having sufficient peculiarity of its own, to show that this course had opened upon scenes hitherto unexplored; in like manner the same chain of connection may be traced, linking all the stations of progress through which his genius passed. On the occasion of the meeting of the allied sovereigns at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, he was engaged to write the cantata "Der Glorreiche Augenblick," in honour of the event (some time after published with a different text, and known in England as "The Praise of Harmony"), an inferior work, indeed, for its author, but containing many points of interest. Besides a large pecuniary payment, he received for this work the citizenship of Vienna; and, being thus brought before the assembled royalty of Europe as the brightest ornament of the nation, he became the subject of such homage as has perhaps never been offered to an artist. With all his republicanism, he was deeply touched by the honours now heaped upon him, to which, in later years, he never alluded without emotion. His political creed was in the supremacy of mind over birth, and he was not a little proud to receive this indirect acknowledgment of his axiom.

In 1815 Mr. Neate, the pianist, on behalf of the Philharmonic Society of London, obtained from Beethoven, three unpublished overtures, paying him seventy-five guineas for the right of performance until they should be printed. These were the "King Stephen," the "Ruins of Athens," and the "Op. 115." And many will not marvel, that the Philharmonic Society, with an equal jealousy for the composer's reputation and its own, would not produce them in public. The censorship of this institution has perhaps not always been so judiciously exercised. The author's indiscrimination as to the relative merits of his own works, is shown in the mortification he evinced at the non-performance of these overtures; another instance of which, is his soreness at the prince's neglect of his "Battle Symphony;" for he defended these compositions with as much earnestness, and spoke of their being overlooked with as much concern, as though he would have been contented to stake his reputation upon them. Not to adduce his dislike in later years of all his early productions, the offence he took at a publisher's protest against the triviality of the bagatelles he wrote in the intervals of the composition of his second Mass, may be named as another example of this incapacity for self-judgment. Mr. Neate, with a true reverence for the master, and a sincere desire to advance his reputation and further his interest, undertook to negotiate the sale and publication in England of some of his larger chamber works; but, as is little to be wondered, failed to make a market for them here; and Beethoven, with the injustice into which his suspicious nature continually led him, ascribed the failure of the agency as a wilful fault to his zealous agent. The death of his brother Carl in November, 1815, was an event of the most serious consequence to the rest of his life. Carl left a son of about eight years old, over whom he, by will, appointed Beethoven guardian. Beethoven had, from time to time, advanced large sums for his

brother's support; but here was a constant tax that was to surpass all that had preceded. The pecuniary responsibility thus imposed upon him, was, however, matter of little consideration compared with the happiness he anticipated from finding, in his foster-son, a being who would devotedly love him, and so fill up the blank in his heart, of which his disappointed longing made him but too conscious; a being upon whom he might pour the fulness of his power of affection, and believe it to be reciprocated. The vexatious circumstances, however, in which this important legacy involved him, and, still more, the unfitness of his own character, matured and distorted as this had been by a life of isolation, for the duties of a parent, rendered the new relationship in which he was placed, a source of ceaseless harass and anxiety. The first evil of his new relationship, which was in fact the origin of all its sad consequences to him, was a contention with his brother's widow, who, as a mother, claimed a right over her child. This was referred to a legal tribunal, and the suit was not decided in confirmation of the father's will until January, 1820. In the meantime, Beethoven forbade all intercourse between the mother and son; and thus taught his nephew, impelled by natural feeling towards her, to deceive him. With imprudent fondness, he gave the boy unbounded indulgence, by which, however, instead of stimulating the affection he desired, he but made opportunities for imposition upon his kindness. He resented rather than punished the failings of his foster-son, with petulance, more like a spoiled child than a guardian; and his entire course of management was one series of mistaken good intentions. The lawsuit ended, the youth was placed at the university, where he was publicly disgraced for his misconduct. Harassed by his irritated uncle's reproaches, he made an attempt upon his life, for which he was imprisoned as a criminal. The powerful friends of Beethoven enabled him to obtain his nephew's release, and to procure for him a commission in the army. His anxieties for this unhappy young man ceased only with his own life, and the bitter anguish he endured at the disappointment of the doting hopes he had centred in him, was the greatest grief he ever had to suffer. His last act in discharge of the duties he had assumed towards him, was to make this nephew his sole heir; though, in his last moments, as throughout their entire connection, the neglect he experienced was wanton, as the kindness he lavished was profuse. This melancholy train of events yields abundant illustrations of his generous, integritous, loving, suspicious, and exacting character, the faults of which were exaggerations of virtues, or such natural results of his peculiar position as are to be traced directly to the external honours he received and the internal privations he suffered. To add to the vexation of the last dozen years of his life, the pension settled upon him was reduced, first by an alteration in the funds, then by the death of Prince Kirsky, and still further by the ruin of Prince Lobkowitz, so that for long he received only the portion subscribed by his illustrious pupil and munificent friend, the Archduke Rudolf, and that diminished in value by the change in the currency. The increase of his household and other expenses on his nephew's account, the cost of his lawsuit, and the reduction of his income, made him extremely anxious about money matters—anxious to the extent, far beyond what the occasion justified, of dreading the approach of beggary; so we find him in his letters speaking of "writing for bread," and representing himself as fallen into the greatest extremity; whereas, the price he received for his works was now at least fourfold what it had been at the beginning of the century. He had as many commissions as he could execute, and, what is most of all satisfactory, there is no evidence of his ever knowing anything more of want than the fear of its coming. He received successive invitations from our Philharmonic Society, upon the most liberal and advantageous terms, to visit this country, and direct the performance of some of his works. These proposals were especially attractive to him, as, irrespective of the emolument, he was always desirous to see England, the country whose constitution, laws, and institutions, made the nearest approximation to his ideal of government. The latest of these invitations was in December, 1824, but this, like all that had preceded it, was entertained with pleasure only to be rejected with regret. His deafness was, of course, a constant obstacle to his travelling, and his lawsuit, his occasional illness, and his successive troubles with his nephew, raised up, from time to time, difficulties of the moment which were insuperable. Despite the cares by which he was surrounded, imaginary and real, he now concentrated himself upon his art with greater intensity than at any previous time; he produced his longest and most elaborate compositions; he worked at these with unremitted ardour, and he suffered no consideration of popular success or extrinsic effect to interfere with the great internal purpose each was to embody. In 1817 he wrote the Symphony in F, that type of freshness, independence, determination, gaiety, and humour; and while the annoyances of his contention with his brother's widow were at their height, he produced the great Sonata in B flat, Op. 106, one of the most profoundly thoughtful and deeply considered of all his works. His early repugnance to teaching naturally increased as his creative powers became acknowledged, and he had more and more opportunity to exercise them. He never had in fact but two permanent pupils, Ries, and the Archduke Rudolf, which latter would never admit himself to have completed his studies; but indifferent to Beethoven's uncourteous manners, indifferent even to the master's disinclination, took every occasion to make his lessons a pretext for having the great artist beside him, and for heaping favours in recompense for them. The archduke was, in 1819, appointed archbishop of Olmutz, and Beethoven purposed to make a worthy acknowledgment of all the obligations he owed by composing a Mass, to be performed at his inauguration. He entered, accordingly, upon the task with his artistic feelings stimulated to the highest by the keen sense of honour which prompted him to exceed all his former efforts, and prove himself, in the production of his greatest work, equal to what he deemed the greatest occasion for the display of his powers. He was in unusually robust health when he began the Mass in D, and he proceeded vigorously with his labour until he had sketched to the end of the Credo; but now he became fastidious, and repeatedly laying aside the work, to return to it after careful reflection, he protracted its progress to such an extent, that the occasion for which it was designed was come and gone before the composition neared its completion. The incentive to immediate application thus removed, he now continued the work for its own sake, and becoming ever more severe in his self-criticism upon it, its conclusion seemed to grow ever more distant, and, as if by lingering over it he learned to love the labour, he grew reluctant to dismiss it from his hands, and so arrive at a time when he would no longer be engaged upon it. In the summer of 1822, after the germination of three years, this ceaseless subject of his thoughts attained its maturity, and he regarded it always afterwards with such a fondness as could only spring from the peculiar circumstances of its production. This most extraordinary composition owes to those very circumstances which endeared it to its author, the qualities that render it inaccessible to general comprehension—its profound esthetical purpose, and its excessive technical elaboration. It is perhaps the grandest piece of musical expression the art possesses, and it abounds in passages of such lofty beauty as is nothing short of sublime—the rendering of the "passus" and the "judicare" for example, and the tenor and alto recitatives in the "Agnus;" but its difficulty makes it almost impossible of execution, and its length makes it wholly unavailable for ecclesiastical purposes. Its performance then can only, under the most propitious conditions, take place in the concert-room; and thus, in respect of fitness for its object, it is a colossal failure; but its gigantic merits are equal to its proportions, and it will ever be regarded with reverence, even where it cannot be accepted with faith. In the intervals of the composition of the Mass in D, he wrote the three remarkable pianoforte Sonatas, namely, in E, with its infinitely beautiful melody, varied for the last movement, Op. 109; in A flat, with its passionately declamatory Adagio, Op. 110; and in C minor, a type of rugged grandeur, Op. 111; besides the bagatelles already named, some other trifling pieces, and even some dances for a public garden. In the winter after the completion of the Mass, Beethoven addressed a letter to each of the sovereigns of Europe, offering a copy of this work for the price of fifty ducats; the emperor of Russia and the kings of France, Prussia, and Saxony only, accepted his proposal, and Prince Radziwil and the Frankfort Cecilian society subscribed for copies on the same terms. The greater part of the year 1823 was occupied in the composition of the Choral Symphony, the work which for grandeur, pathos, fantastic vivacity, and the ultimate development of an idea, and, in all these, for intensity and power, better represents the fully-matured genius of the master, in its greatness and its individuality, than any other. This symphony has been more the subject of commentary than all the productions of Beethoven;

and we owe little thanks to his intimates, that, of a work of such paramount importance as this, they failed to elicit from himself a definite account of its purport, which would have prevented much critical disputation, and certainly enhanced the interest of the composition. In the absence of authority, we may assume, first, that, feeling his admitted pre-eminence as a composer of instrumental music, Beethoven resolved to give the world a work of this class, which, in greatness of proportion, of design and of signification, should surpass everything that had gone before it, and so justify to himself the estimation in which he held his own power; and second, that, having embodied in the first three movements the changeful phases of a mighty grief, he chose to contrast these by the expression of joy in every varying aspect, selected Schiller's Ode as a vehicle for the conduct of his plan, and introduced voices as an additional resource to those of the instrumental orchestra, that he might insure such vitality in the effect of this portion of the symphony as would command the magnetic sympathy of its hearers, and so especially illustrate the living principle that distinguishes sublimity from the rendering of mortal passion, however great its beauty. Many circumstances had concurred to induce Beethoven's very rare appearance in public during recent years; among these we may consider his infirmity, which rendered his direction of a performance he could not hear most embarrassing to all concerned, and fatal to its effect; the greater and greater complexity of his music, which rendered this ever less acceptable to a general audience; and, not less than either, his querulous temper, which, if it made him not public enemies, must have given many a one a secret disinclination to assist in his aggrandizement. He, however, esteemed himself slighted, and regarded with jealousy the ephemeral fashion for Rossini as the cause. Under this impression, arising from the contrast between the profuse honours paid to him a few years earlier and his present retirement, he proposed to produce his last composition at Berlin, and so revenge the neglect of the Viennese. To prevent this artistic disgrace upon their city, thirty of the most distinguished musicians and lovers of music in the Austrian capital, including his unswerving friends of the Lichnowsky family, signed a memorial, representing their reverence for him, and entreating him to give the first performance of these works in Vienna. The result of this correspondence was a concert at the Kärntnerthor theatre, May 7, 1824, at which the Overture in C, Op. 124, the Kyrie, Credo, and Agnus from the Mass, and the Choral Symphony were performed. Umlauf, with Beethoven by his side to indicate the tempos, conducted the orchestra, and the theatre was crowded to excess. The applause at the conclusion was tumultuous; but this gave occasion to an incident perhaps the most pathetic in the whole history of art. He whose renown had called the multitude together, he whose genius had kindled the general enthusiasm, stood in the midst insensible to the sounds that stimulated the delight of all around him, insensible to the vociferations that expressed it, until Sontag and Ungher, who had been singing the principal parts, turned his face towards the public, and proved, by the waving handkerchiefs and the universal motions of excitement, to his organs of sight, the genuine triumph of which his ears refused him testimony. The pealing cheer this spectacle drew from the very hearts of all who witnessed it, penetrated even Beethoven's deafness, and he must have quitted the scene with the consciousness of having set the seal upon his immortality.

He now proposed to himself a series of grand orchestral works; but he was prevented from entering upon this design by the application of Prince Nicolas Galitzin for three violin quartets, of which, for the consideration of seventy-five ducats, he was to have possession for a year before they were published. Beethoven immediately wrote, therefore, the Quartet in E flat; but he was delayed in the fulfilment of his commission by the illness at the beginning of 1825 that obliged him to forego the last proposed visit to London, on the recovery from which he wrote the Quartet in A minor, containing the "Song of Thanksgiving," and then the great Quartet in B flat. M. Schindler, in most unmeasured terms, vilifies the prince for the non-fulfilment of his contract upon the receipt of the compositions; but he in 1854, not having till then met with M. Schindler's biography, published in the German, French and English musical journals, a refutation of the calumny, in the documents that duly acknowledged the stipulated payment.

It had been proposed to Beethoven by Haslinger, the Viennese publisher, to let him print a complete edition of his works, with such corrections or modifications as he might choose to make, and with most explicit indications of the tempos and other directions as to the manner in which they should be performed. This suggestion greatly pleased him; but it was coupled with a condition that the same house should have the exclusive right of purchasing, upon a fixed scale of terms, whatever he might write for the future. Such a restriction was quite incompatible with the composer's feeling of independence, and the scheme was therefore rejected. About the time at which we have now arrived, Johann Beethoven (who had proved himself the best man of business in the family, by retiring upon a competent fortune, raised from the sum Ludwig had furnished to start him in the world) recalled his brother's attention to the complete edition, advising him to publish it on his own account; this temptation to become a speculator was very great; but, though much time was spent in calculating its results, and considering how to avoid interference with assigned copyrights, the project was never carried into effect.

With the considerate design of drawing the emperor's attention to him, and raising him in court esteem, if not gaining for him a court appointment, Beethoven's early stedfast friend, Count Moritz Lichnowsky, procured him a commission to write a Mass for the imperial chapel; he was also besought to compose an opera for Berlin, and, after long protracted discussion, he proceeded so far as to decide upon the national tale of Melusine (that which Mendelssohn has illustrated in his overture) for the subject, and to arrange with the poet Grillparzer, the plan upon which this was to be conducted; further, he projected an oratorio, for which the same author was to furnish the text, to be called "Der Sieg des Kreuzes;" but neither of these three important intentions was carried into effect.

Another great work for a considerable time occupied his thoughts, and he advanced so far with it as to make, according to his wont, many sketches of the chief ideas and their development; this was a tenth symphony, to the composition of which he had been urgently pressed by our Philharmonic Society, and to which the earnest attention of his last moments was applied. He left also some fragments of a violin quintet, but this can scarcely have been the work respecting which he corresponded with Ries in 1819, and of which there is no evidence besides the statement in his letter that it had been sent to London. His latest finished composition was the last movement, as it is printed, of the great Quartet in B flat, which he wrote at the request of Artaria, the publisher, in substitution for the fugue, Op. 133, that originally formed the conclusion of this extensive work. The very strong analogy, in the conception and the development, between the movement which was the last fruit of his genius and several productions of earlier stages in his career, is a striking proof that, whatever of novelty may appear in his so-called third style, this is but the expansion of his original nature, not, as some critics pretend, an aberration from it.

To state succinctly his estimation of other musicians, it may be said that he ranked Handel pre-eminent, but loved the works of Mozart, and reverenced those he knew (probably a very small proportion) of S. Bach, he spoke slightingly of Rossini, thought highly of Schubert, and greeted Weber with a cordiality that proved his admiration. His letter to Cherubini, soliciting his interest to obtain the French king's patronage of the "Mass," has less of sincerity in its manner than anything which has reached us, and we must therefore wait for other testimony of his high appreciation of this composer.

His habits were, to rise early, to write till dinner-time in the middle of the day, to walk for some two hours, during which he arranged his thoughts, and to extemporise on the pianoforte or violin till he went to bed, which was seldom later than ten o'clock. Though disorderly in his dress, he was excessively cleanly in his person; and, however ill-regulated, his household was frugal. His last illness fell upon him in the autumn of 1826; it soon proved to be dropsy; he suffered immensely, and was tapped three times. His groundless fear of poverty caused him during this period extreme anxiety, under which he wrote, through Moscheles, to our Philharmonic Society, requesting pecuniary assistance; and, to the lasting honour of this institution be it recorded, the first return of post carried him an order for £100 sterling. This reached him but a few days before his death, but he had no occasion for its use; and on his decease there were found among his effects

bank shares to the value of ten times the amount. He died, after several hours' insensibility, at six in the evening, having received the last offices of the church two days before. He was interred at Währing, a village near Vienna, with great solemnity, all the musicians of the city assisting in the funeral rites, which were witnessed by a concourse of many thousand persons. Thus, the utmost honour was paid to his mortal remains; the homage of all time is due to his immortal memory; and this tribute of the generations his genius has enriched is paid with ever-increasing willingness, as the extending knowledge of his works enlarges the appreciation of their greatness, in the heart-throbs that vibrate with the impassioned strains of his creation.—G. A. M.

BEFFARA, Louis François, born at Nonancourt on the 23rd of August, 1751. Was made commissary of police in Paris in 1792, in which office he continued till 1815. His position enabled him to become intimately acquainted with everything and everybody connected with the drama, and he collected a vast quantity of curious and interesting matter in relation to the theatres, both in France and other countries. He published a considerable number of works and dissertations on the subjects, especially in relation to Molière, but the greater portion of his writings have never been printed. The manuscripts are in the Bibliotheque Imperiale, and Bibliotheque de la Ville, at Paris. He died at Paris on the 2nd February, 1838.—J. F. W.

BEFFROY DE BEAUVOIR, Louis-Etienne, a French military officer, and a member of the old convention, born at Laon in 1754; died at Liege in 1825. He took his place among the Montagnards, and voted for the death of Louis XVI., and other extreme measures. In 1816, being, in common with all the members of the convention who had voted for the death of the king, sent into exile, he retired to Liege, where he exercised the profession of an advocate until the time of his death.—G. M.

BEFFROY DE REIGNY, Louis Abel, better known by the name of Cousin Jacques (under which name he published the greater part of his productions), born at Laon in 1757; died in 1811. He produced in 1790, at the Théâtre Français, a comic and lyric piece, entitled "Nicodemus in the Moon," which is full of political allusions, and was represented four hundred times. His works, though full of spirit, sarcasm, and drollery, are now completely forgotten.—J. G.

BÉFORT, Mademoiselle, a pupil of Sérangéli, painted several elaborate artificialities of the Parisian classical school, such as the "Parting of Hector," where Homer brings in that pretty fatherly thought of the child, frightened at the nodding menace of the Trojan's plume, "The Second Death of Eurydice," &c.—W. T.

BEG, Mac de, an Irishman who lived in the fifth and sixth centuries, was descended from Cormac Cas, king of Munster, and wrote some poems and prophecies which are still extant. His death is stated by different annalists to have occurred in 551 and 557.—J. F. W.

BEGA, Cornelius, the son of a sculptor, born at Haarlem in 1620. He was Ostade's best pupil, Branwer being his companion; but painted in a larger style. He loved, like his master, alchemists' revels, drinking-scenes, and trim Dutch interiors; smokers and fiddlers were the creatures that filled his spirit-fired brain. He painted in a neat clean way, preserving transparency at all cost, paying great attention to clean palette, and unmuddied tints. But while his colours kept clean, his mind grew polluted. He took to a noisy tavern life of dissipation. After many remonstrances, his father disowned him, upon which he disowned his father, and altered his name from Begeyn to Bega. His figures are larger than those of Ostade. His end in some degree redeemed the selfishness of his vices. He caught the plague from his mistress, whom he would nurse and watch in spite of all the warnings and entreaties of friends and doctors. He died in 1664.—W. T.

BEGA, Saint, a native of Ireland according to Butler, but Dempster asserts that she was born in Scotland, misled probably by the earlier writers on hagiology, who were accustomed to call Ireland Scotia. Be this as it may, she was a virgin of great sanctity, and spent her life in retirement and devotion in Carlisle, where she died in the latter half of the seventh century. A religious house was established in her honour, and the 7th of September is observed in memory of her.—J. F. W.

BEGEYN, flourished about 1650; died in 1710; imitated the landscapes of Berghem.—W. T.

BEGGHE, Saint, duchess of Brabant, married Anchises, son of Arnold, bishop of Metz. After the death of her husband she entered a community of nuns, and afterwards founded a religious house at Andenne. She was the mother of Pepin, surnamed Heristal.—J. S., G.

BEGGI-JAN, or Shah Mourad Beg, a saint and ruler of Bokhara, who assumed the sovereign power of the state in 1783, and held it till his death in 1800. He refused to lay aside his ascetic practices, and during his whole reign continued the habits of a dervise. His administration was distinguished for its firmness, and the strict enforcement of Moslem law. His son Hyder, succeeded to his dominions, and took the title of king.

BEGH or LE BEGUE, Lambert, reputed the founder of the Beguine order of nuns, was a priest of the diocese of Liege in the latter half of the twelfth century. His bishop, who was a notorious simonist, took offence at the zeal with which he declaimed against the corruptions of the clergy, and sent him to Rome to undergo pontifical censure; but the pope, Alexander III., knowing the character of his accuser, sent him back honourably to Liege, with permission to continue his ministrations. Shortly after his return, the first establishment of Beguines (so called from his name) was founded through his instrumentality at Nivelle in Brabant. It was imitated immediately in Flanders, Holland, and Germany, where the Beguines have for several centuries been recognised in history, in fiction, and in popular opinion, as among the foremost ministers of all that relates to piety and charity. The honour of founding this society has also been claimed for Saint Begghe, who lived in the seventh century. Begh died in 1177.—J. S., G.

BEGUE, Lambert le, a French heretic of the latter half of the thirteenth century. He maintained a theory of human perfectability, which allowed all manner of bodily indulgence, and dispensed with the forms of religion as well as the practice of virtue. His partisans, called Beguards or Beguins, were condemned at the council of Vienna in 1311.—J. S., G.

BEGUIGNOT, François Berthelemy, Comte, a French general, born near Ligny (Meuse) in 1747; died at Paris, September 30, 1808. He pursued a successful military career until 1802, when he became a member of the corps legislatif. In 1807 he took his seat in the senate.—G. M.

BÉGUILLET, Edme, a French agriculturist, born about the commencement of the eighteenth century; died in 1786. He wrote some historical tracts; but his works on agriculture are more esteemed. He is author of "De Principiis Vegetationis et Agriculturæ."—J. G.

BEHADAR-SHAH, Alam-Shah-Qoutb-oud-dine, Mogul emperor, born about 1642; died at Lahore in February, 1712. He was the second son of Aurengzebe, sixth descendant from Baber, known under the name of the Sultan Moazzem. Aurengzebe had five sons, and at his death, in 1707, he divided the empire equally between two of them, Aazem and Moazzem, the latter of whom took the title of Qoutb-oud-dine-Behadar-Shah. The former, however, was not satisfied with this allotment, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hindostan. The two brothers immediately put themselves at the head of their respective armies, and in a sanguinary battle, which was fought near the river Tchun, Aazem was defeated and slain. Behadar-Shah, now become sole master, applied himself to the consolidation of the empire. His reign, though not undisturbed, was prosperous. He triumphed over all his enemies, and at his death left his four sons to dispute possession of the throne.—G. M.

BEHADER-KHAN or BEHARDUR-KHAN, Alaed-Dyn-Abou-Sayd, a sultan of the Mongol dynasty, born 5th July, 1302; died 30th November, 1335. When engaged in an expedition against the Uzbecs, he was seized with a malady, of which he died, and with him perished the Mongol dynasty of Persia.

BEHAEGEL, Theophilus, born at Ypres, 1795, became a pupil of David. He painted interiors, and engraved churches, picture galleries, and kitchens—a poor occupation for a thinking man, being generally mere ingenious problems of perspective.

BEHAIM, Martin, a German cosmographer, was born at Nuremberg in 1430 or 1436, and died at Lisbon, 29th July, 1507. As a merchant, he undertook great travels (as far as the mouth of the river Congo, on the western coast of Africa), and for a long time resided in Portugal, where he is believed to have lived on terms of friendship with Columbus and other great navigators. He constructed a large globe, which is still in the possession of his family.—K. E.

BEHAIM, Michael, a German troubadour, surnamed Poeta Weinsbergensis, born at Sulzbach in 1421; died about 1490. His numerous poems all refer to the events of his day.

BEHAM, Barthol, a German painter, born at Nuremberg about 1496. He studied at Bologna and Rome under Raimondi, and became a resident at Munich, where he painted for the elector. His manner was a wild grotesque imitation of Dûrer; his heads are not deficient in life. He engraved several fine plates, and died in 1540.—W. T.

BEHAM, Hans, was a relation of Bartholemew; he was a great engraver, and one of "the little masters." Died in 1550. Some illuminations by him exist at Aschaffenburg. He produced some simple prints of the prodigal son, that Kugler applauds.—W. T.

BEHLEN, Ludwig Phillip, a German canonist, author of several learned dissertations, particularly of a "Disp. de causis sæcularisationis illegit. et legit." Died at Mentz in 1777.

BEHLEN, Stephen, was born at Fritzlar, near Kassel, in 1784, and died at Aschaffenburg, 1847. He devoted himself to the study of law and administrative science, and held several not very important posts in the administrative service of Bavaria. He was a prolific writer on subjects connected with venery and the management of forests. We mention—"Lehrbuch der beschreibenden Forstbotanik;" "Archiv der Forst-und fagdgesetzgebung der deutschen Bundesstaaten," in 29 vols., Friburg, 1834–46; "Real und Verballexicon der Forst-und fagdkunde," in 7 vols., Frankf., 1840–45, &c.—K. E.

BEHM, Ernst Leopold Friedrich, a German protestant theologian, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1700; died in 1742. He published some valuable theological works.

BEHM, Johann, a German protestant theologian, born in 1687; died in 1753. He published several ecclesiastico-antiquarian dissertations, of which the most important are, "De Antiqua ratione compellandi episcopos per coronam," and "De lotione in obeundis sacris gentilium, judæorumet christianorum."

BEHN, Aphra, an English authoress, was born in Canterbury shortly before the death of Charles I. Her father, whose name was Johnson, was a man of family and influence, and being appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, left England for that place early in the reign of Charles II., taking his family with him. Dying on the passage, his widow and children were placed in a residence on the sea-side, which has been described by Aphra as beautiful and romantic. Here she grew up, lovely in appearance and quick in intellect, delicate in health, yet delighting in the wild and adventurous sport of tiger-hunting, and in expeditions to the native tribes. Upon the return of Mrs. Johnson and her family to England, Aphra was introduced to the king, who was charmed with her vivacity and wonderful anecdotes, especially in relation to the unfortunate Oroonoko, whose history she published at the request of the monarch, under the *nom de plume* of Astrea, which she thenceforward assumed. The effect of this novel can only be compared to that of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin in our own time. The popular mind was in a state of excitement upon the subject of slavery, and Southerne dramatized Aphra's novel. One so beautiful and attractive had lovers in abundance. Aphra prudently chose the richest and the oldest, Mr. Behn, a merchant, who soon left her a widow, in freedom and competence. She now entered another sphere of action. Charles despatched her in 1666 to watch in secret the movements of the Dutch, with whom England was then at war. Aphra had a thorough love of intrigue, and no small ability for it to boot; so she went to Antwerp, and soon established relations, diplomatic and amatory, with one of her old admirers, a merchant of Utrecht, Vander Albert by name, who had great influence and position in Holland. Aphra managed her lover to admiration, and by holding out the prize of her hand as the reward of his confidence, she contrived to worm out the state secrets and the plans of De Witte and De Ruyter, and conveyed to Charles the intelligence of the intended expedition to destroy the English shipping in the Thames. Her information was discredited, to the great detriment of the nation. Offended at this neglect, Aphra renounced diplomacy, and devoted herself to the pleasures of society. The beautiful Englishwoman, witty, learned, travelled, and rich, was the rage at Antwerp. She was besieged by lovers, who laid their hearts and their wealth at her feet; but she surrendered her freedom to none, and never again married. She returned to England, narrowly escaping shipwreck, and continued to play her roles of gaiety and authorship very effectively in both, for she was only about twenty-three years of age. Poems, odes, comedies, and tragedies flowed from her ready pen, and she maintained a high reputation during her life, mingling in all the gallantries and amusements of that licentious time, and died on the 16th April, 1689, when she could have been little more than forty years of age. Mrs. Behn was one of the most voluminous English writers. Besides poems and tales without number, she produced nearly twenty dramatic compositions, all of which possessed more or less merit. As a poetess, she had a name which posterity will not affirm, though her ballads are easy and graceful, and a fine thought is now and then to be found in her more pretentious effusions. As a novelist, she is justly censurable as indelicate and immoral—a fault in no small degree attributable to the fashion of her times, as is manifest from the fact that these works were to be found on the table of every woman of taste and fashion. Still more objectionable on this score are her dramas. The whole writings of Aphra Behn, with wit, and feeling, and interest sufficient to have secured them a place in our libraries to-day, are rightly denied access to them by reason of their immorality.—J. F. W.

* BEHR, John Henry Augustus, a Saxon statesman, born 13th November, 1793. He first took office as a minister in 1815. In 1849 he was first minister of the interior at Dresden; and in May of the same year was charged with the administration of finance. At the diet of 1849–50 he declared himself in favour of a conciliation between the people and the government. With a view to this end, he laboured successfully in the diet of 1850–51, to frame his financial measures on popular principles. He bears the reputation of an accomplished orator as well as an able financier—G. M.

BEHOURT, Jean, a grammarian and dramatic poet, a native of Normandy, lived at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, at Rouen; author of three dramatic pieces, "Hypsicrate," "Polyrena," and "Esau," published at Rouen, 1597, 1599, and 1604, 12mo.—J. G.

BEHR, Wilhelm Joseph, a distinguished writer on jurisprudence and political economy, was born at Sulzheim, near Schweinfurt, in 1775, and died at Bamberg, 1st August, 1851. He devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence in the universities of Wurzburg and Göttingen, and from 1799 till 1821 filled the chair of political law at Wurzburg. In 1819 he was a member of the Bavarian diet, where he took his seat on the benches of the opposition, and greatly contributed towards the propagation of liberalism in Germany. He then was elected burgomaster of Wurzburg; but the higher he rose in popularity the more obnoxious he became to government. When at a great festival, held at Gaibach, 27th May, 1832, in honour of the constitution, he had rather too boldly spoken for the rights of the people: he not only was dismissed from office, but also arrested; and, after a trial of some years, sentenced to ask pardon of the king's portrait, and to be imprisoned in a fortress during the king's pleasure. Some years after he was allowed to take private lodgings, though still under the special superintendence of the police. He was finally released by the amnesty of the 6th March, 1848, and even received 10,000 florins damages. Soon after he was elected a deputy to the Frankfort national assembly. His principal works are, "System der Staatslehre," Francf., 1810, 3 vols.; "Verfassung und Verwaltung des Staats," in 2 vols.; "Darstellung der Wünsche und Hoffnungen deutscher Nation," 1816; "Lehre von der Wirthschaft des Staats," &c.—K. E.

BEHRENS, George Henning, a German physician, born at Goslar in 1662, was the author of a valuable work upon the Hartz forest, entitled "Hercynia curiosa, oder kuriöser Harzwald," &c. It was originally published at Nordhausen in 1703. Behrens died at Nordhausen in 1712.—W. S. D.

BEHRENS, Michael, a German theologian, born at Buxtehude in 1657; died at Wandsbeck in 1728. He wrote, "Altar der Heyden, der Atheisten, der Christen," 1692; "Die dreifache Welt der Christen der Phantasten und der Bezauberten," 1697.

BEHRING or BERING, Vitus, a navigator who acquired distinction in the service of the Russian crown, was a native of Denmark. He was born at Horsens in Jutland. In his youth, Behring made several voyages to the East and West Indies, but early attached himself to the infant navy of Russia, then in course of formation, under the fostering care of Peter the Great, at Cronstadt, and served with distinction in various encounters with the Swedish fleet. In 1707 he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and became captain-lieutenant in 1710.

Peter drew up with his own hand, a few days before his death, the plan of an expedition for the promotion of discovery in the north-east of Asia, and more especially for the purpose of solving the then disputed problem of the junction of the Asiatic and American continents. Behring was appointed to the command of this expedition. He left St. Petersburg in February 1725, and travelling overland by way of Yakutsk, reached the town of Okotsk, on the shore of Eastern Siberia, whence he crossed over to Bolsheretsk, a small port upon the western side of the peninsula of Kamschatka, and from the latter place proceeded to Nijni-Kamschatka, upon the eastern coast of the same territory. At Nijni-Kamschatka he built a small vessel, and sailed in the summer of 1728 along the coast to the north-eastward. By August he had reached the latitude of 67° 18′ (Cape Serdze), where the westerly trending of the land convinced him that the supposed junction of Asiatic and American coasts had no existence. Behring had, in fact, already passed the easternmost point of Asia, and had sailed through the channel which is now known by his name—Behring Strait. Thence he returned to Nijni-Kamschatka. In the following year, he again sailed from the same port, but was compelled by weather to shape his course in an opposite direction; sailing to the southward, he doubled, for the first time, the extreme point of Kamschatka (previously supposed to be continuous with Japan), and reached the port of Okotsk. Thence he returned to St. Petersburg, and obtained his promotion to the rank of captain-commander. In 1733 Behring was appointed to the command of a more considerable expedition, fitted out for the purpose of exploring the interior regions of eastern Siberia, as well as for the prosecution of discovery in the ocean beyond. After several exploratory excursions, he stationed himself at Yakutsk, whence he detached various parties down the different rivers flowing through the Siberian plain towards the polar sea. In 1740 he reached Okotsk, where vessels had already been built for him, and sailing thence to Avatsha Bay on the east coast of Kamschatka, founded in that locality the town of Petropaulovski, where he passed the winter. In the following June (1741), he departed thence on his final voyage. Sailing in an easterly direction towards the shores of the New World, and reaching the latitude of 46° without seeing land, he afterwards altered his course to the north-east, and descried the American coast in latitude 58½°—the land exhibiting high mountains covered with snow. Behring's landfall must have been about the spot now marked on the chart by his name (Behring Bay). Thence he proceeded to explore the coast to the north and west, but his ship becoming disabled from bad weather, and her crew suffering from sickness, he resolved on returning to Kamschatka. On November 3, in latitude 55°, Behring's vessel was cast upon a desolate and uninhabited island, where it became necessary for her crew to pass the winter. But the unfortunate commander of the expedition, previously suffering from indisposition and protracted anxiety, died on the 8th of the following month. He may be said, indeed, to have been almost buried alive. Unable to move by his own exertions, Behring had been carried ashore, and placed in a sheltered hollow between two sand-hills. The sand rolling down from these covered his feet and the lower part of his body, but he would not suffer it to be removed, on account of the warmth which it afforded, and it continued to accumulate to such a degree that, after he had expired, it was necessary to dig his body out, in order to inter it properly. Thirty of the crew perished during the long winter passed in this dreary spot, the only valuable produce of which consisted in the white foxes and sea otters with which it abounded. The survivors, forty-five in number, built in the ensuing summer a small vessel out of the remains of the wreck, and returned in it to Kamschatka. Behring Island, as the spot upon which the Danish navigator perished is called, is in latitude 55° N., longitude 166° 25′ E. An obelisk, erected by order of the Russian government, at Petropaulovski, commemorates his name and melancholy fate.—W. H.

BEIDHAWY, Abdallah-Ben-Omar, a learned Mussulman, born at Beden, in Farsistan, in the thirteenth century; author of an Arabic commentary on the Koran, a manuscript.

BEIER, Hermann, a German protestant theologian, author of some commentaries on the Bible, and of one or two controversial works. Studied at Wittemberg, where he joined the society of the Lutherans. Born in 1516, and died in 1577.

BEIL, Johann David, a German actor and dramatic writer, was born at Chemnitz in 1734, and died at Mannheim in 1794. His best plays are—"Die Spieler" (The Gamblers—he was himself addicted to gambling), and "Die Schauspielerschule" (The School for Actors.) His dramatic works appeared after his death, in 2 vols, Leipzig, 1794.—K. E.

BEIMIRAM, Isaac, a Jewish physician of the eleventh century, contemporary of Avicenna and Constantinus Africanus. His works, which are written in Arabic, and appear never to have been edited, are entitled "De Definitionibus et Elementis;" "De Victus ratione;" "De Febribus;" De Urina;" "De Diaetis."—W. S. D.

BEIN, J., engraver, born at Coxwelie on the Rhine, 1789. He illustrated the passionate insane sentiment of Rousseau, as well as the exulting comedy of Moliere, and did much to perpetuate the works of David, Guerin, Vanloo, and Giroldet—works that are now therefore safe from annihilation, let fire and water, thief or restorer, do what they will.—W. T.

BEINGA-DELLA, the last king of Pegu, died in 1775. In 1752 he subjugated the kingdom of Ava, and in 1754 put to death the last king of the Birmans. He afterwards, however, lost his kingdom, and was made prisoner by Alompra, the chief of the Birmans, who, after subjecting him to a lengthened captivity, put him to an ignominious death.—G. M.

BEININ, St., or BENIGNUS, an Irish bishop, the son of Lecenan, a man of great power in Meath, who entertained St. Patrick on his way to Tara, and was, with his whole family, converted by him. Beinin received holy orders from the hands of St. Patrick, who afterwards consecrated him a bishop, and in 455 placed him in the episcopal chair of Armagh. In 465 he resigned this bishopric, and lived in retirement for three years, and died on the 9th November, 468. The "Leabhar na Ceart," (Book of Rights,) is said to have been written by St. Beinin, but it is probable that the work which, as it now exists, is very large, has been added to by more recent authors. It is a valuable book, and throws great light on the early history of Ireland. It is written partly in prose, and partly in verse. A copy in vellum is preserved in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.—J. F. W.

BEIRAM, Hadji, a Turkish saint, founder and sheik of an order of dervishes called, from his name, Beirami, died about the year 1471. His tomb in the village of Sal, near Angora, was much resorted to by pilgrims.

BEISCH, Joachim Francis, a painter of landscapes and battles, born at Ravensburg in Swabia, in 1665. He was employed at Munich in painting the battles of the Elector Emanuel against the Turks in Hungary, (much better than fighting them.) Beisch visited Italy, and was imitated by Solimena. He had three styles, firm but dark, clear and true, and clear but weak. His composition resembles Poussin. His touch is light and vivacious. His etchings are scarce. Died 1748.—W. T.

BEISLER, Hermann, a Bavarian statesman, born at Bensheim in 1790. He at first embraced the profession of arms, but in 1813 became general secretary of the ministry of justice in the grand duchy of Frankfort. From this period until 1849, he was employed alternately in a civil and a military capacity, and was successively captain of a Bavarian battalion, president of the regency of Lower Bavaria, minister of justice, of public instruction and of worship, member of the German national assembly, and minister of the interior.—G. M.

BEISSON, Etienne, an engraver, born at Aix, and died at Paris, 1820. This laborious artist, self-denying as an engraver, studied under Wille, and executed a large portion of that splendid work "La Galerie de Musée."—W. T.

BEIYATO, Cas, an Italian historian, native of Milan, in the second part of the sixteenth century; author of "A universal history from the Creation to 1569 of the Christian era."

BEJAR, Duke of, son to the intellectual grandee who hesitated about accepting the dedication of Don Quixote, was a good amateur artist.—W. T.

BEJOT, François, a learned Frenchman, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; died in 1787. He assisted in drawing up the catalogue of the royal library in 1744, and wrote on some passages of Xenophon's Cyropedia.

* BEKE, Charles Tilstone, born in 1800. The literary world is indebted to this accomplished English traveller for several valuable contributions to ethnographical and geographical science, the result of travels in Abyssinia, undertaken in company with Major Harris. The character of his researches may

be gathered from the following list of his works:—"Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries," 1847; "On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon," 1848; "On the Sources of the Nile," 1849; "An inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's journey to Kaffa," 1850; "On the Geographical Distribution of the Languages of Abyssinia," Edinburgh, 1849. He is also the author of various papers in the Journal of the Geographical Society of London, and of a work entitled "Origines Biblicae, or Researches in Primeval History," London 1834.—J. S., G.

BEKIESZ, Gaspard, commander of the Hungarian troops in the service of Poland, under king Bathory, born about 1530; died in 1579. He was distinguished both by his diplomatic and military services, under the reign of John Sigismond, prince of Transylvania. On the elevation of Bathory to the throne of Poland, he was intrusted, in conjunction with Gabriel, his brother, with the command of the Hungarian legions.—G. M.

BEKKER, Balthazar, a Dutch theologian of great celebrity, who had the boldness to combat some of the most deeply-rooted superstitions of his time, was born in Friesland in 1634. On the occasion of the appearance of the great comet in 1680, he published a work, entitled "Researches concerning Comets," in which he was the first to ridicule the superstition which assigned to these bodies a malign influence over human affairs; and the odium which that publication drew upon him was some years afterwards aggravated by the appearance of his famous work, "De Betooverde Weereld." In that work he attacked the prevalent notions respecting the power and influence of evil spirits, in a style which offended the scrupulous and outraged the bigoted of his contemporaries. The synod condemned his book, and deposed him from his office. Reduced to beggary, he bore his misfortunes with christian fortitude. He died in 1698.—J. S., G.

BEKKER, Elizabeth, a Dutch writer of some note, whose maiden name was Wolf, was born at Flushing, July 25, 1733. Besides some poetical pieces, she wrote several works in conjunction with Agatha Deken. She was a good linguist, and her works have been translated into various languages. She died November 5, 1804.—J. F. W.

* BEKKER, Immanuel, an eminent critical scholar, was born at Berlin, 21st May, 1785. He studied at Halle under F. A. Wolf, who is said to have pronounced him his most distinguished pupil. As early as 1810 he was appointed professor-extraordinary, and in 1812 professor-ordinary at the new-founded university of Berlin; in 1815 he was elected a member of the Berlin academy. He was soon attracted to the study of Greek MSS., and to the revision and emendation of the Greek authors, a task in which he has spent his whole life, and acquired a mastery not surpassed by any living philologist. From May, 1810, till December, 1812, he was reading at the imperial library at Paris, where, in 1815, he was again sent by the academy, in order to compare and copy the Fourmont MSS. for the Corpus Inscript. Græcar. Two years later we find him in Italy, preparing for the academy an edition of the "Institutiones Gaji," which had been discovered at Verona by Niebuhr. Here he remained for several years, searching the libraries of Milan, Venice, Florence, Ravenna, Naples, and especially Rome, where he enjoyed the assistance and friendship of Niebuhr. In 1820 he visited the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leyden, and Heidelberg. The fruits of these assiduous researches were an almost incredible number of thoroughly revised and emendated editions. There will hardly be found a classical scholar not conversant with Bekker's editions of Plato, Berlin, 1814–21, 10 vols.; of the Oratores Attici, Oxford, 1823, 7 vols.; Aristoteles, Berlin, 1831–36, 7 vols.; Thucydides, Oxford, 1821, 3 vols.; Aristophanes, London, 1825, 3 vols.; Photius, Theognis, Moeris, Pollux, &c. His contributions to the Corpus Scriptor. Histor. Byzant., Bonnae, 1828, 599 alone amount to no less than 24 volumes. As recreations, as it were, from such harassing labours, he has published in the Transactions of the Royal Berlin Academy several Provençal and old-French romances.—(*Fierabras, Aspremont, Flore and Blancaflor, &c.*)—K. E.

BEL or BAAL, the chief god of the Phœnicians, Babylonians, and Assyrians. The power of nature which was adored under this name appears to have been the sun (see 2 Kings, xxiii. 5). Ashtoreth or Astarte, the female divinity with which Baal is often conjoined, represented the moon or queen of heaven (see Jer. vii. 18). The altars of Baal were usually erected on the summits of hills and the roofs of houses; his priests were a numerous body; human victims were sometimes offered to him in sacrifice; and the rites of his worship appear to have been of the most filthy and obscene character. Herodotus, who gives a particular account of the pyramidal temple of Bel at Babylon, says the sacrifices of this god consisted of adult cattle, of their young when sucking, and of incense; and in the apocryphal addition to the Book of Daniel, it is stated that meat and drink were daily offered to him. The worship of Baal seems to have prevailed not only in the east, but throughout the western and northern countries of Europe, and some traces of it exist even to the present day in the British islands. The feast of Beltane, which signifies the fire of Baal, is still observed in Ireland, and on that day fires are kindled on the tops of the hills, and the cattle are made to pass through them.—J. T.

BEL, Jean Jacques, a French litterateur, born at Bordeaux in 1693; died in 1738; author of "Apologie de M. Hondard de la Motte," Paris, 1724, 8vo, an ingenious and cutting satire on a portion of Voltaire's works.

BEL, Jean le, a Belgic chronicler; died about the year 1390. He wrote a chronicle of the wars of his time, which work Froissart used in writing his history. This work has been published by M. Polain, Liege, 1850; but it is inaccessible to the common reader from the limited number of copies published.

BEL, Kara, a son of Mathias, was born at Presburg on the 13th July, 1717. He was a distinguished scholar, and was appointed professor of poetry and librarian in the university of Leipzig, as well as counsellor to the elector of Saxony. He has left a number of works, principally on history and poetry, and continued the "Acta Eruditorum." Died 1782.—J. F. W.

BÉL, Matthias, a distinguished Hungarian historian, was born at Orsova, near Neusohl, in 1684, and died at Presburg in 1749. After having completed his education at the university of Halle, he obtained a mastership in the theological seminary at Neusohl, and afterwards was appointed head-master of the Presburg Lyceum. He wrote, "De vetere literatura Hunno-Scythica," Lips., 1718; "Hungariæ antiquæ et novæ prodromus," Norimb., 1723; "Apparatus ad historiam Hungariæ," Passov., 1735–46; "Notitia Hungariæ novæ Historico-Geographica," Vienna, 1735–42, of which, however, only four volumes were published.—K. E.

BÉLA, the name of four kings of Hungary of the Arpàd dynasty. Béla I., cousin to Saint Stephen, suspected of having been plotting against the king, fled with his elder brother Andrew to Poland, where he distinguished himself in war, and got the dukedom of Pomerania as his reward. When Andrew in 1046 was called to the throne of Hungary, in opposition to the tyrannical King Peter, who tried to Germanize the country, Béla promised his aid to his brother, under the condition of becoming his successor. Andrew availed himself of his brother's military prowess; but at the birth of a son to himself, he tried to secure the crown to the child. The result was a war between the brothers, which soon ended by King Andrew's death on the battle-field. Béla was proclaimed king of Hungary in 1061; he pacified the country, suppressed the last attempts of the conservatives to return to the ancestral idolatry, and regularized the trades, the coinage, the weights, and measures. He died in 1063. Béla II., called the Blind, was the son of the pretender Almus, cousin to King Coloman, who, infuriated by the unceasing attempts of Almus to create civil war, had him and the infant Béla blinded, in order to incapacitate him for the succession to the throne. However, after the death of Stephen II., Coloman's son, who left no direct heir, Béla became king in 1131. His queen, Helena, a Serbian princess, and her brother Uross, administered the kingdom in his name with a firm hand, but his reign was stained by the cruel murder of Coloman's advisers at the diet of Arad, by the instigation of the queen. He died in 1141. Béla III. was educated at Constantinople, at the court of the Emperor Manuel, who being without male issue, had adopted the Hungarian prince as his heir and future son-in-law, with the intention of incorporating Hungary with the Byzantine empire. This plan was defeated by the birth of a son to Manuel, by which the emperor's pledges were cancelled. Béla succeeded to the throne of Hungary in 1173, after the death of King Stephen III. He introduced the Byzantine court etiquette and forms of judicial procedure to Hungary, and died in 1196. His grandson, Béla IV., was one of the most remarkable kings of Hungary. As heir to the crown, he put himself at the head of the freemen, who, oppressed by King Andrew II., and by the oligarchy of his court, rose in arms for the restoration

of their rights, and for a financial reform. The clergy joined the malcontents, and King Andrew, in order to prevent a civil war, had in 1222 to sign the so called "Bulla Aurea," the charter of Hungarian liberty, which bears a remarkable similarity to the contemporaneous English Magna Charta. As King (from 1235–1270) Béla remained faithful to the principles laid down in the Golden Bull; he broke the power of the magnates, restricted the expenditure of the government, and protected the freemen. In the midst of his struggles with the great aristocracy, the Mongols of the Golden tribe overran Hungary in 1241, defeating the troops of the king, and carrying plunder and destruction all over the country. Béla sought refuge with Frederic, archduke of Austria, who, instead of granting him aid, or at least an asylum, had the fugitive king arrested, and only released him under the condition of his resigning the border counties of Hungary to Austria. The Mongols having devastated the country, left it the second year of their conquest, called away by the internal dissensions of their nation in Asia. Béla returned and had to rebuild the empire. He restored the towns and castles, invited foreign colonists to the country, reoccupied the border counties, and made war against his faithless neighbour, Frederic of Austria, who fell in the battle of Neustadt. The last years of Béla's reign were troubled by the insurrectionary attempts of his son Stephen, and of the still turbulent oligarchy. Béla died in 1270.—F. P., L.

BELA, THE CHEVALIER DE, a Basque historian, lived about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was thirty years engaged in writing a history of the Basque countries. The manuscript was discovered in a garret of a library at Pau, and portions of it have been published.

BELADORI, AHMED, an Arabic writer; died B.C. 892. He lived at the court of Almotavakel, caliph of Bagdad, and was tutor to the young prince. He wrote an account of the first conquests of the Arabians in Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, &c. The manuscript was found at Leyden.

BELAIR, ALEXANDRE-PIERRE JULIENNE DE, a French general, born at Paris, 15th October, 1747; died in August, 1819. In 1792 he was appointed engineer for the defence of Paris, and commander of the national guard. In 1793 he was employed in the army of the north, and contributed to the victories gained over the Austrians. He was author of a considerable number of works, chiefly on military engineering, published at Berlin and Paris between 1787 and 1796.

BELAIR, CHARLES, a negro of St. Domingo and general of brigade. He was one of those who took arms against General Leclerc in the summer of 1802. He had at first some success, but was at length defeated, taken prisoner, and condemned by a military commission to be hanged. In consideration, however, of his grade, General Leclerc ordered him to be shot; and he suffered accordingly on the 15th October, 1802.

* BELBEUF, ANTOINE-LOUIS-PIERRE-JOSEPH GODART, marquis De, a French senator, descended from an illustrious family of Normandy, born at Rouen, 20th October, 1791. In October, 1837, he was created a peer of France by the government of Louis Philippe; and from that time until the revolution of 1848, he assisted in the deliberations of the upper chamber, which profited largely by his great talents and experience as a jurisconsult. On the 26th January, 1852, he was raised to the dignity of a senator.—G. M.

BELCHER, DABRIDGECOURT or DAPSCOURT, a minor dramatist of the Elizabethan age, was born about 1580. Little is known of his life, except that he was educated at Oxford, married, and went abroad. He seems to have resided chiefly at Utrecht; he dedicated his comedy of "See me, and see me not," to Sir John Ogle, governor of that town. The comedy was a translation from a dramatic piece called Hans Beerpot. He wrote some other translations and poems, and died in the Netherlands in the year 1621.—J. B.

* BELCHER, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., captain, R.N., and hydrographer, was born in 1799, and entered the navy in 1812. Having served for some time on the African coast, and taken part in the bombardment of Algiers, he went in 1825, with Captain Beechey, as assistant surveyor to Behring's Straits. In 1829 he made a survey of the African coast. Between 1836 and 1842 he made his celebrated voyage of discovery round the world in the *Sulphur*, and subsequently published an interesting "Narrative" of that expedition. In 1841 he rendered able assistance to the operations on the Chinese coast, by sounding the various bays and inlets of the Canton river. For his services on this occasion he was made a post-captain, and received the honour of knighthood in 1843. He was subsequently employed on a survey of the coasts of the East Indies, and was severely wounded in an action against the Borneo pirates. In 1852 he was sent upon a fruitless expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, but was obliged to abandon his ships. For this offence he was tried on his return to England in 1854, but was honourably acquitted.—E. W.

BELCHIER, JOHN, a distinguished surgeon, born at Kingston in Surrey. After being educated at Eton, he was apprenticed to Cheselden. Perseverance rendered him eminent in his profession, and in his thirtieth year he succeeded Craddock as surgeon to Guy's hospital. In this position he was eminently successful, and treated with unwearied humanity those whom disease or misfortune had placed under his care. He respected the name of Guy almost to adoration, observing, that no other man would have sacrificed one hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He died suddenly in 1785, aged 79.—E. L.

BELDORI, JOHN PETER, an Italian antiquarian, born at Rome in 1615; died in 1696. Christina, queen of Sweden, confided to him the care of her library and museum of antiquities; and Pope Clement X. gave him the title of the "Antiquarian of Rome." He is the author of a vast number of works on medals, inscriptions, &c.

BELESTAT, PIERRE LANGLOIS DE, a French physician and archæologist, who lived in the second half of the sixteenth century. He was first physician to the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. His leisure was devoted to the study of Egyptian antiquities, on which he published a work under the title of "Discours des hiéroglyphes Ægyptiennes," &c., Paris, 1583, which contains some interesting researches.—W. S. D.

BELFRAGE, HENRY, the Rev., D.D., born at Falkirk, 1774, and succeeded his father in the ministry of one of the Secession congregations there in 1794. He was a popular preacher, but is more extensively known as an author, his publications having procured for him an honourable place among the religious writers of Scotland. His works are numerous. The chief of them are —"Discourses to the Young;" "Monitor to Families;" "Discourses on the Duties and Consolations of the Aged;" "Counsels for the Sanctuary and Civil Life." He died in 1835, in the 41st year of his ministry.—(*Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Henry Belfrage, D.D.*, 1837.)—W. M'K.

* BELGIOJOSO, the princess CHRISTINE, a native of Lombardy, and famous for her romantic heroism in the cause of her country's liberty. She had been long distinguished as the patron of literature and the arts, and during the revolution in Italy, she warmly espoused the cause of her country. Having raised a troop of 200 horse, she led them herself against the Austrians. For this daring act, her property was confiscated, and a decree of banishment passed against her. She retired to a farm in Asia Minor, and was compelled to labour for her support. The sultan of Turkey afterwards granted her some land on the gulf of Nicomedia, and ultimately the decree of banishment was revoked. She has since been contributing to several journals in Paris and New York.—J. B.

BELHOMME, DOM HUMBERT, a learned Benedictine, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1653; died in 1727: distinguished for his eloquence. He was abbé of Moyen-Montier, which he enriched with a splendid library. He wrote a history of this establishment, entitled "Historia Mediani Monasterii in Vosago."

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREZ DE, born in Catalonia in 1697; died at Pavia in 1761. One of the ablest engineers of these times. His works, especially those on mining, are in great credit still. The best of his works are "La Science des Ingenieurs," and "L'Architecture Hydraulique." This latter work has never been superseded. A new edition recently appeared, with notes, bringing down its precepts to the present time. It is indeed an invaluable production.—J. P. N.

BELIERE, CLAUDE DE LA, a French writer, a native of Charolles, in the second part of the seventeenth century; author of a curious work entitled "Physionomie raisonnée."

BELIGATTI, CASSIUS, a capuchin of Macerata, in the papal states, who published on his return from Thibet and India, where he had resided as missionary eighteen years, a Hindostanee and a Sanscrit grammar. He assisted Giorgi in deciphering the Tartar MSS. brought to Europe in 1721. Died in 1791.

BELIGH, Ismail, or Shahin Emirzadeh, a Turkish poet, born at Bursa, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He composed many original works, and also made numerous compilations. Amongst the former is the "Gul Sadberg," or the Rose with a Hundred Leaves, being a poem of a hundred traditions of Mahomet. In the latter department he has left a work entitled "Wafiat Danishveran," in which he has collected the histories of all the learned men, poets, and sheiks of Bursa from the time of the Conquest to his own day.—J. F. W.

BELIGH, Mustapha, a Turkish poet and professor, born at Constantinople, and died in 1705.

BELIN, Jean Albert, a French Benedictine, bishop of Bellay, was born in 1610, and died in 1677. He wrote against the alchemists.

BELIN DE BALLU, Jacques Nicholas, one of the best Greek scholars of his age, was born at Paris on the 28th February, 1753. His works soon attracted general notice, and he was chosen a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres in 1787. The government placed him in the direction of the prytanee of St. Cyr, but he had no administrative talent, and the appointment was shortly after revoked. His talent for instruction, however, was too great to be overlooked, and the Emperor Alexander of Russia offered him the post of professor of Greek literature in the new university which he had just founded at Charkow in the Ukraine. This he accepted, and after a few years he removed to Moscow, where he remained till it was burned in 1812, when he went to St. Petersburg, where he remained till his death in 1815. He has left many works which are still held in estimation, the best of which is his "Critical History of Greek and Roman Eloquence."—J. F. W.

BELING, Oswald, a German poet, born at Schleswig in 1625; died 1646. He translated Virgil's Eclogues into German.

BELING, Richard, an Irish writer of some distinction, was the son of Sir Henry Beling, knight, and a member of an ancient Roman catholic family in the county of Dublin. Richard was born at Belingstown, the family seat, in the year 1613. He received an excellent classical education in Dublin, was subsequently sent to England, and entered a student at Lincoln's Inn, and after a few years of study, he returned to his native land. There his military predilections, and his religious principles, induced him to take a part in the rebellion of 1641, and in his twenty-eighth year, he held high rank in the insurgent army, and commanded on several occasions. He subsequently was one of the most influential members of the supreme council of the Roman catholics assembled at Kilkenny, and became secretary to that body in 1645, by whom he was sent on an embassy to the pope and other Italian princes, for the purpose of soliciting their assistance. Upon his return, he was accompanied by Rinuccini as papal nuncio, who by his intrigues increased the troubles of the country, and impeded the establishment of peace. Beling was so dissatisfied with the conduct of the nuncio, that he withdrew from the party altogether, and attached himself to the Royalists, to whom, from that period, he continued faithfully attached. The duke of Ormond took him into his favour, and employed him in several important negotiations, in all of which he displayed both zeal and address. When the army of the king was defeated by the parliamentary forces, Beling left England and resided in France during the Protectorate. There he occupied himself with literature, and wrote some works upon the events in which he had been concerned. After the Restoration, he returned to his native land, and through the influence of the duke of Ormond, he was restored to his property there. He died in Dublin in the year 1677. He added a sixth book to Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. His other works are, "Vindiciarum Catholicorum Hiberniæ Libri Duo;" "Annotations upon the Vindiciæ Eversæ of Ponticus," and some of less note. His style is remarkably easy and graceful.—J. F. W.

BELISARIUS, born about 505; died in 565. He was born at Germania, a city of Thrace, on the confines of Illyrium. Before Justinian had become emperor, Belisarius served among his personal guards. In 525 we find him in command of a squadron; and in 528 he is appointed general of the East. A long truce, rather than what could be called peace, existed between the Empire and Persia, when Cobad, the Persian king, invaded Mesopotamia. He was defeated by Belisarius. In the next year the Persians invaded Syria with better fortune. The death of Cobad now occurred; and a peace, which lasted for about ten years, was concluded.

Belisarius now married. Antonina, his wife, was the daughter of an actress, and a public charioteer; but by a former marriage had passed into respectable life, and now held the office of zōste or lady of the bedchamber to Theodora, the empress. Justinian was now preparing for an expedition against the Vandals of Africa, with the intention of recovering that important province to the empire, when an insurrection at Constantinople occurred. Party feeling existed in such strength as to seem like actual insanity; and that city was divided into opposing factions of *blue* and *green*, names taken from the colours worn by rival charioteers at the circus. The ringleaders of both factions were imprisoned. The factions united, released them from imprisonment, collected vagabonds from all quarters, set fire to the public buildings, declared the reign of Justinian at an end, and crowned a new emperor. Justinian meditated flight; and was only saved by the spirit which the empress displayed, who counselled resistance. The factions had already fallen out with each other, and were coming to blows, when Belisarius appeared with his guard, having made his way through the smoking ruins left by the conflagration. The new emperor was dragged from his throne with little resistance. Promiscuous slaughter followed, which Belisarius did not, or could not check. Thirty thousand were slain.

In the following year the African expedition was confided to Belisarius. About a century before, the Vandals of Spain had conquered the province of Africa. Their right was acknowledged and confirmed by treaties with the empire. The reigning monarch was Hilderic; but his advanced age and imbecility threw the government into the hands of Gelimer, whom the law of the country made his heir. Gelimer's impatient ambition made him seize the crown in the lifetime of the old man, whom he threw into prison. To assert Hilderic's right was the pretence on which Justinian interfered. Belisarius's army consisted of five thousand cavalry and ten thousand foot soldiers. His own guards, bound by an oath of fidelity to himself personally, were sheathed in complete steel, after the Persian model. His forces were legionaries from Thrace and Isauria, whose chief weapon was the Scythian bow; and confederates, among whom were four hundred Heruli, and eight hundred Huns. His fleet of five hundred transports, manned by two thousand mariners, was escorted by ninety-two light pinnaces, with one row of oars, and a deck over the rowers' heads, to protect them from the enemy's missiles. In June, 533, Belisarius embarked, accompanied by his wife and by Procopius, his secretary, whose narrative of the expedition is the chief authority for its details. The rear was commanded by Belisarius himself, who anticipated an attack—rightly, as the event showed—of Gelimer from the interior of the country. The high rocks of Hermæum (the modern Cape Bonn), now separated them from their ships. The proclamations of Belisarius representing the object of the Romans to be the restoration of Hilderic, led Gelimer to have that prince at once put to death. The crime was advantageous to the Romans, who now put forward the claim of the emperor to Africa as a Roman province. The Romans had advanced to within ten miles of Carthage, when they first met an enemy. Gelimer's plan of battle was this. Amatus, his brother, with such forces as he could collect at Carthage, was to attack the van; Gibamund, his nephew, with two thousand horse, to fall upon the left flank; while he himself, with the main body, was to charge the rear. The place selected was a defile, where it was impossible that the invaders could obtain aid from their fleet. The success of the plan depended on the simultaneity of the operations; and it was defeated by the ardour of Amatus, who, impatient to engage the enemy, left Carthage with a small troop three hours before the rest of his forces. He fell in the conflict, and his followers fled back to Carthage. In their flight they met, issuing from Carthage, the forces whom they had so rashly preceded, and infected them with their fears. They were pursued by the Roman van—John the Armenian's three hundred—who are said to have killed on that day the scarcely credible number of twenty thousand men. Gelimer's arrangements were destined to fail in everything. The left was to be attacked by his nephew with two thousand horse; but the left, as we have said, was protected by six hundred Huns. As the Vandals advanced a champion was seen riding alone between the lines. He was exercising the proud distinction inherited from his ancestors, of commencing the engagement by shooting the first arrow. The Vandals looked on in dumb amazement—they did not know what to make of the movement. Was this a proposal to decide the fate of the day by single combat?—was it some

strange form of incantation? While they wondered and sought from each other an explanation of the prodigy, the Huns fell upon them. Of the two thousand not one survived. Of these things going on at the outposts, it would appear that both Gelimer and Belisarius were ignorant till a later part of the day. Yet more strange, Gelimer's guides appear not to have been well acquainted with the ground, as he was deceived by the windings of the hills, and carried beyond the point where he had planned to meet the Roman army. Belisarius, we are told by Procopius, never in the first instance hazarded his whole army, but sent a body of confederates in front; then followed the main body of the cavalry; and after them he himself with his "lancers and targeteers." Those in front fell in with the dead body of Amatus, and thus learned the skirmish of the morning. Before they could communicate with Belisarius, they saw Gelimer's army approaching. A rising spot of ground gave some advantage. They and the Vandals ran to have possession of it. The Vandals gained the hill, and succeeded in putting their antagonists to flight. In the performance of the funeral rites of Amatus, Gelimer lost an opportunity that could not be recalled, and Belisarius made his own of the moment. Gelimer fled to the deserts of Numidia. On the next day, the feast of St. Cyprian, the victor entered Carthage.

A second engagement, in which another brother of Gelimer, and Gelimer himself, aided by some Moorish tribes, encountered Belisarius at Tricameron, decided the fate of Africa. The brother fell in the battle, and Gelimer for a while found a retreat at the village of Modenus in the mountain district of Papua. Belisarius returned to Carthage, to provide for the civil administration of the province, leaving a squadron of Heruli, with Pharas, their commander, to watch Gelimer's movements. In a communication with the Herulian officer, the Vandal king entreated three gifts—a lyre, a loaf of bread, and a sponge: the lyre, that he might accompany with its music an ode which he had written on his misfortunes; the bread, that he might once more taste the food of civilized man; and the sponge, that he might relieve his eyes, sore with weeping. He at last capitulated, and was brought a prisoner to his own capital, into the presence of his conqueror. Meantime Belisarius's success awakened jealousy in the mind of Justinian, who feared that his general might seek to secure for himself the country he had subdued, or perhaps aspire to the imperial purple. The fear was groundless. If Belisarius had any passion it was devoted loyalty, and he instantly returned to Constantinople. His presence dispelled the emperor's apprehensions, who welcomed him as subject was never before welcomed. A medal, one side of which presented the effigies of the emperor, the other that of Belisarius, with the inscription, "Belisarius, the Glory of the Romans," was struck to commemorate the day. A triumph—the first ever celebrated at Constantinople—recalled the recollections of the parent republic.

The recovery of Africa to the empire was calculated to suggest the hope of regaining Italy, now a Gothic kingdom. Theodotus, the reigning king, held the throne by a title that had been purchased by perjury and murder. These circumstances favoured Justinian's project of seizing the kingdom; and he determined to invade it at the same moment by a naval armament, under Belisarius's command, in the west, and on the east by an inroad on Dalmatia, the conduct of which was intrusted to Mundus, governor of Illyrium. Belisarius undertook the expedition with an army which consisted of four thousand confederates, three thousand Isaurian mountaineers, some detachments of Hunnish and Moorish cavalry, and, best of all, his own personal guards. The object of the expedition was masked by the pretence of reinforcing the troops in Africa. Belisarius possessed himself of Sicily with little difficulty, and afterwards of Panormus, the modern Palermo. He proposed to winter in Syracuse, and wait till spring should enable him to commence the campaign in Italy. An insurrection in Africa in some degree varied this plan, by calling him for a while to that province. On his return, a revolt which arose in Sicily during his absence, was soon quelled, and he then proceeded to Italy. Negotiations, meanwhile, had been going on between Theodotus and the Byzantine court. Theodotus had agreed to surrender Italy to Justinian, on obtaining an estate in the eastern provinces yielding annually twelve hundred pounds weight of gold. Some successes of his generals in Dalmatia made him recede from the bargain, and the war in Italy continued. Belisarius landed in Rhegium. He met with no opposition till he came to Naples, which he took after a siege of twenty days, by introducing into the city some of his troops through the channel of an intercepted aqueduct.

Theodotus's design of betraying the kingdom into the hands of Justinian was soon known and punished by deposition. Vitiges, who commanded the troops in southern Italy, was raised by his brother-soldiers on their shields, according to a custom familiar with all the Gothic tribes, and proclaimed king. This tumultuous election was confirmed by the senate, the nobles, and the clergy at Rome. To aid his title to the crown, Vitiges murdered Theodotus, and married a daughter of the house of Theodoric. He purchased the zealous aid of three nations of the Franks, by ceding to them the district between the Rhone and the Alps, and by the payment of two thousand pounds' weight of gold. He had no means of defending Rome, and he retired to Ravenna. Belisarius at once occupied Rome; and, anticipating a siege, lost no time in putting it in a state of defence. Vitiges, in February, 537, took the field with 150,000 men. His object was to possess himself of Rome, and accident seemed to favour his design. The only bridge over the Tiber, in the neighbourhood of Rome, was the Pons Milvius; and this Belisarius had so fortified and garrisoned, that he regarded it as secure, and calculated on the delay which making another bridge, or moving the army over in boats would occasion, as giving him at least twenty days more to improve the defences of the city. The party placed to watch and defend the bridge, when they saw the approach of the enemy, deserted, and the advanced guard of the Gothic cavalry passed over unopposed. Belisarius, ignorant of what had occurred, rode out from the city with a guard of about a thousand men, to observe the movements of the enemy, whom he believed to be on the opposite bank. To his amazement he found himself surrounded by the Goths. He and his men fought their way bravely. The squadron which they encountered retreated, while other divisions of the Goths were crossing the crowded bridge. The Romans pursued. There were many changes of fortune through this eventful day. The strangest, perhaps, was that, when Belisarius was returning at night to the city, he found it closed against him, the Romans having believed a report of his having been slain, and fearing that if they opened their gates they might be admitting the enemy. This led to a new and desperate charge from Belisarius against the Goths, who could not imagine it to have proceeded from soldiers harrassed by the toils of the day; they thought it must be a new army issuing from the city, and fled. The next day the siege of Rome commenced. It lasted for more than a year. In skirmishing, the advantage was in general with Belisarius. Sylverius, the pope, was detected in a correspondence proposing to admit the Goths into the city. He was degraded and deposed, and another took his bishopric, who, however, paid for it in gold numbered and weighed. Some supplies of men from Constantinople and of food from Compania now arrived, and a truce of three months, ill observed, however, by either party, was agreed on. A dispute arose between two officers, which, while Belisarius was investigating, one of them drew his sword on the general. The attempt at assassination proved abortive, and the criminal was at the moment put to death. The justice of this proceeding would seem to admit little doubt; but the precipitation of the act, and the absence of any trial in the case, form one of the most serious charges which his enemies bring against Belisarius.

The truce was but ill observed. Belisarius had expected it to be broken by the Goths, and directed that, on its actual violation, the province of Picenum should be invaded. John the Sanguinary, an officer who deserved his name, was intrusted with this duty. In executing it, he left in the power of the enemy, as unworthy of his arms, several small fortresses, and posted himself at Rimini, from which the garrison, at his approach, fled to Ravenna. The wife of Vitiges, who knew John to be avaricious, thought him the man for her money, entered into communication with him, proposed to him the murder of her husband, and offered her person and the kingdom of Italy as his tempting reward. Vitiges made unsuccessful attempts to negotiate with Justinian. On the day the truce expired he withdrew his forces from Rome, and retreated over the Milvian bridge. Belisarius did not suffer the Gothic army to retire unmolested. When about half of them had reached the Tuscan bank of the river, he sallied out against the rest. He pursued the forces moving to the bridge, and, as he had anticipated, the reinforcements returning to their relief created such disorder, as gave him an easy victory. The retreating army

marched towards Ravenna. Before the siege of Rome was raised, Milan had declared for Belisarius. It was now besieged by Vitiges with a mixed army of Goths and Burgundians. The relief of Milan was of the utmost moment, and Belisarius's plans were interrupted, instead of being assisted by Narses, the general who had been sent with the last reinforcements from Constantinople. Narses was a Pers-Armenian eunuch, in the service of the palace, who claimed to know all Justinian's secret purposes; and who, as the emperor was jealous of Belisarius's power, was probably sent to watch him. He affected to hold an independent commission, and refused to obey Belisarius's orders. Milan was taken, the garrison spared, but the city razed to the ground.

Narses was, in the spring of 539, recalled, and Belisarius left in undisputed command. Vitiges had not ceased his communications with Justinian, and a treaty was signed at Constantinople, leaving him the title of king, the provinces beyond the Po, and half the treasures of Ravenna. The Goths distrusted every treaty which did not bear the signature of Belisarius; and he, determined to destroy the Gothic monarchy, and bring Vitiges a captive to Constantinople, refused to give it. The Goths, not understanding the conduct of Belisarius, proposed to dethrone Vitiges, and make Belisarius emperor of the West. Vitiges affected to abdicate in his favour. Belisarius allowed the Goths to act on the supposition of his assent, and thus obtained the surrender of Ravenna. As soon as this object was effected, he proclaimed his loyalty to the emperor. He and they, he said, were alike subjects. He returned to Constantinople, bringing with him the captive king of Italy. He was received with courtesy by the emperor, who, however, continued to regard him with jealousy and distrust, and availed himself of the invasion of Syria by the Persians to employ him at what he regarded as a safe distance. The Persian king was successful in most of his objects during the first year of the war thus commenced by him. In the second he was checked by the genius of Belisarius. An account, however, of these campaigns belongs more properly to the biography of Chosroes, or Nushirvan, to call him by his Persian name. Belisarius, after two years, was recalled. While in Persia, a report was spread of the emperor's death, and Belisarius expressed an opinion on the succession opposed to the emperor's views. Belisarius had become too powerful for Justinian's peace of mind. His wealth, too, offered a strong temptation to avarice. He had scarce returned from Persia, when his treasures were seized, his personal guards taken from his command, and he had no doubt that his death was resolved upon. A communication from the empress told him that his life was spared at the solicitation of Antonina. A fine of three thousand pounds, weight of gold was exacted from him. What the precise accusation against him was has not been recorded. Within a few months he was sent to Italy, which was again in arms. The emperor, no doubt, hoped some advantage there from the magic of his name; yet the mission must have seemed more like exile than anything implying high trust. The latter campaigns of Belisarius in Italy, though they are described as exhibiting great skill on the part of the general, were on the whole unsuccessful, as all his purposes were thwarted by the neglect of the emperor to send adequate supplies. Belisarius solicits his recall, and is recalled. Soon after his return, a conspiracy to murder the emperor was detected. Belisarius, as his chief supporter, was to have shared his fate.

Eleven years are now passed by him in private life, when the empire is invaded by barbarian hordes, whom the earlier historians call Bulgarians, but whom modern inquirers class with the family of Huns. They were actually within a few miles of Constantinople when Belisarius was summoned to the rescue. He succeeded in dispersing the tumultuous hosts, and saved the capital. Four years after this he was accused of participation in a conspiracy to murder the emperor. The wild word of a criminal under torture outweighed, in the estimate of his judges, the evidence which a life of almost romantic loyalty afforded. His life was spared, but his property confiscated. It is said that his eyes were put out, and there is no improbability in the narrative. Justinian always thought of him as a rival for the empire, and the laws of several countries annexed to blindness, however arising, the penalty—if it is to be so called—of incapacity to reign; and this expedient was frequently resorted to when it was wished to get rid of a competitor for the throne, without depriving him of life. Gibbon disbelieves the fact, as it is not mentioned in the earlier narratives; but it is not easy to imagine the prevalence of the tradition except on the supposition of its truth. However this be, he died in the spring of the following year (565). The great authority for the biography of Belisarius is the account of Justinian's Wars, by Procopius, Belisarius's secretary, and the same writer's Secret History. See also Gibbon, Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), and Finlay—*Greece under the Romans.*—J. A., D.

BELL, Andrew, whose name is so honourably associated with the progress of education about the beginning of the present century, was born at St. Andrews in March, 1753. When he had finished his college course, he went to America, where he remained till 1781. On his return to Scotland, he determined to enter into holy orders, and soon became the pastor of the episcopal chapel at Leith, but being not altogether satisfied with his position, he determined to quit his native land and seek his fortune in India. Dr. Bell settled at Madras, and became, in the first instance, a lecturer on natural philosophy. He soon, however, obtained several offices in the way of his profession, and was, in 1788, appointed to be one of the company's chaplains at Fort St. George. About the time that Bell arrived at Madras, there was a proposal on foot for establishing a military orphan asylum, and it was from his connection with it that his fame subsequently arose. He organized the asylum, and conducted it for six years without fee or reward, watching over its interest with more than paternal solicitude. Amongst many other new features, or, at least, which were thought new, he had recourse to the plan of making the elder boys teach the younger, and in fact reduced the plan to a system. Reports of the orphan military asylum at Madras reached England, and they may possibly have fallen into the hands of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, who was beginning his educational career about this period. Fortunately or unfortunately—*lis sub judice est*—Bell and Lancaster were pitted against each other, and for many years the friends of education carried on an unseemly quarrel about their respective merits. Bell was the champion of the Church and the National Society, while Lancaster, mostly in the cause of Dissent, called into existence the British and Foreign School Society. Both societies are still in existence, and have done much good; though, as far as the operations of the schoolroom are concerned, the *system* on which they started has not been able to stand the test of time. Dr. Bell looked upon his *system* (and bishops, judges, and magistrates went into the extraordinary delusion) "as an engine of simple and easy construction, fitted for common and popular use, and giving that facility, expedition, and economy to the education of youth, which *physical machinery* had given to the arts and manufactures." It was this idea, and particularly the *economy* part of it, that gained so ready an acceptance for the monitorial system; but time that changes all things, has greatly changed it, and we can now only look back with wonder at the mighty results that even wise men expected to flow from such small causes. It was in 1797 that Dr. Bell returned to England, and according to his biography by Southey, he was then worth little short of £26,000. He left India on furlough, but he had not been long in England when he resolved not to return to the East, provided he could get a pension. He accordingly applied to the court of directors, and obtained £200 a year.

Rich patronage in the church followed, and for many years he employed himself in diffusing a knowledge of his *system*, and in helping to establish schools in all parts of the country. As a reward for his labours, he was made a prebendary of Westminster, and there his ashes finally reposed. "The inscription on his coffin-plate," as we are carefully informed by his biographers, "is Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; died January 27, 1832, aged seventy-nine years. By his own request the inscription to be placed on his tombstone is to be simply—*The Author of the Madras System of Education.*" Dr. Bell deserved well of his country and his kind. His true monument exists in the Madras college of St. Andrews, and copies of it, so to speak, are to be found in the schools he established in Cupar-of-Fife, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, Aberdeen, and Inverness. These have done much for the children of the poor in those places, and they will keep the name of Dr. Bell green in the memory long after the distinctive features of "the Madras system" have passed away.—C. W. C.

BELL, Benjamin, a distinguished surgeon. He was educated at Edinburgh, and studied anatomy under the celebrated Monro. After travelling on the continent, he returned to Edin-

burgh, where he was appointed surgeon to the Infirmary. He was the author of one of the most successful and generally used works on surgery, entitled "A System of Surgery," in seven volumes. It was not only used as a text-book in Edinburgh, but was translated into French and German, and exercised a vast influence on the surgery of the eighteenth century. It was, however, destined to fall, and under the attacks and severe criticisms of John Bell, it ceased to be regarded as an authority. He wrote several other surgical works. In 1778 he published "A Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers." In 1794 appeared "A Treatise on Hydrocele, on Sarcocele, on Cancer, and other diseases of the Testes," and in 1793, "A Treatise on Gonorrhea Virulenta, and Lues Venerea."—E. L.

BELL, Sir Charles, an eminent physiologist and surgeon, born at Edinburgh in 1774, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Bell, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland; his elder brothers having been John Bell, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist of Edinburgh, and George Joseph Bell, an eminent writer on Scottish law, who became professor of the law of Scotland in the university of Edinburgh. Having the misfortune to lose his father whilst he was yet a child, Charles Bell did not receive the same advantages of academical education as his elder brothers; but, as he himself said in after life, "my education was the example set me by my brothers." He very early adopted the medical profession, and, under the guidance of his brother John, so zealously prosecuted his anatomical studies, as very early to render himself competent to afford him important assistance in the completion of his System of Anatomy, and in teaching his classes. In 1799 Charles Bell was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and soon afterwards was appointed one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary of that city, where he acquired a high reputation as a skilful operator. In 1806 he removed to London, and established himself as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery, at first independently, but afterwards (1811) in association with others, at the celebrated anatomical school of Great Windmill Street. His work on the "Anatomy of Expression," first published at the time of his settlement in London, contributed to gain him a general reputation. This work not only comprised an examination into the sources of beauty in the antique, and into the various theories of beauty, natural and ideal, in the human form, but also an inquiry into the laws regulating the expression of the passions in the muscular movements of the countenance and of the body generally. It was in the prosecution of this inquiry that Charles Bell was led to his subsequent discoveries in the physiology of the nervous system; and he continued to follow it up even to the end of his life. In 1811 he married Marion, daughter of Charles Shaw, Esq., of Ayr, some other members of whose family subsequently became intimately associated with him, as assistants in his scientific labours, and expositors of his doctrines. In 1812 he was elected surgeon to the Middlesex hospital; and continued to hold this post until he quitted London for Edinburgh in 1836. It was between 1810 and 1812, that he first began to draw the attention of the scientific world to those views of the physiology of the nervous system, which he afterwards more fully elaborated; his "Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain" having been printed and circulated among his friends, although not published, in 1810 or 1811. He continued to prosecute his inquiries without any further announcement of their results (save in his oral instructions) until the year 1821, when he communicated to the Royal Society the first of that series of memoirs on the nervous system, which unquestionably laid the foundation of all our present knowledge of its true structure and functions, and will immortalize his name so long as physiological science exists. Of his labours in this field we shall presently give a more detailed account.

Whilst prosecuting his physiological researches, Charles Bell was still zealously applying himself to the improvement as well as to the practice of the surgical art. He had given much attention to various questions of military surgery, when our soldiers came home wounded from the peninsular war; and immediately after the battle of Waterloo, incited alike by humanity and by zeal for professional improvement, he proceeded to Brussels, where he tendered his assistance in the care of the wounded, and was incessantly engaged for three successive days and nights in the operations and dressings required by upwards of three hundred patients.

In 1824 he accepted the senior professorship of anatomy and surgery in the London College of Surgeons; and his lectures, which excited much attention, formed the basis of a treatise on "Animal Mechanics," which was sometime afterwards published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1826 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. On the formation of the London university (now University college), in 1827, Charles Bell accepted the appointment of professor of anatomy and physiology, with the expectation that he was to be considered as the head of the medical school; finding himself disappointed, however, he soon afterwards resigned the chair. On the accession of William IV. he received the honour of knighthood, in common with several other eminent scientific men. About the same time he was selected by the president of the Royal Society as the writer of one of the Bridgewater Treatises, his subject being "The Mechanism and vital Endowments of the Hand, as evincing Design;" and he also co-operated with Lord Brougham in reproducing the "Natural Theology" of Paley, with ample illustrations. At this time he was practising successfully as a surgeon in London, and frequently delivered clinical lectures on surgery at the Middlesex hospital. In 1836 he accepted the offer of the surgical chair in the university of Edinburgh, to which he was invited by the unsolicited and unanimous vote of its patrons; and his first course of lectures was attended by nearly all the surgical students of that metropolis. It soon appeared, however, that neither as a teacher nor as a practitioner of surgery, was he likely to hold that pre-eminent rank in his native city to which he felt himself entitled; and the results of his change of position were far from being accordant with his anticipations. Though he had meditated a great work on the nervous system, he did not find means for its production; and after the publication of his "Institutes of Surgery," a text-book for his class, in 1838, he chiefly applied his leisure time to the preparation of a new edition of his "Anatomy of Expression," which he greatly amplified by observations on the works of art with which Italy abounds, made during a tour in one of his college vacations. This edition was not published until after his death, which occurred rather suddenly in the summer of 1842, at Hallow Park, Worcestershire, while he was on his way to London.

The method of exposition adopted by Sir Charles Bell was, unfortunately, not well calculated to place his doctrines clearly before the world; and much controversy has consequently taken place as to the degree of assistance and correction which he received from others. The following will, it is believed, be found to be a correct view of the successive steps of his discoveries:—Although various physiologists, from Galen downwards, had surmised that the nervous fibrils which ministered to *sensation* and to *motion* respectively, might be distinct, though bound up in the same trunks; and although the eminent anatomist Willis had pointed out, a century and a half previously, that certain of the nerves of the head are exclusively sensory, and others exclusively motor, yet no one seems to have thought of subjecting this idea to the test of experiment, or to have formed the conception that the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves ministered to different functions, until Charles Bell entered upon the inquiry. To this he was especially led, as we have seen, by his study of the anatomy of expression; the problem which he first set himself to resolve being apparently this:—Why the same organ, *e. g.* the tongue, should be supplied by three different nerves. At the time when he commenced his labours, it was the received doctrine that the *cerebrum* was the organ of sensation and of voluntary motion; and the cerebellum, of the vital and involuntary motions; and his original idea of the relative functions of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, was that the former were in structural connection with the cerebrum, through the anterior portion of the spinal cord, and ministered to its functions, whilst the latter were in the like anatomical and physiological connection with the cerebellum. The only confirmation which experiment afforded to this idea was that, when the anterior roots of the nerves were irritated, movements were produced in the voluntary muscles; the function which he assigned posterior roots, however, was in harmony with the then prevalent notion, that the ganglionic enlargements which they bear were destined to "cut off sensation," so as to prevent impressions upon the apparatus of organic life from being felt. Although this first idea has since proved to be altogether erroneous, yet the method of investigation by experiments on the roots of the nerves, was in itself a great

discovery; and it furnished Bell himself with the means of correcting his original views, and of arriving at his great discovery, before it was adopted by any one else. For there is ample evidence that between 1812 and 1821, Bell had been led by his experiments to adopt *the* conclusion, that the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are subservient to motion, and the posterior to sensation, respectively; the motor and sensory fibrils being essentially distinct, although bound up in the same trunks and branches, and having different terminations, both in the central organs from which they issue, and in the peripheral parts to which they are distributed. This conclusion was explicitly announced both by himself and by Mr. John Shaw, in their anatomical lectures at the Windmill Street school. Seeing, however, that the nerves of the head afforded peculiar facilities for working out the details of this doctrine, Bell gave his special attention to them; and having also conceived the idea that the nerves of respiration and of expression proceeded from a distinct tract in the medulla oblongata (the upper portion of the spinal cord, which lies within the cranial cavity), the first memoir communicated by him to the Royal Society did not develope what is now estimated as his fundamental discovery, but was chiefly devoted to an examination of the respective functions of the fifth and seventh pairs of cranial nerves. In this memoir the analogy of the *fifth* pair to the spinal nerves, in virtue of its two sets of roots, and of the ganglion upon the larger (sensory) root, is explicitly pointed out; and it was shown by experiment to be a nerve of double function. Bell was not acquainted, however, with the fact which had been ascertained by previous anatomists, that the fibres proceeding from the smaller (motor) root are distributed only to the third of the three principal divisions of the nerve, so that the first and second divisions, which are distributed to the upper part of the face and head, are exclusively sensory, while the third, which is alone possessed of motor as well as sensory endowments, is limited in its distribution to the muscles of mastication. This correction was speedily supplied by the experimental inquiries of Magendie and Mayo; and it is not altogether to the credit of Sir C. Bell, that, in the later reprints of this memoir, he adopted the correction, without any intimation of the source from which it had been derived. With regard to the functions of the *seventh* pair, Bell maintained (as Willis had done before), that it was essentially motor; but he considered its motor action to be limited to bringing the muscles of the face into co-operation in the respiratory function, and to exciting the movements of expression. Here, again, subsequent research has proved that he was in error; the seventh pair being the ordinary motor nerve of the face, and the movements of respiration and of expression being only particular modes of its general action. Physiologists, in fact, have long perceived that Sir C. Bell was in error in endeavouring to isolate the movements of respiration from the other "sympathetic" or (as they are now called) "reflex" actions with which they had been previously associated; and no one has any doubt that the movements of expression or emotion are performed through the same nervous channel as the movements of volition, although having a different source in the central organs. It is not a little remarkable that this part of Sir C. Bell's system was the one on which he especially prided himself; and that to the end of his life he continued to uphold it, professing his inability to understand the doctrines of "reflex action," which were then being pressed on the attention of physiologists by Dr. Marshall Hall and his followers.

The subsequent labours of Sir C. Bell on the nervous system were directed to the confirmation and extension of his doctrines, both by anatomical research, by experimental inquiry, and by pathological observation. He successfully demonstrated the course of the sensory and motor tracts ascending from the spinal cord to enter the brain, and showed how roots of the cranial nerves are connected with one or the other, or with both, according as they are exclusively sensory, or exclusively motor, or of mixed endowments. He attempted also to show that the anterior and posterior portions of the spinal cord have endowments corresponding with those of their nerves; but this conclusion, though at first generally accepted, has been rendered more than doubtful, both by the results of experiment and by the phenomena of disease. Under the title of the "Nervous Circle," he developed, more fully than had been previously done, the importance of "guiding sensations" in all voluntary movement; these sensations being usually derived from the muscles themselves, but being replaced by those of some other kind (as sight) when the "muscular sense" (which he considered to be a peculiar form of sensation, different from ordinary touch) is deficient. And in various parts of his memoirs, he threw out most important hints as to the rational interpretation of symptoms, and the application of remedies, which give them a high practical value.

Notwithstanding that Sir Charles Bell's method of investigation did not always conduct him to the truth, and his results had to be corrected by the labours of others, yet it is impossible for it ever to be forgotten that by him was laid the sure foundation of all subsequent knowledge of nervous physiology, in the discovery of the respective functions of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, and in the general doctrine to which that discovery led, of the distinctness of function of each individual fibril, in virtue alike of its central and of its peripheral connections.—W. B. C.

BELL, Henry. This ingenious mechanic, the first in Europe who successfully applied steam to the purposes of navigation, was born in 1767 at Torphichen in Linlithgowshire. He was descended from a race of mechanics, some of whom enjoyed more than local fame. After receiving a scanty education at the parish school of Torphichen, he was apprenticed to a stonemason in 1780, but shortly after exchanged that craft for that of a millwright. At the expiry of his engagement he went to Borrowstounness to be instructed in ship-modelling, and in 1787, for the purpose of improving himself in mechanics, engaged with Mr. Inglis, engineer, at Bell's Hill. With the same purpose in view he found his way to London, and was for some time in the employment of the celebrated Rennie. Returning to Scotland about the year 1790, he established himself at Glasgow, and, either from want of capital or from want of perseverance, failing in his views of becoming an undertaker of public works, laboured as a common house-carpenter. The records of the corporation of wrights in Glasgow mention that he was entered a member of that body, October 20, 1797. In 1808 he removed to Helensburgh on the frith of Clyde, then an inconsiderable village, and pursued at leisure his multifarious mechanical schemes, or rather projected innumerable novelties in mechanics, which, with characteristic inconstancy, were successively abandoned; while his wife, who possessed in a remarkable degree the steady industry which her husband lacked, managed with profit the Baths' Inn, a large and much-frequented establishment. After engaging with infinite zest and grievous loss in a variety of projects, either totally impracticable or much beyond his means and the range of his scientific acquirements, his attention was directed by the experiments of Miller of Dalswinton to the subject of steam navigation. Miller's experiments, like Fulton's in America and others previously made in France, had demonstrated the possibility of applying steam to the purpose of navigation, but no practical success had as yet attended any attempt in Europe to introduce steam vessels. It was reserved for Henry Bell to accomplish this important object. He constructed in 1812 a vessel forty feet in length, which propelled by paddles in the way now so commonly known throughout the world, was found capable of making way against a head-tide in the river at the rate of seven miles an hour. This small craft for some months, until dwindled in the public estimation by larger vessels for which, without profit to the inventor, it served as a model, was a wonder of the nation under the name of the *Comet;* and if the gigantic results which have followed its success could have been instantly foreseen, it is possible that the surprise of his countrymen might have been taken advantage of to recognize, in some suitable way, the claims of Henry Bell. As it was, the public handsomely allowed him to do the best he could with his invention, did him the honour of adopting it, and left him until late in life, a prey to fears of starvation, which were by no means unreasonable. He was latterly in some measure relieved of embarrassments which weighed heavily on his mind by the kindness of some friends, especially in Glasgow, who interested themselves in raising subscriptions for his benefit. A grant of £200 by government, and an annuity of £100 from the trustees of the river Clyde, were afterwards added to these acknowledgments of the gratitude which this remarkable man claimed from his countrymen. He died at Helensburgh in 1830. A half of the annuity was continued to his widow. Attempts were made during his lifetime, and renewed after his death, to discredit his claims as an inventor, and it was plausibly urged that Fulton's steamer having plied on the

Hudson five years before Bell started his on the Clyde, the European was in all probability only a copy of the American invention. But there is no ground for supposing that Bell had learned anything of his rival's plans at the time he was proceeding with his own, and far less that they were so accurately described to him as to spare him the exercise of all ingenuity but that of correct modelling. He indignantly denied the charge of borrowing an invention to make himself a name, and the researches of his detractors have not produced anything to cast a doubt on his denial.—J. S., G.

BELL, James, a highly respectable editor and compiler of historical and geographical works, was born at Jedburgh in 1769, where his father was pastor of the Relief church. It is characteristic of the comparative simplicity of the times that James Bell, the son of a clergyman, was withdrawn from learning, and apprenticed to the art and craft of weaving. When twenty-one years of age, he appears to have entered business in Glasgow on his own account. In 1806 he became a private teacher of the classics. Mr. Bell was the author of several works on geography, more particularly of "A System of Popular and Scientific Geography," published in six volumes. He was engaged on a Gazetteer of England and Wales, when death put an end to his meritorious and long-continued labours. He died on the 3rd May, 1833.—C. W. C.

BELL, John, a painter mentioned in the Harleian MSS. as a painter employed with the bullying Torreggiano on Henry VII.'s tomb.—W. T.

BELL, John, commonly called Bell of Antermony—that being the name of his paternal estate—was born in 1691. He received a classical education, and passed as a physician in the twenty-third year of his age. Having a strong desire to see foreign countries, as he himself tells us, he obtained recommendatory letters to Dr. Areskine, "a brother Scot," who then acted in the double capacity of chief physician and privy councillor to Peter the Great. Bell arrived at St. Petersburg in July, 1714, and was well received by the emperor. It happened that Peter was then preparing an embassy to the court of Persia, and Bell was engaged to accompany it in his professional character of physician. The expedition left St. Petersburg in July, 1715, and we read of it at Kazan in June of the following year. Kazan is not 800 miles from St. Petersburg, in a straight line, and making full allowance for deviations and deflections of all sorts, it would appear that the expedition took twelve-months to travel 1000 miles. There was therefore plenty of time for observation and reflection, and the young Scotchman made the best use of his opportunities. From Kazan, the embassy proceeded by Astrakhan, the Caspian sea, and the range of the Taurus to Ispahan; where the "Bactrian Sophi,"—as Milton calls the shah of Persia,—then held his court, and where Bell arrived on the (old style) 13th March, 1717. He did not return to St. Petersburg till December, 1718, having thus been absent from that capital three years and a half. Bell had not been many months in St. Petersburg when he was again called upon to accompany an embassy to China. They left the capital in July, 1719, and, travelling through Siberia and the deserts of Tartary, arrived at Pekin, "after a tedious journey of exactly sixteen months." Bell's description of Siberia forms a very interesting part of his travels, and the account of what he saw at the court of Pekin is still considered of great value, as he is one of the few travellers from the western world who have penetrated so far into the interior of China. Bell left Pekin in March, 1721, and arrived at Moscow in January, 1722. But he had scarcely recovered from the fatigues of his Chinese travels, when he was invited to accompany the czar in person, on his expedition to Derbent, a celebrated pass between the Caucasus and the Caspian sea. In his account of this expedition, we get an insight into the country of the Circassians, who have ever since given the Russians so much trouble, and who are not yet subdued. Bell also gives us an estimate of the character of Peter, whose habits, both public and private, he had an excellent opportunity of studying during this expedition. Soon after returning from Circassia, Bell visited Scotland, where he remained till 1737, when, on the failure of negotiations for peace between Russia and Turkey, he was sent on a confidential mission to Constantinople. He afterwards took up his abode in that famous city, and carried on business for several years as a merchant. Bell married a Russian lady, Mary Peters, about the year 1746; and, in the following year, he returned to his native land, where he lived in ease and affluence for the remainder of his days. He died on the 1st of July, 1780, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His "Travels in Asia" were published in two 4to volumes by the celebrated Foulises of Glasgow, in 1763, and they have appeared in several forms since. The work was translated into French, and in this way became widely known on the continent.—C. W. C.

BELL, John, a celebrated Scotch surgeon, the elder brother of Sir Charles Bell, and son of the Rev. W. Bell, a clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh on the 12th of May, 1763. His father having been greatly relieved by a surgical operation just before his son John was born, determined out of gratitude to devote his child to the surgical profession. He was, accordingly, after receiving his early education at the High School, Edinburgh, entered as a pupil to Mr. Alexander Wood of that city. He became a pupil in the university, and studied under Black, Cullen, and the second Monro. He soon began to mark out a career for himself. He felt that, although anatomy and surgery were well taught, they had not been sufficiently connected. He therefore built an anatomical theatre and lecture-room, in Surgeon's Square, and opened it for the teaching of anatomy, in connection with surgery. It was here he attacked Monro and Benjamin Bell, and produced enemies in the university, and surrounded himself with admiring friends. In 1793 he published the first volume of his great work on "The Anatomy of the Human Body." This volume contained a description of the bones, the muscles, and the joints. The second volume, which was published soon afterwards, contained an account of the heart and arteries. The third volume was completed by his brother Charles, and was devoted to the nervous system. This work was written in a clear and forcible style, and, whilst it went into the details of anatomy, discussed physiological points, so as to interest the reader. Subsequently engravings were published, illustrating the anatomy of the parts described in the above work. His works on surgery have deservedly given Mr. John Bell the highest position amongst the surgeons of the last century. He was the first to point out the important influence that the free anastomosis amongst the arteries of the human body, exercised in all those cases where the prime trunk of an artery was injured. His first work in which this great fact was made to bear on practical surgery, was entitled "Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds." This work has gone through many editions. His next great work was his "Principles of Surgery," which was published in three volumes. This work is still consulted and referred to as containing a large body of most important facts and reasonings on the subject of surgery. A new edition was edited by Sir Charles Bell in 1826. In 1810 he published a series of letters addressed to Dr. Gregory, entitled "Letters on Professional Character and Education." Although standing so high in reputation, and throwing into the shade by his genius and industry the men by whom he was surrounded, he was nevertheless opposed in every direction. As a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, he was anxious to reform that institution, but his proposals were rejected, and he met with great personal opposition. Since his death nearly all his proposals have, however, been carried into effect. During the early part of his life, the members of the College of Surgeons took it in turn to attend to the patients of the infirmary. This gave Bell an opportunity of exhibiting his skill as an operator, and of teaching his particular views. It was, however, arranged that permanent surgeons should be appointed to the infirmary, and thus Bell was excluded. He brought the subject before the courts of law, but was beaten. His was one of many instances, in which Edinburgh has excluded from her medical institutions those most qualified to carry out their benevolent and educational objects. In 1805 Mr. Bell married a daughter of Dr. Congleton. His health, however, declining, he visited the continent, and having travelled through Italy, he arrived at Rome, where his health became rapidly worse, and he died of dropsy, April 15th, 1820. After his death, in 1825, his widow edited a work consisting of observations made in his travels through Italy, entitled "Observations on Italy." John Bell was a remarkable man. His works betray great original thought and extensive reading. He was impetuous and energetic, and in his controversial writings almost violent. He had no sympathy with conservatism, and was indignant with those who had not made the same advances with himself. His style of writing was interesting, and his lectures eloquent and attractive. He was one of

those men who, without apparently achieving great success, leave behind them an abiding impression, and stamp their character in the institutions and thought of the age in which they live.—E. L.

BELL, JOHN, of Lincoln's Inn, a lawyer of eminence, was born at Kendal, Westmoreland, in 1764. He graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1786, as senior wrangler of his year, and entered at Gray's Inn in 1789, where he became a pupil of Romilly. He was called to the bar in 1792, and made a king's counsel in 1816. In 1824–25 he gave most important evidence before the chancery commissioners on the practice of the courts of equity; and in 1830 published a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on Alterations in the Court of Chancery." He died in 1836, leaving behind him the reputation of an eminent legal reformer. Among his professional pupils he numbered Mr. Bickersteth, afterwards master of the rolls, who was created Lord Langdale in 1836.—E. W.

* BELL, JOHN, a still rising and original sculptor, was born in Norfolk in 1800. One of his earliest works was a religious group, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1832. His latest is a design for a monument to the Guards who fell in the Crimea, just executed (1858). At first Mr. Bell was somewhat beset by the old straight Greek nose delusion, and was afraid to imitate homely work-a-day nature. By degrees, through various stages of partial eclipse—"Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," "John the Baptist," &c.,—our sculptor groped his way through Vatican halls to broad clear daylight. As for Psyche, she might have been St. Catherine, of course, and the nymph with the swan, Leda. The name in these cases is a lucky after-thought. But he rose, rose, and in 1837 appeared the model of his fine epical figure, "The Eagle Slayer," not an archer with the divine sneer of a Byron watching the result of his inevitable shaft, but a grappling passionate mountaineer, full of the one destructive thought. This stalwart figure appeared in a complete form at that birth-place of modern art, Westminster hall, in 1844, and he re-exhibited it in the full bloom of mature manhood at the Crystal Palace in 1851. Multiplied in bronze statuettes, this powerful figure, through the instrumentality of the Art-Union, was saved from the oblivion and seclusion of some rich man's solitary gallery. In 1841 the sculptor, who had already proved his sense of vigour, proved also his sense of grace and tender beauty by his figure of "Dorothea"—that pretty girl-page of Cervantes. This poetical realization of a modern and well-known, but not exhausted theme, was the mother of a noble army of porcelain statuettes, which have made it almost injuriously common. Mr. Bell's other works are, "The Babes in the wood;" "Andromeda," a bronze, a fine Ovidian nude subject, which was a complete stoppage at the Great Exhibition; "The wounded Clorinda" (1841); and a "Child Statue" (1845), purchased by the Queen. In 1847 at Westminster hall, Mr. Bell exhibited his first government recognition, a dignified and reflective statue of "Lord Falkland," for the new houses of parliament, and now in St. Stephen's hall; and in 1854 he exhibited his statue of that not very ideal statesman, "Sir Robert Walpole." This poor and rather coarse statue is also keeping its eternal watch in the same entrance hall. At Westminster hall, in 1844, this versatile sculptor exhibited a daring cartoon of "The Angel of the Pillar," embodied in some fluent "Compositions from the Liturgy," since published. The "Free Hand Drawing Book for the use of Artisans," is also one of Mr. Bell's useful labours. Men of the Times says, Mr. Bell is not only a refined and fertile artist, but a man well conversant with general literature, as artists should be, but are not. It adds, that in leisure moments Mr. Bell amuses himself with decorative art, having modelled many objects for the drawing-room table, and various utilities for the Colebrookdale company. All these things are valuable aids to art-civilization. Mr. Bell is married to the only daughter of Robert Sullivan, Esq., a gentleman of fortune and dramatist, novelist, poet, and artist to boot. Mr. Bell has done much to relieve us from the dreadful stone-weight of the old classical nightmare, the immaculate, the impossible, the wearisome, the straight-nosed, the expressionless, the un-English. Other men will advance further than Mr. Bell, but we must still be thankful to this Macadam for beginning a road over this dismal swamp. When shall we wish a long good-night to Venuses and Apollos, and see our own sinewy highland youth, and the simple modes and beauty of our own lowland girls done justice to?—W. T.

* BELL, ROBERT, was born on the 10th January, 1800, at Cork, from whence his family soon afterwards removed to Dublin. His father, who was a magistrate high in the confidence of government, died while Robert was yet a boy; and his friends obtained for his son at a very early age an appointment in a government department. Official routine, however, was not very congenial to the taste of a youth, whose instincts had already indicated his future course; the passion for literary pursuits having displayed itself in numerous MS. plays, poems, and essays, written before he was fourteen years of age. At sixteen or seventeen he, in conjunction with two young college students, founded a magazine called the *Dublin Inquisitor*, and he revived outside the walls of the university the Historical Society of Trinity college, in which Burke, Plunkett, Curran, and other distinguished men had trained their oratorical powers. His dramatic ardour was gratified by the successful production at the Dublin theatre of two little pieces, called "The Double Disguise," and "Comic Lectures." During the administration of the marquis of Wellesley he was induced to undertake the editorship of the government journal, the *Patriot;* but he soon found that the sphere for literary exertion was too contracted; and the approaching close of the Marquis Wellesley's administration diminished his inducement to devote himself to local politics. In 1828 he removed to London, and becoming a contributor to the principal reviews and magazines, was soon invited to assume the editorship of the *Atlas* journal, which he continued to conduct for many years. It was distinguished as having inaugurated a new era in periodical literature, being the first weekly paper that combined literary criticism with the usual articles of political discussion and general intelligence—an example afterwards generally followed. In 1829 a criminal information was filed against him on account of an article which appeared in the *Atlas*, charging Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst with corruption in the bestowal of his church patronage. Mr. Bell conducted his own defence, which he founded upon the fact, that in writing the article in question, the authorship of which he avowed, he was actuated by no personal or party motive, but simply by the dictates of his public duty. This argument, though no justification in law, had its due weight with the jury, who acquitted Mr. Bell; and Lord Tenterden, who tried the case, complimented him on the ability and good taste of his defence. In 1841 Mr. Bell retired from the editorship of the *Atlas*. During his connection with that paper, and in subsequent years, he contributed to Dr. Lardner's Encyclopædia, the "History of Russia," 3 vols.; the "Lives of the English Poets," 2 vols.; and the last volume to the greatly-admired Naval History of England, which had been commenced, but left unfinished by Southey. He was also chosen to complete Sir James Mackintosh's History of England, of which the last volume is from his pen. In 1838, in conjunction with Dr. Lardner and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, he founded and latterly edited the *Monthly Chronicle*. He is the author also of the five act comedies, "Marriage," produced at the Haymarket in 1842; "Mothers and Daughters," produced at Covent Garden in the following year; and "Temper," acted at the Haymarket in 1847. Amongst his other works, which are numerous, may be mentioned, "The Ladder of Gold," a novel in 3 vols., published in 1850; "Heart and Altars," a collection of tales in 3 vols.; a "Life of Canning;" "Outlines of China;" "Memorials of the Civil War," 2 vols., consisting of the Fairfax Correspondence; and "Wayside Pictures through France, Belgium, and Holland," which has passed through three editions. In 1854 Mr. Bell undertook the most onerous and important labour in which he had hitherto been engaged, an annotated edition of the English Poets. The merit of the series was graciously acknowledged by the king of the Belgians, who presented the editor with a gold medal, as a token of his majesty's sense of his services to literature. Mr. Bell is known also to have been many years engaged upon a work, for which his special studies have peculiarly fitted him, called "The Town Life of the Restoration."—J. F. C.

* BELL, THOMAS, an eminent living naturalist. He was born at Poole in Dorsetshire, where his father was a general practitioner of medicine, in 1792. He received his early education in his native town, and at a boys' school in Shaftesbury. He then became a pupil with his father, and in 1814 came to London, and studied at Guy's hospital. In 1815 he passed the College of Surgeons, and became a fellow of the Linnæan Society, of which

he is now the president. Having determined to devote himself to the practice of dentistry, he commenced delivering a course of lectures on dental surgery at Guy's hospital in 1817, which he has delivered annually to the present time. He also delivered lectures for some time on comparative anatomy in the same school. Mr. Bell early evinced a taste for the study of natural history, especially zoology, and this was fostered by his connection with the Linnæan Society. He was with Messrs. Vigors, Sowerby, and others, a founder and contributor to the *Zoological Journal* of which five volumes were published. He was also one of the members of the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society, a body that afterwards connected itself with the Zoological Society. Of the council of this latter body Mr. Bell was for many years a member. In 1828 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and has several times been elected on its council. In 1840 he was made secretary of the Royal Society, an office that he held till 1853, when he was elected president of the Linnæan Society, in the place of Mr. Robert Brown, who had resigned. He took an active part in establishing the Ray Society, which was started in 1844, for the publication of rare and costly works on natural history. He was elected the first president, and still holds this position. In 1836 he was appointed professor of zoology in King's college, London. The works and papers of Mr. Bell on the various departments of zoology are very numerous. In 1836 he published in Van Voorst's series of British Natural History, a "History of British Quadrupeds." In 1853 he completed the publication in the same series of a "History of the British Stalk-Eyed Crustucea." Both these works are illustrated, and are a standard authority on the subjects on which they treat. He is also distinguished for his knowledge of the class of reptiles, and in 1829 published a "History of British Reptiles" in Van Voorst's series. In 1833 he commenced a "Monograph of the Testudinata," and the article "Reptiles," in Darwin's Zoology of the voyage of the *Beagle*, was written by him. His papers, published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnæan and Zoological Society, in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, and in the Natural History Journals, are very numerous. A list of them is given in the Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ, by Agassiz and Strickland, published by the Ray Society.—E. L.

BELL, William, was born at Newcastle; he carried off at the Royal Academy a prize for his picture of "Venus soliciting Vulcan to forge armour for Æneas," returned to his native city, painted landscapes and portraits, and died 1804.—W. T.

BELL, William, D.D., an English divine, chaplain to the princess Amelia, aunt to George III., and afterwards prebendary of Westminster and treasurer of St. Paul's, was born in 1731, and died in 1816. An unexpected augmentation of his revenue from the last-mentioned office, enabled him to perform several munificent charities, particularly that of founding eight scholarships at Cambridge, for the benefit of sons of indigent clergymen. He wrote "A Dissertation on the Causes which principally contribute to render a Nation Populous, 1756," and "An Inquiry into the Missions of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ."—J. S., G.

BELLA, Giano de la, the head of the democratic party at Florence, died about 1295. He was descended of a noble and very ancient family. He succeeded in humbling the nobility by a kind of martial law called Ordinamento di giustizia; but his zeal for reform procured him many enemies, and in 1294 he was expelled from the city. He died in exile.

BELLA, M. S. A., a French portrait painter, born at Paris in 1674, and died in 1734.

BELLA, Stefano della, a Florentine artist, born 1610, originally a goldsmith and engraver. Died 1664. He studied under Cesare Dandini.—W. T.

BELLACATO, Luigi, an Italian physician, born at Padua in 1501; resided and practised in his native city, where he died in 1575. His eulogist, Tommasini, asserts that he was so loaded with favours by great personages, as to have no time to spare for literary purposes, and his only writings were published in conjunction with those of other men. Thus, his "Consultationes aliquæ pro variis Affectibus," were printed with the Consultationes of J. B. Montanus in 1583, and other writings under the same title with those of Victor Trincavella in 1587. His "Lectiones Medicæ Practicæ" were only published in 1676, appended to a work by G. J. Welsch. According to Tommasini, he prepared an edition of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, which was never printed.—W. S. D.

BELLAGAMBA, J., a painter of Douay.

BELLAGATTA, Angelo Antonio, an Italian physician, the son of a printer, was born at Milan on the 9th May, 1704. Being at first destined to an ecclesiastical life, he commenced his education with that view; but feeling a strong taste for medicine, he abandoned his theological studies, and went to study at the university of Padua, where he obtained his degree of doctor. In 1733 he was offered the position of pensioned physician in the town of Arona, which he accepted, and retained until the end of the year 1741, when he again received the ecclesiastical habit; but on the 2nd February, 1742, he was suddenly carried off by an attack of apoplexy. His published writings are not numerous. They consist of two "Philosophical Letters" to a friend, printed at Milan in 1730, in which the author speaks of the influenza which prevailed in Europe during that year; a treatise on the "Misfortunes of Medicine," in which he attributes the falling off of medical science to false imitations, the multiplicity of systems, the prejudices of men, and the presumption of the ignorant; an account of a miracle effected by San Francesco di Paola on the 28th March, 1735; and a description of a meteor observed on the 16th December, 1737. Amongst his manuscripts was found one entitled "Dialoghi de fisica, animastica moderna, speculativa, mecanica, experimentale," in which he treats of the production of organized bodies, of creation, the immateriality of the soul, movement, sensation, &c. This appears never to have been published.—W. S. D.

* BELLAGUET, Louis François, born at Sens, the 9th of March, 1807. He is at present the chef de bureau in the department of public instruction at Paris, having been previously professor at the college Rollin. M. Bellaguet is an industrious writer, having, besides various contributions to the principal periodicals, translated many valuable historical works. In 1852 the Academy des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres awarded him a medal, for his translation from the Latin of the Chronicles of the Order of Saint Denis.—J. F. W.

BELLAMONT, Richard Coote, earl of, and the son of Richard Coote, first earl of Colooney in Ireland, was born in Ireland previous to the middle of the 17th century. In 1688 he was returned member of parliament for Droitwich in Worcestershire, but was attainted the following year in one held by James II. in Dublin, in consequence of his publicly joining the party of the prince of Orange. In 1695, William III., considering him "a man of resolution and integrity," induced him to accept the arduous office of governor of New York, then in a state of great misrule, and infested with pirates. About the same time Colonel Levingston induced the government to give a grant to fit out a vessel as a privateer for the notorious William Kidd, and a grant was made to Lord Bellamont, Kidd, and others, of all the captures he should take. Kidd turned pirate, and was ultimately induced to surrender himself to Lord Bellamont, who succeeded in securing a large amount of booty, which he scrupulously consigned to agents for the government, and transmitted Kidd to London for trial. Lord Bellamont died at New York on the 5th March, 1700, having administered the duties of his high office with efficiency and great integrity. His death was looked upon as a public calamity, and a public fast was proclaimed on the occasion.—J. F. W.

BELLAMY, George Anne, an actress of celebrity, and a woman who attracted some attention in her day, was a native of Ireland. She was born on the 23d of April, 1733, being the putative child of Captain Bellamy, but in reality the offspring of Lord Tyrawley. Shortly after her birth she was sent to Boulogne, whence she came to England, while yet a girl, and made her first appearance on the stage at Covent Garden, when only fourteen years of age, in the character of Monimia. Here her success was decided; and she went to Dublin, where she was well received. Her ability was such that even Garrick played King John to her Constance. But though she attained to a high position in her profession, she was extravagant and dissolute; so that in her latter years she was exposed to much distress, and died in 1788. Memoirs of her were published, purporting to be autobiographical, but, it is believed, written by Bicknell. She had a fine expressive face, an animated manner, and a voice full of sweetness and eminently touching—one of the many examples of noble qualities of heart and mind failing to secure to their possessor either happiness or respect.—J. F. W.

BELLAMY, Jacques, a Dutch poet, born at Flushing on the 12th November, 1757. The son of a baker in that town,

his early attempts in verse attracted attention, and some wealthy citizens removed him from the bakery, and took charge of his education. Bellamy repaid their liberality by his proficiency, and soon became one of the most popular poets of his country. Unfortunately his life was but too soon terminated for his fame, as he died before he attained the age of twenty-eight, on 11th March, 1786. He had a fine imagination, a rich vein of feeling, and a spirit full of patriotic fervour.—J. F. W.

BELLAMY, Joseph, an American theologian, author of a work entitled "True Religion Delineated," was born at New Cheshire in 1719; died in 1790

BELLANGE, Jacques, born at Chalons, 1610, was a disciple of Henriet and Vonet, but, after all, an indifferent engraver.

BELLANGER, François Joseph, a noted French architect, born in Paris in 1744, became chief architect to Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. He had just erected for that prince a beautiful manor-house in the Bois de Boulogne, and was on the high road to fortune when the Revolution broke out, and spoiled his prospects by sending him to prison. During the time of the Empire, his neat and tasteful style of design procured him considerable employment, his most celebrated effort being the cupola in cast-iron of the corn-market at Paris. Died in 1818.—J. S., G.

BELLARDI, Carlo Ludovico, an Italian botanist and physician, born at Cigliano in 1741, studied medicine at Turin, and assisted Allioni in the publication of his work, the Flora Pedemontana. He was appointed to the charge of the botanical garden at Turin, and from his admirable management of that institution, and the use he made of his position in other respects, contributed greatly to the diffusion of a taste for natural history, and especially botany. His published works in Italian and Latin consist of "Botanical Observations, with an Appendix to the Flora Pedemontana," 1788; "Appendix ad Floram Pedemontanam," 1791; with other botanical writings, including a "Discourse on the different species of Rhubarb cultivated in Piedmont," 1806, and a description of a "Means of Feeding Silk-worms when mulberry leaves cannot be had," 1787; "Observations on a Solitary Worm (Tænia) with which one of his patients was troubled," 1792; and "Experiments on the Substitution of Walnut Oil for Olive Oil in Woollen Manufactures," 1812. He died at Turin in 1828.—W. S. D.

BELLARINI, Giovanni, an Italian theologian, professor of theology at Pavia and afterwards at Rome; born at Castelnuovo; died at Milan in 1630. He published "Praxis ad omnes veritates evangelicas cum certitudine comprobandas;" and "Speculum humanæ atque divinæ sapientiæ," &c.

BELLARMINO or BELLARMINE, Robert Francis Romulus, one of the greatest men of the catholic church, and the greatest of her polemical divines, was born at Montepulciano in Tuscany, 4th October, 1542. In early boyhood he gave proof of decided talent, and his father destined him to a political career, that he might retrieve the fallen fortunes of his house. But his religious convictions carried him towards the church; and after entering the university of Padua in his seventeenth year, he was the next year admitted into the order of the jesuits, then under Lainez in its youthful vigour and renown. In 1569 he was sent by the general of the order to teach theology at Louvain, and at Ghent in 1570 he was ordained a priest by Bishop Cornelius Jansen. In Louvain his popularity as a preacher and professor soon became so great as to attract protestants from Holland and England to listen to his eloquence. Specimens of his sermons are found in his "Conciones Habitæ Lovanii," and his "Hebrew Grammar," Romæ, 1578, shows his mastery of that ancient tongue, and his desire to present it simply and invitingly to his pupils. His command over the Latin tongue was so uncommon, that few erasures appear in his MSS.; the epithets he selected were rarely exchanged or recalled in his oral addresses; and the sinuosities of syntax never bewildered him so as to produce confusion, embarassment, or repetition in the delivery of his thoughts. It was at Louvain that he prosecuted those studies, the ripe fruits of which appeared in his "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis," &c., Romæ, 1613. On his return to Italy after seven years' residence in the Low Countries, Gregory XIII. appointed him to lecture on polemics in the newly-founded Collegium Romanum. The result of these labours appeared some years afterwards in the far-famed "Disputationes de Controversiis Christianæ Fidei adversus hujus temporis haereticos," the first two volumes of which immense work was published at Rome in 1581–82, and it was reprinted at Ingolstadt, Lyons, Venice, and Prague. These volumes exhaust the controversy on all points as it was known in those days, and they are distinguished by their fulness, candour, and lucid arrangement,—the absence of disguise and evasion, and the broad and unfaltering statement of theological dogmas. They present catholic doctrine in such an unmodified type or form, that some later popish controversialists are said to have surmised that their cause was damaged by Bellarmine's advocacy. For many years afterwards he was uniformly taken by protestant advocates as the champion of the papacy, and a vindication of protestantism regularly took the shape of an answer to Bellarmine. No doubt he presents a truer picture of catholic opinion in the main, and as against protestants, than either Bossuet, Möhler, or Wiseman, in whose treatises the personal peculiarities and mental characteristics of the authors may be distinctly traced. In 1589 he was sent into France by Sixtus V.—as one of an embassy to treat with the League—as a polemic in the train of the legate. Clement VIII. elevated him to the purple in 1599, and three years afterwards the archbishopric of Capua was conferred upon him. His efforts to reform his clergy, high and low, were unceasing; and his ideal of a bishop may be read in his address to his nephew, who had been raised to the episcopate—"Admonitio ad Episcopum Theanensem, nepotem suum." True to his convictions, when Paul V. wished to have the cardinal constantly in Rome as a counsellor, he resigned his bishopric. He stood by the church in its conflicts with the civil powers in Venice, France, and England, and sharply handled King James I. When health failed him in his old age, he retired for some time to his native place, and then returned to the jesuit college of St. Andrew at Rome, where he died on the 27th September, 1621. His being a jesuit, and his well-known probity, stood in the way of his election to the chair of St. Peter at the elevation of Leo XI. and Paul V., and his canonization for similar reasons was obstructed. He trode sometimes on delicate ground, as may be seen in the offence which his views on the temporal powers of the pontiff (De Romano Pontifice) gave to Pope Sixtus V. on the one hand, as he was not supposed to go far enough in the assertion of direct papal claim, and to Bossuet, by going, as was imagined, too far on the other hand in defence of ultramontanism in his reply to William Barclay of Aberdeen. Bellarmine was small in stature, but carried a look of independence. His character was unstained by any of those vices which have so often disgraced the priesthood. Bellarmine left an autobiography which is rarely to be met with, and his life has been written by Fuligati, Rome, 1624; Bartoli, Rome, 1677; and by Frizon, Nancy, 1708. Bellarmine wrote some devotional treatises—"De Ascensione Mentis ad Deum," "De Arte Boni Moriendi," "De Aeterna Felicitate Sanctorum," "De Gemitu Columbæ"—all of them indicating deep seriousness of thought, and showing his attachment to several points of the theology of St. Augustine. The best edition of his works is that of Cologne, in seven volumes folio.—J. E.

BELLART, Nicolas François, a celebrated French barrister, born at Paris in 1761; died in 1826. In the revolutionary period he conducted the defence of several famous personages, and acquired a first-rate reputation as an impassioned and impressive speaker. In 1814 he signalized himself among the enemies of Napoleon, characterizing the emperor, whom he had formerly treated to the most fulsome adulations, as the most frightful tyrant that had ever oppressed the human species. The Bourbons rewarded him with various honours, and the office of procurator-general.—J. S., G.

BELLAVIA, M. A., born about 1690, a small imitator of Pietro da Cortona.

BELLAY, flourished about 1817. His subjects were chiefly stables and horse-markets. It is singular that our English horse painters have not tried a horse fair, which might become a parliament of equine portraits.—W. T.

BELLAY, François-Philippe, a French physician, was born on the 26th August, 1762, at Lent, near Bourg-en-Bresse. Before the first French revolution he established himself in Lyons, and in 1791 published a small pamphlet on the cure of ruptures; but on the capture of that city by the army of the convention, he was forced to quit his home, and taking refuge in the military service, was employed in the army of the Alps, and in that of Italy. Subsequently returning to Lyons, Bellay resumed the practice of medicine there, and in 1810 was appointed first physician to the hospitals of Lyons. He continued to occupy this position until 1822, when, yielding to the

instances of his son, a young artist, he went to live in Paris; but finding that a residence in the capital did not suit him, and that he was becoming very ill, he started towards the end of 1824 on his return to Lyons. His strength, however, was too far gone to allow of his undergoing so great an exertion; he was compelled to stop at Maçon, where he died on the 20th Dec., 1824. The works of Bellay are not numerous. For a period of five years (1799–1804) he published, in conjunction with Dr. Brion, a medical journal under the title of *Conservateur de la Santé*, and at the end of each year from the establishment of this journal until 1813, he always prepared a "Météorologie Médicale." Bellay and Brion also published a "Tableau historique de la vaccine pratiquée à Lyon depuis le 13 germinal de l'an IX., jusqu'au 31 December, 1809," and Bellay himself translated two Italian medical works into French.—W. S. D.

BELLAY, Guillaume du, lord of Langey, a celebrated soldier and diplomatist, born, 1491; died, 1543. He was of an ancient and noble family, originally of Anjou. He entered at an early period of life on a military career, and soon became distinguished both by his conduct and bravery. In 1537 he was appointed by Francis I. viceroy of Piedmont, when he wrested several places from the hands of the imperialists. He had the reputation of being the first captain of his time, while he manifested equal ability as a diplomatist. He was eminently successful in detecting political intrigues and conspiracies, and discovering what was passing at foreign courts. He left memoirs and other writings.—G. M.

BELLAY, Jean Du, cardinal and bishop of Paris, younger brother of Guillaume, born in 1492; died in 1560. He enjoyed the favour of Francis I., who, after raising him to the see of Bayonne, sent him as ambassador to England in 1527, and again in 1533, on the occasion of its being rumoured that Henry VIII. meditated a rupture with the court of Rome, on the question of his divorce. In 1534 he was sent to Rome to stay proceedings until Henry had been heard in his defence, and succeeded in inducing Clement VIII. to consent to a delay; but the bishop's messenger to England not having returned in the expected time, the indignant pontiff fulminated his interdict. In 1536, on the occasion of Charles V.'s invasion of Provence, Bellay was appointed lieutenant-general of Picardy and Champagne, and in this new sphere of action so earned the favour of the king, that new honours continued to be showered on him until the death of Francis. After that event he retired to Rome, where he lived in a style of great magnificence, enjoying the reputation of a skilful diplomatist, and of a munificent patron of letters. Rabelais was at one time a member of his household.—J. S., G.

BELLAY, Joachim du, born at Liré, near Angers, about the year 1524. His parents died early, and his education was neglected by his elder brother, in whose guardianship, or rather custody, he was left. On his brother's death, he found himself involved in litigation with his family. His health sank, and disease chained him to his bed for several years. At this time he devoted himself to such studies as were possible for a man who seemed to be dying, and he made himself acquainted with the Greek and Latin poets, and with those of his own country; of the latter he made but small account. Guillaume de Loris and Jean de Meun are, he says, the only ones worth anything. He himself wrote some poems, which were admired, and secured him a favourable reception at court. Francis I., Henry II., and Margaret of Navarre, admired his verses, and styled him the French Ovid. Cardinal Jean du Bellay was his near relation. The cardinal, on Francis the First's death, made Rome his headquarters, and thither the poet accompanied him in the character of secretary and reader. The cardinal, who could not do without him, does not seem to have regarded him with any kindness. He listened to tales against him; his most indifferent acts were misrepresented; his poetry was interpreted into satire which he never meant; and the crowning calumny impeached his religion. This was the most cruel sting of all, and seems to have been a most unjust accusation; yet it blighted all his prospects. At last the bishop of Paris took pity on him, and gave him in 1655 a canonry in his own cathedral. His health and hopes, however, had by this time wholly failed, and he soon after died, and was buried in the church of Notre Dame. Du Bellay has claims to the gratitude of the lovers of English poetry. He was a favourite of Spenser, who has translated his "Ruins of Rome" and his "Visions," and has styled him, in the quaint language of that day,

"Bellay, first garland of free poesy
That France brought forth."

Bellay, in his critical essays, has said so much of "vers libres," and in his practice has to such an extent sought to deliver French verse from its chains of male and female rhymes, that it is not improbable Spenser alludes to this when he says "*free* poesy." Among his poems is another series of sonnets, which he entitled "Olive." His "Olive" was suggested by Petrarch's Laura. The word is an anagram of "Viole," the lady whose praises he celebrates. A collection of Latin poems of his, entitled "Xenia et alia Poemata," appeared at Paris, 1569. They are said to be very inferior to his French poems.—J. A., D.

BELLAY, René du, bishop of Mans, elder brother of cardinal Bellay, died in 1546. He took great delight in horticultural pursuits, his garden, according to Gesner, being the most beautiful in France, Germany, or Italy. The culture of tobacco is said to have been first introduced into France by this learned prelate.

BELLE, Aug. Louis, a Parisian painter, born in 1757, distinguished in his day, which was not a long one, for history and portrait, and still more for being inspector of the woven histories of the Gobelins. His best-known picture was founded on the story of Pericles and Anaxagoras.—W. T.

BELLE, C. Z. Maria Anne, born at Paris, 1722; died in 1806. She was the daughter of an engraver, and studied under Lemoyne. A "Christ" by her is preserved at Dijon.—W. T.

BELLE, Simon Alexis, a portrait painter, born at Paris 1674; died 1734. A man of some reputation in his day, but that is not our day.—W. T.

BELLEAU, Remi, born at Nogent-le-Rotrou in Le Perche, 1528. René de Lorraine, marquis d'Elbeuf, general of the galleys of France, confided to him the education of his son. He died in Paris, 1577. Belleau's pastoral poetry was much admired by his contemporaries. Ronsard used to call him the painter of nature; and there are a vigour and life in his verses, which look more like personal observation, than a reflection of images from books. He was one of the seven poets to whom the name of the Pleiad was given. His chief poem was one entitled "Les Amours et nouveaux eschanges des pierres precieuses." The Metamorphoses of Ovid, and the Greek poem ascribed to Orpheus, probably suggested his treatment of the loves and transformations of precious stones; and had Darwin been likely to have looked into this book, we should think it probable that it in its turn might have suggested the "Loves of the Plants." Love-adventures are told, which end in the heroes and heroines being—sometimes as reward, sometimes as punishment, and now and then as the sole means which some protecting divinity has of rescuing them from such danger as led to the transformation of Daphne into the laurel—changed to jacinths, chrysolites, or opals. The poem is fanciful, and contains some passages of great beauty. In the complimentary dialect of his own day, he was said to have built himself a tomb of precious stones. He wrote what he entitled "Sacred Eclogues," a versification of the Song of Songs. He also translated Anacreon. A pleasing poem which Spenser seems to have imitated, commencing:—

"Avril, l'honneur des bois, et des mois,"

has been happily translated by Cary.—J. A., D.

BELLÉE or BELLEUS, Theodore, an Italian physician, born at Racusa in Sicily about the middle of the sixteenth century, taught medicine for several years in the university of Padua with great success and reputation. A report of his death having been spread abroad, and coming to the ears of his wife, whom he had left behind him in Sicily, she married again without waiting for any further information. Bellée, hearing of this, took a journey into Sicily to ascertain whether his wife had really married, and died of grief on his return to Padua. He was the author of a Latin commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, published at Palermo in 1571.—W. S. D.

BELLEFOREST, François de, born at Sarzan in Guienne in 1530. His father died when François was but seven years of age, but his support and education were provided for by the queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I. He was first sent to Bordeaux, and afterwards to Toulouse, where he commenced the study of the law; but being unfortunately gifted with some powers of versification, neglected any preparation for professional life, made his way to Paris, got introduced at court, and obtained the office of historiographer of France, which, however, he was

not able to retain. He died in 1583, at the age of 53. Belleforest seems never to have been in any position which freed him from indigence. His books were numberless and on every subject, sacred and profane, history, romance, poetry, theology. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith tells us that he wrote on all subjects, and that he adorned all he touched—"Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit." This phrase would seem to have suggested or been derived from that in which a French critic, writing about the same time with Johnson, describes Belleforest: "Il gata presque tout ce qu'il toucha." Necessity made him an author; he wrote because he could do nothing else. Belleforest's poems are of no value. His "Histoire des neuf rois de France," or his "Annales de France" are now not often looked at. The dust is more often brushed away in old libraries from his "Cent histoires tragiques," a selection of stories from his "Gesta Romanorum." This work was translated into English towards the close of the sixteenth century, and in it we find the story on which Spenser's Phaon and Philemon, in the fourth canto of the second book of the Fairy Queen is founded. Shakspeare's plot of Much Ado about Nothing is more likely to have been taken by him from Belleforest than from Bandello, in whose works the story is also found.—J. A., D.

BELLEGARDE, Antoine Dubois de, a member of the old French national convention, born in Angoumois about 1740; died at Brussels in 1825. Having ardently embraced the cause of the Revolution, he was first appointed to the command of the national guards of Angouleme, next was nominated deputy for the Charente to the legislative assembly, and afterwards deputy for the same department to the national convention. Here he joined the party of the Montagnards, and voted with them for the death of the king. In February, 1794, he was nominated secretary to the convention, and sent on a mission to the army of the north. He afterwards became a member of the council of Five Hundred; and in 1798 entered the council of The Ancients, of which he became secretary. In 1817 the law passed against the regicides having forced him to quit his native country, he returned to Brussels, where he remained until his death.—G. M.

BELLEGARDE, Henri, count de, an Austrian general, born at Chambery in 1755; died at Verona in 1831. Having entered the service of Austria, he took part in the campaigns of 1793-1795, in which he so distinguished himself, that he was nominated a member of the council of war of the Archduke Charles, and soon after lieutenant field-marshal. In July, 1805, he was invested with the chief command in the Venetian states, and in the following year was raised to the rank of field marshal, and appointed civil and military governor of Gallicia. In this capacity he gained in a high degree the love and confidence of the people. He resigned his office in 1825 in consequence of a disease of the eyes.—G. M.

BELLEGARDE, Roger de Saint-Lary de, marshal of France, born about the beginning of the sixteenth century; died in 1579. He was at first educated for the church, but being led by inclination to the profession of arms, he followed his uncle the marechal de Termes into Piedmont, where he distinguished himself at the head of a party of light horse. After the death of his uncle, he was introduced by the count de Retz to the court of Catherine de Medicis, who was so captivated by his engaging manners and the beauty of his person, that she procured for him from the court of Spain, the command of the order of Calatrava in France. He afterwards became the favourite of the duc de Anjou, brother of Charles IX., who made him colonel of his infantry. Having passed through a variety of employments, his good fortune at last deserted him. He became the victim of court intrigues, and died, as is supposed, by poison.—G. M.

BELLEGARDE, Roger de Saint-Lary et de Termes, duc de, peer of France, born about 1563; died 13th July, 1646. He served Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. The first conferred on him the office of grand equerry; the second gave him the government of Burgundy; and in 1620 the last made him duke and peer of France. He fought bravely at Arques, and at Fontaine Française, and merited the favour of Henry IV. He also distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle under Louis XIII.; but falling into disgrace with Cardinal Richelieu, he was exiled to Saint Fargeau, where he remained until the death of that minister, a period of eight or nine years.—G. M.

BELLE-ISLE, Charles-Louis-Auguste Fouquet, marshall and afterwards duc de, marshal of France, born at Villefranche, 22nd September, 1684; died 26th January, 1761. He was ambitious and enterprising, and without accomplishing anything great, acquired a brilliant reputation as a military commander. He was engaged in the war consequent on the European league for the dismemberment of the Austrian dominions, and at the head of forty thousand French troops, passed the Rhine about the end of August, 1741. The combined armies of France and Bavaria penetrated unopposed into Upper Austria; but the elector, instead of taking Vienna, thrust himself into Bohemia, and entering Prague on the 19th December, caused himself to be proclaimed king of Bohemia. About a month afterwards he proceeded to Frankfort, accompanied by Belle-Isle, where he was elected emperor under the name of Charles VII. This was the beginning of a series of dreadful disasters to the French army. Prussia and Saxony detached themselves from the league, while Belle-Isle threw himself into Prague, which was now surrounded by sixty thousand Austrians; and seeing no hope of succour, he formed the resolution of attempting to evacuate the city, and to commence a precipitate retreat. This desperate expedient succeeded. Stealing in silence from Prague on the night of the 16th or 17th of December, 1742, he commenced his perilous and laborious march, traversing defiles covered with ice and snow for ten days within sight of the enemy, by whom he was incessantly harassed. He at length reached Egra, but after a journey of thirty-eight leagues, all but twelve hundred of his men had perished with cold by the way, and five hundred afterwards died in the hospital. Passing from Cassel to Berlin with the count, his brother, on a mission from Louis XV. and Charles VII., he was arrested and sent to England, where he and his brother were detained for a year. In 1746 the Austrians and Piedmontese having invaded Dauphiné and Provence, Belle-Isle was sent to take the command of the troops in that quarter; but on his arrival, he found only the shattered remains of regiments without supplies and without discipline. With great difficulty he succeeded in borrowing money, and having organized and re-equipped his troops, he forced the enemy to fall back upon Italy. He now advanced upon Piedmont, but paid for that rash enterprise with the loss of four thousand killed, including his brother and nearly all the officers of his army. In 1748 Belle-Isle was created duke and peer of France, and in 1749 was made a member of the French Academy.—G. M.

BELLE-ISLE, Louis-Charles-Armand Fouquet, sometimes called the Chevalier de, brother of the preceding, born in 1693; died in 1746. He embraced a military career, in which he distinguished himself by his ability and valour. He fell in endeavouring to force the passage of Col de L'Assiette.

BELLENDEN, John. See Ballentyne.

BELLENDEN, William, a literary Scotchman, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He filled the office of professor of humanity in the university of Paris, and was likewise an advocate in its parliament. His most important writings were published during his residence in the French capital. He also held the office of master of requests (magister libellorum supplicum) to James VI., a honorary office in his case, if he lived principally abroad, but one by which he uniformly designated himself in his publications. In 1608 he published his "Ciceronis Princeps," consisting of excerpts from Cicero, reduced to order, on the duties of a monarch, and dedicated to Prince Henry. In 1612 appeared "Ciceronis Consul," a digest of the same kind; in 1615 a third work, "De statu Prisci Orbis," an account of the religion, polity, and literature of the ancient world, and dedicated to Prince Charles. This treatise is skilful and elaborate, and has received the merited eulogy of Dr. Parr. All these three tracts Bellenden next collected into one volume, "Bellendenus de statu," but the greater part of the work was lost, through the wreck of the vessel conveying it to Britain. The last work which Bellenden published himself, was an "Epithalamium on the marriage of Charles I.," Paris, 1625. In 1633 was issued a posthumous work, "De tribus luminibus Romanorum libri sexdecim." Cicero is, as might have been expected the first of his lights, and Seneca and Pliny are said to be the other two contemplated in the unfinished treatise. Cicero's history is contained in the work, and taken very much from his own letters. The three treatises in one volume, called "Bellendenus de statu," were republished in England in 1787, with an extraordinary Latin preface by Dr. Parr, in which, in sonorous classic style, he eulogizes Fox, Burke, and Lord North, and pours the fiercest invective on the character and policy of Pitt. In this preface, Parr accuses Middleton of hav-

ing borrowed, without acknowledgment, from Bellenden the materials of his life of Cicero. Wotton, in his essay on Pope, had said so before him, and there is some ground for the charge. But Parr stoutly asserts,—fidentissime confirmamus, Middletonem non modo ex Bellendeni opere supellectilem sibi sublegisse satis lautam atque amplam, sed libri ipsius prope formam, qua res ferret, adumbrasse. Bellenden was a person of great industry, and had an inordinate admiration of the men and the times of classical history.—J. E.

BELLENGER, François, a French philologist, born at Lisieux in 1688; died in 1749. He was well versed in ancient and modern tongues, and author of a translation of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 1723, 2 vols., 4to. He also wrote a critical essay on the works of Rollin, Amsterdam, 1740-41, 12mo.

BELLENGHI, Filippo Maria Albertino, archbishop of Nicosia, and apostolical visitor of the orders of regulars in Sardinia, was born at Forlipompoli in 1758, and died in 1839. He published a great number of works, scientific as well as theological; the former relating chiefly to geology.

BELLE-PERCHE, Pierre de, bishop of Auxerre, and chancellor of France, born at Lucenai in Nivernois; died at Paris, 17th January, 1307. His parentage was obscure, but he was highly educated for his time, and became doctor and professor of civil law at Orleans. Philippe le Bel, attracted by the fame of his talents and learning, intrusted him with various important missions. In 1306 his services were rewarded with the bishopric of Auxerre, and the title of chancellor of France.—G. M.

BELLER, John, a Dutch litterateur; died in 1595. He followed the profession of a printer at Antwerp, and produced several editions of the classics, distinguished by the beauty of their typography. He is said to have been the author of a French translation of the Imitation of Christ.

* BELLERMANN, Christian Friedrich, son of Johann Bellermann, a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, born at Erfurt in 1793, became in 1835 pastor of the parish of St. Paul in Berlin. He has written "Die Katakomben in Neapel;" "Die Alten Liederbücher der Portugiesen;" and "Uber die reactionären Bestrebungen in der evangelischen Kirche."

* BELLERMANN, Johann Friedrich, brother of Christian Friedrich, was born at Erfurt, March 8, 1795, and, like his brother, in 1813–14 served against Napoleon. He then became teacher, and afterwards professor in the Graue Kloster, to the head-mastership of which he was promoted in 1847. He published—"Die Hymnen des Dionysius und Mesomedes;" "Die Tonleitern und Musiknoten der Griechen," &c.—K. E.

BELLERMANN, Johann Joachim, a German theologian and antiquarian, born at Erfurt in 1754; died in 1842. Besides editions of several of the Latin classics, he published a great number of antiquarian dissertations, chiefly on biblical and classical subjects.

BELLET, Abbé, a French naturalist and antiquary, and canon of Cadillac, lived during the first half of the 18th century. Among the botanical memoirs published by him are catalogues of plants and trees of the neighbourhood of Cadillac, and of the vines cultivated in Languedoc and near Bourdeaux.—J. H. B.

BELLETESTE, B., a French linguist, who accompanied Napoleon into Egypt, as a member of the scientific corps with which the expedition was furnished. On his return he was appointed interpreter to the minister of foreign affairs. His works are—"Les quarante vizirs," (a translation from the Turkish), and a translation of an Arabic treatise on precious stones. He died at Paris in 1808.—J. S., G.

BELLEVAL, Charles François Dumaisniel de, a French botanist, was born in 1733, and died at Abbeville in 1790. He was a zealous and careful observer of nature, and in his botanical studies followed the system of Tournefort. He published "Notes on the plants of Picardy," which commenced in 1774, and were continued till 1789.—J. H. B.

BELLEVAL, Pierre Richer de, a French physician and botanist, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1558, and died at Montpellier in 1623. His early medical and botanical studies were prosecuted in France, and he was licensed as a medical man at Avignon. A royal garden was founded at Montpellier by Henry IV. in 1593, and Belleval was appointed to the chair of botany in 1596. He got the degree of M.D. at Montpellier, and he lectured on anatomy during winter, and on botany during summer. His botanical works are—"Names of Plants in the Montpellier Garden," and "Researches into the Plants of Languedoc." Villars, in his Flora of Dauphiny, has named a genus of Compositæ Richeria after Belleval.—J. H. B.

BELLEVAUX, Jacques, a pupil of Watelet, born at Asti in Piedmont in 1803, remarkable for that restricted excellence of painting landscapes on porcelain, a high branch of decorative art, but no more, not even in the finest Sevres, glowing with the face of a Pompadour.—W. T.

BELLEVOIS, a seascape painter, died at Hamburg in 1684. He painted sea-shores, storms, indeed many aspects of ocean's barren plains. He must have been of an amiable, tranquil mind, for he excelled in calms. His vessels are well drawn; with their high gilded mountains of poop, and their pleasant, gallant flutter of flags and pennants, they have a pleasant buoyant grace, but his figures are toys ill-balanced. His touch is light, and colour clear, a quality that the living in sea-air seems to give men.—W. T.

BELLEY, the Abbé Augustin, a French antiquarian, born in 1697 in the diocese of Lisieux; died in 1771. He was librarian to the duke of Orleans, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1744. He wrote a great number of dissertations on geography, history, medals, &c.

BELLI, a religious painter of Venice—epoch uncertain.

BELLI or BELLIUS, Honorius, an Italian physician and botanist, a native of Vicenza, lived in the second half of the sixteenth century. He resided and practised medicine for a long time in the east, principally in Crete, which then belonged to the Venetians. His leisure was devoted to botany, and he was one of the first who attempted the identification of the plants referred to by the ancients, a study for which his intimate acquaintance with the Greek language, and his long residence in the native countries of many of these plants, peculiarly fitted him. Belli was in correspondence with the most celebrated botanists of his time, such as the brothers Bauhin and Clusius; he is mentioned by Ponce in his Description du Monte Baldo. His only published writings are "Epistolæ aliquot de rarioribus quibusdum plantis," which were inserted by Clusius in his Historia plantarum rariorum, printed at Antwerp in 1601. In these letters he corrects some errors committed by Belon and others, who had visited Crete some little time previously.—W. S. D.

BELLIARD, Augustin-Daniel, Count, a French general and peer, born at Fontenay-le-Comte, 25th May, 1769; died at Brussels, 28th January, 1832. On his first entering the army, he received the grade of captain of the first battalion of La Vendee. He served with distinction under Dumouriez, latterly as adjutant-general, and after the defection of that general he was arrested and deprived of his commission. When again set at liberty he re-entered the service as a common soldier, but after the lapse of some months he was reinstated in his rank, under the orders of Hoche, who commanded the army of La Vendee. He subsequently distinguished himself in the Italian and Egyptian campaigns, and in 1805 took part in the battles of Wittingen, of Langenau, and of Austerlitz. In 1807 and 1808 he was present at Jena, Erfurt, Eylau, Friedland, and other engagements. He also served both in the Peninsular war and in the disastrous Russian campaign. In 1814 he was nominated colonel-general of the cavalry of the guard, and received also the grand cordon of the legion of honour. After the abdication of the emperor, Belliard entered into the service of Louis XVIII., and was created a peer. On the return of Napoleon he again joined the imperial army, and was intrusted with the chief command of the 3rd and 4th military divisions. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, Belliard was, by a royal ordinance, excluded from the peerage, and a few months afterwards was arrested and sent to the Abbaye. In June, 1816, he was set at liberty, and restored to his former rank. In 1831 he was sent as ambassador to Belgium, and signed the treaty of separation between that country and Holland.—G. M.

BELLIARD, J. F., born at Marseilles in 1798, and studied under Aubert. He painted miniature portraits of Rochejacquelin and Charette, the chouan leaders. Various lithographs of his works were published at Paris. He also painted some flatulent classical pictures of Marius, Zephyrus, &c.—W. T.

BELLICARD, Jerome Charles, a French architect and engraver, professor at the Royal Academy of Architecture in Paris, and member of various foreign academies, was born in 1726, and died in 1786. During his residence in Italy, where he added to his accomplishments considerable skill in the art of engraving, he published "Observations sur les antiquités de la ville d' Herculaneum, &c." He was engaged on a "Complete

Course of Architecture," a work for which he had prepared, at the cost of ten years' labour, a multitude of designs, when he died suddenly at Paris. His passion for gambling latterly reduced him to extreme want.—J. S., G.

BELLIÉVRE, Pomponne de, chancellor of France, was born at Lyons in 1529; died 5th September, 1607. After studying the law at Toulouse and Padua, he was nominated counsellor to the senate of the parliament of Chambéry. He held a respectable rank as a diplomatist, and was twice sent by Charles IX. as ambassador to Switzerland. In 1586 he was sent by Henry III. as ambassador to Elizabeth, queen of England, to demand the liberation of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Belliévre having been suspected of unfaithfulness was sent into exile; but under Henry IV. was restored to court favour. In 1599 Henry bestowed on him the office of chancellor, a place which he occupied until 1604. He was a warm patron of literature, and has left several pieces on the public affairs of that period.—The brother of Belliévre, Jean de Belliévre, lord of Hautefort, was first president of the parliament of Grenoble. The two sons of Pomponne Belliévre, Albert and Claude, were archbishops of Lyons. The eldest, Albert, abbe of Jouay, died in 1621. He was nominated archbishop by Henry IV. in 1599; but having about five years afterwards fallen into a state of mental imbecility, he resigned his charge in favour of his brother Claude.—Nicolas Belliévre, the third brother, was president of the parliament of Paris. He was born in 1583, and died at Paris, 8th July, 1650. In 1612 he was appointed procureur-general, and in 1614 president *a mortier*. This last office he resigned in 1642 in favour of his son.—G. M.

BELLINI, Giovanni, the chief founder of the Venetian school of painting, was born at Venice, 1422 (Giotto being dead nearly a century), and died in 1512. He was the son of Jacopo Bellini, a well-known painter of humble origin, who studied under Gentile of Fabbriano, a town of central Italy. He was the brother of Gentile Bellini, an historical painter, who was probably named by his father after his master, the artist of Fabbriano. The Giotto influence seems to have reached Venice through Verona and Padua. Paolo, Lorenzo, Andrea de Murano, and the Vivarini were predecessors of the Bellinis. The early painters used distemper, mixing their colours not with oil, but size, or white of eggs. Their works were timid, hard, small and Byzantine, wanting in softness, smoothness, and brilliancy. At this crisis of art, John van Eyck discovered, what all the world was longing for, the use of oil as a new vehicle for colour. Antonelli of Messina, by a course of flattering and wooing, obtained the great secret from the patient Fleming, and hastened with it to enlighten his Italy. He twice visited Venice, the first time communicating his secret only to Domenico, who was afterwards murdered by a friend to whom he had confided it: but in his second visit he received a salary as a public professor of painting, and divulged his method to many artists. This was about the year 1474. His fame drew many disciples to the blue lagunes, among others, Roger of Bruges, Theodore of Haarlem, and Quintinus Matsejs (Quintin Matses?). Perhaps on his first visit Antonelli was somewhat jealous of his spell, for the enthusiast John Bellini is said to have got access to his studio only under the disguise of a Venetian gentleman desirous of having his portrait taken, and to have there learned the new Flemish method that was to supersede the dull paleness of distemper, and this story, even if untrue (though we are reluctant to disbelieve tradition), would at least imply that a Venetian gentleman and an artist wore distinctive and unmistakeable dresses. Domenico and our John became rivals, nor did John rise very high till Domenico left Venice. It is a beautiful trait of the generous nature of old Jacopo, the father, that instead of growing envious of his sons, he used to exult that they surpassed him. He said it was like the Tuscans for son to beat father, and he hoped, in God's name, that Giovanni would outstrip him, and Gentile, the elder, outstrip both. Soon after this he left them to go and paint alone. The only extant picture of his is a portrait of Petrarch and Laura in the Manfrini gallery. John and Gentile were good sons, and we therefore may conclude that he was a good father. The siroccos and salt winds have eaten up his works, and he is now only known as the father of Titian's master. From 1464 to 1516, that is to say, from the early part of Edward IV.'s reign to deep into the reign of Henry VIII., this patriarch of art worked on at palace roofs, and chapel altars, at virgins, saints, Bacchantes, and gorgeous illustrations of Venetian history. His chief designs were enthronements of the virgin, with a surrounding of saints, martyrs, and rejoicing and musical angels. Zan and Zentile, as they were called in the original dialect of Venice, were affectionate brothers, of congenial dispositions, mutually encouraging and praising each other. This in John was modesty, but in Gentile very truth; the latter in vain attempting by diligence to compensate for the niggardness of fortune. While the two brothers were adorning the hall of the great council with paintings of the early victories of the republic over Frederic Barbarossa, a Jewish orator came from the Grand Turk Mahomet II., or Bajazet II, requesting the loan of Giovanni Bellini, some of whose works he had seen and admired. The Doge, not willing to trust John on so perilous a voyage, made a scape-goat of Gentile, and set him off to Stamboul in the galleys of Romania, representing the younger brother as too old and infirm for so long a voyage. Gentile, perhaps flattered into rashness, went, and astonished a nation whose creed forbids art, by painting portraits. The British museum still preserves a masterly pencil drawing, by the Venetian, of the sultan, and the sultana his mother. A picture he painted of John the Baptist's head in a charger, is said to have led to his return home. The sultan, a keen judge of such matters, grew critical, and declared that the painter had left the saint's neck too long, as on such painful occasions the muscles always contracted and drew back into the trunk. "See," said he, and with a sweep of his jewelled scimitar, he sliced off the head of an attendant; "Now!" The sultan was right, the artist owned his mistake. Gentile, after this proof positive, never rested till he had leave to embark; the sultan throwing round his neck a gold Turkish chain, weighing 250 scudi, and writing a letter so complimentary, that it led to the Ten fixing on him a pension of 200 scudi a-year, which kept him alive till eighty. His brother survived, like Titian, till ninety, painting till the last. In 1516, Albert Durer coming to Venice, rebuked the levity of those who derided the brave old man: he says, with kindly warmth, "every one assures me that he is gran galantuomo, for which reason I wish him well. He is already very old, but notwithstanding, the best painter we have." Ariosto also praises him. The chief disciples of Giovanni were Titian, Giorgione, Bandinello of Ravenna, Mocetto, Conegliano, Girolamo di San Croce, Pennarchi, Bissolo, Catena, Pellegrino. He was buried in the church of St. Giovanni e Paolo (Zanzenopolo). Mantegna, the illustrious pupil of Squarcione, the great Paduan rival of Bellini, who adopted him for his son, married a sister of Giovanni's, but did not adopt his style, which was rather rigid, and founded on the antique. He gained favour, however, by his relations in Venice, and is supposed to have taught his brother-in-law some of the finer subtleties of perspective, of which Mantegna was the first great teacher. The Venetian picture-restorers, learned in flaying and dissecting, thus describe Bellini's mode of painting:—First a ground of gesso and very thin glue, made of boiled leather parings, with a little black added, the glue being to prevent the former getting too absorbent; then came the outline in ink, then the chiaroscuro in a thin wash of brown, then a first coat, the flesh colours rosy and thin, but with more yellow and brown, and another painting with more white to brighten the colour still thin; this kept the flesh tones bright and clear, the rose shining through the white filminess. Asphalt glazings finished the process of flesh painting; the colours being kept thin, the oil dried quick and hard before it could turn rancid. For draperies, Bellini used pure white for the lights, and pure colours for the darks, glazing with transparencies of the local colours, finishing with glazings of asphalt or cologne earth, mixed with naptha (rock oil), or turpentine. The Venetian painters preferred the vegetable to the mineral colours. Bellini was the first to thoroughly break up in Venice the dead conventions of the old Greek school. He abandoned its distemper, its gildings, its lank, lean figures, and all its ascetic dullnesses. From the earliest times, indeed, Venice had shown a craving for colour, and had excelled in portraiture. Its genius, when Bellini came on the stage, was already lively and joyous, delighting in open-air effects, and in a gorgeous furniture of details, such as commercial men are wont to love. Bellini introduced a thousand fresh modulations into the old, simple, and natural, but dull and monotonous colour which, seldom broken enough, was not always in union. He gave variety to the old conventions of composition. From the first, the Venetian school neglected drawing and encouraged colour, whether from climate or some special oriental influence, we

cannot decide. Considering that Holland and England excel France and Germany in colour, we should hardly say that climate can have much effect; perhaps we may rather attribute it to the more sensuous and unascetic character of the three schools. In each of them a vicinity to the sea is discernible, but this applies to nearly all the continental schools. Before Bellini, the Venetian artists in their seaward-looking studios excelled in colour, architectural perspective, the arrangement of drapery, richness of detail, open-air effects, and the higher branches of portraiture. A certain dignified naïvete and good sense distinguished Bellini's works. He humanized his religious pictures with singing boys, dancing cherubs, glittering thrones, and dewy flowers; at first a little dry and hard, he soon learned from his pupil Giorgione to be bolder, rounder, and warmer. With a little more dash and softness, and a little more imagination, he would have been one of the first of painters. He was, however, too little the poet, and too much the mechanic. His saints have an easy, unstrained dignity about them; his men are all noble and meant to govern. He is never strained, mean, or vulgar. He knew how to invest a face with moral grandeur. His early pictures are dry and hard, his later pictures dark and black, but his best works have a clear jewel depth of brightness, an internal gem-like fire, such as warms a summer twilight. The shadows are intense and yet transparent, like the Adriatic waves where they lie out of the sun under the palace bridges. Compared with Perugino, Mantegna, and Ghirlandajo, Bellini may be called the real founder of the Titian school; but still, if Perugino had not trained Raphael, and Ghirlandajo Buonarotti, where would art have been? His portrait of the "Doge Loredano," who baffled the league of Cambrai, in the National Gallery, is a masterpiece of spirited care. His best existing works are "A Madonna and Child," at the academy, Venice; "A Madonna and Saint," at St. John, Venice; "A Madonna, Saint, and Virgin with a violin," at St. Zaccaria; "A Christ at Emmaus," at St. Salvatore (his finest work); Venetian Senators and Dragoman introduced; "Altar-Piece at St. John," Crisostomo; "A St. Jerome studying," in the Manfrini Gallery; "Five Allegories (ships and genii)," at the academy; "A Bacchus, with Titian landscape," a late work, at Rome; "A Coronation of the Virgin," at St. Francisco, Vesano; "A Transfiguration," at Naples; "A Baptism of Christ," at Vicenza; "A Virgin and Child," at the Berlin Museum; and "A large Altar-Piece," at St. S. Maria de Frari, at Venice. There are also specimens of this master at Genoa, Turin, Milan, Parma, Florence, and Brescia. Gentile's great work—St. Mark at Alexandria, with the camelopard—introduced among other evidences of his Turkish journey, is in the Brera, Milan. It is interesting even to know that John had black hair, and Gentile red. His miracles of the cross (a local legend), are in the Venice academy. A later Bellini of Bologna was a follower of Albano. There was also a Bellin Bellini of Venice, and another an imitator of Baroccio.—W. T.

BELLINI, Laurence, an Italian physician and anatomist, born at Florence in 1643. Under the patronage of the grand Duke Ferdinand II., he was enabled to go to the university of Pisa, when his studies were so successful that, at the age of twenty-two, he was made professor of philosophy and theoretical medicine. His discoveries as an anatomist have made him most famous. The grand duke attended his lectures, and a large number of distinguished pupils speedily disseminated his principles through Italy and other European countries. He is also remembered as a poet and successful cultivator of letters. At the age of fifty he resigned his chair and returned to Florence, where he enjoyed a pension from the grand duke, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He died in 1703. His works are —"Exercitatio Anatomica de structura et usu renum," 1662; "Gustûs Organum Novissime Deprehensum," 1665; "Gratiarum Actio ad Etruriæ Principem," 1670; "De Urinis, de Pulsibus, de Missione Sanguinis, de Febribus, de Morbis Capitis et Pectoris," 1683; "Consideratio nova de natura et modo Respirationis." His complete works appeared at Venice between 1708 and 1747.—J. B.

BELLINI, Vincenzo, a musician, was born at Catania in Sicily; the date of his birth has been variously stated, but a copy of his baptismal register proves it to be November 3, 1801; he died at Puteaux, near Paris, September 23, 1835. The disposition for his art he evinced at a very tender age, received its first training from his grandfather, Vincenzo Bellini, an accomplished pupil of Jomelli, in the Conservatorio della Pieta. In 1819 his talent was brought under the notice of the Duke de Noja, president of the musical college at Naples, through whose interest he was admitted as a free student in that institution. Here he was placed in the composition class of Tritta, whose severe contrapuntal course was, however, extremely distasteful to him, and he earnestly desired to be removed to the class of Zingarelli, whose system of instruction he found more attractive; the rules of the college, which would not allow of a change of masters, prevented the fulfilment of his wish, until the ill health of Tritta compelled this respected teacher to resign his office. Under his first master he wrote several orchestral pieces, besides a mass and many smaller compositions for the church, which were performed in the ecclesiastical establishments throughout the city in which the students of the college formed the choir. Zingarelli, to give him melodious fluency, set him to write solfeggios, of which he produced about two hundred; this practice materially modified the style of his sacred compositions, which he continued to write for the sake of the experience he gained from hearing them executed. A cantata, called "Imene," was also a fruit of this period, as likewise some unimportant instrumental pieces which were published. His first opera, "Adelson e Salvini," was in 1825 privately performed in the small theatre of the college of St. Sebastian, entirely by the students, when Signor Marras, the talented professor now settled in London, was chosen from the boys of the preparatory school to sustain the soprano part. This work was never brought before the world, but several themes from it are incorporated in the "Straniera" and the "Montecchi e Capuletti." In 1825, while still a student, he was, through the recommendation of his patron, the Duke de Noja, allowed to write for the Teatro S. Carlo the opera of "Bianca e Gernando," which was produced with Mad. Lalande, and Sigs. Rubini, Berrettoni, and Lablache, in the principal characters; it met, however, with indifferent success. He was now involved in a love affair with a young lady, whose father, a judge, contemning his profession, forbade his suit; and in the mortification thus induced he left the city. He proceeded direct to Milan, where in 1827, with singular favour to so young an artist, he was engaged to compose an opera for the Scala; this was "Il Pirata," which was supported by Mad. Comelli, Sigs. Rubini and Cartagenova; and though coldly received on the first representation, had a success upon its repetition, which immediately carried it into every lyrical theatre in Europe, and it was produced in London in April 1830. Acknowledged now as one of the popular composers of the day, he wrote in 1828 for the same theatre, "La Straniera," the characters in which were sustained by Mesdames Lalande and Ungher, and Sigs. Reina and Tamburini.

His next work, "Zaira," was written for Parma; but though supported by Mad. Ungher and Sigs. David and Lablache, was unsuccessful. He was more fortunate with "I Montecchi ed i Capuletti," given at Venice with Mesd. Caradori Allen, and Giuditta Grisi, and Sigs. Bonifigli and Porto. The subject of this was the same as the Romeo e Giulietta of Zingarelli, which he accepted with considerable diffidence out of respect to his old master, and the name was changed to evade the appearance of competition with him. A success surpassing even that of his "Pirata," attended "La Sonnambula," which was first performed at the Carcano theatre in Milan with Mesd. Pasta and Taccani, and Sigs. Rubini and Marini. The subject of this opera, already familiar on the stage as a ballet and as a speaking drama, was especially sympathetic with the genius of Bellini; and the general character of his music is at once more spontaneous, more varied, and more dramatic in this than in any of his other works. The established popularity of the composer and of his story, combined to predispose all audiences in its favour, but the irresistible charm of its melodies, at once penetrated where the interest of the action was unwitnessed, and where even the name of Bellini had never reached. This was followed by "Norma," the text of which by Romani is ranked as a classic among Italian poetry; it was produced at the Scala in Milan with Mesd. Pasta and Giulietta Grisi, and Sigs. Donzelli and Marini. Like the "Pirata," it was unsuccessful on the first night, but received with enthusiasm on its repetition. Universal as is the esteem in which this opera is held, and eminently effective as are many passages in it, the grand tragic character of the subject is little in accordance with the tenderly-flowing style of the composer, the consequence of which is an air of

assumption in some of the situations where the sentiment is least natural to Bellini. Esteeming this his loftiest effort, he dedicated it to his revered instructor, and went to Naples to present it to him. The judge, who had disallowed the addresses of the poor student to his daughter, now sought a connection with the most popular composer of his country; but the pride of the once-rejected Bellini, prompted him in turn to refuse the alliance. It is said that the consequent death of the heroine of this romance made an impression upon him that he did not survive. He now visited his family in Sicily, returned to write "Beatrice di Tenda" at Naples, and went to Venice to produce it with Mad. Pasta and Sigs. Curioni and Cartagenova as its representatives. Passing through Paris, he came to London in 1834 to direct the performance of some of his works. He returned to Paris, where he wrote "I Puritani" to the Libretto of Count Pepoli, who relates many circumstances of his exacting scrupulousness as to the construction of the pieces and the poetical rhythm;—among others, his insisting, after the entire completion of the work, upon the interpolation, in the last finale, of the romance "Cre da si misera." He was urgently advised by Marliani and Donizetti, who had each an opera in preparation, to omit the duet, Suoni la Tromba; and he would have followed their counsel but for the obstinate refusal of the poet, which was confirmed by the triumphant reception of the piece at the public rehearsal. This work was produced at the Theatre Italien in the winter with Mad. Giulietta Grisi, and Sigs. Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache, and it was immediately transplanted to London with the same cast, to become more attractive than any work of its author. In acknowledgment of the success of the "Puritani," he was made a member of the legion of honour. He was engaged to write an opera for the Académie Royale at Paris, and another, on the story of Rienzi, for the S. Carlo at Naples, but his premature death prevented the completion of either of these. He was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The florid style of Rossini was already exhausted, when Bellini, with a form of cantilena peculiar to himself, was the first to revive the earlier Italian character of melody; the more natural expression of which this is the medium, found a ready welcome with the world, and its manner was at once adopted by Donizetti, then first coming into notice, by Mercadante and Pacini, who had hitherto been imitators of Rossini, and even by this great master himself, whose Guillaume Tell and Stabat Mater sufficiently prove his conviction, that the exuberant ornamentation he had originated was no longer an available resource. Bellini's music is distinguished by a tender langour, in accordance with the almost feminine gentleness of his character. The want of development, which is the weakness of his earlier works, was gradually giving way before his ripening experience; and in his last production there is shown a power of continuity and construction, that would have yielded still higher results had he not been cut off when he was but approaching maturity.—G. A. M.

BELLINIANI, Vittore, a pupil of the old patriarch Bellini; he flourished about 1525, and painted historical and religious subjects.—W. T.

BELLMAN, Carl Michael, the Swedish Anacreon, was born at Stockholm, Feb. 4, 1740. He studied at Upsala, and was appointed by Gustavus III., secretary of the lottery office, with a salary of nine thousand dollars, one half of which he paid over to the clerks who did the work; received himself the title of court secretary, and lived a joyous poet's life. He commenced his poetical career by religious poetry, translations of Gellert's fables, and some dramatic pieces. His peculiar style of poetic composition developed itself in his twenty-fifth year. Whatever foreigners may think of Bellman as a poet, the very mention of his name operates upon a Swede like an electric thrill of joy. The usual themes of Bellman are wine and love; and his poems often contain very free sketches, which, however, are not coarsely painted, but highly indicated by the magic touch of the poet, so that they are rather felt than described. He frequently improvised his poems to the music of a lute or guitar, adding greatly to the effect by his wonderful power of mimicry. When sufficiently excited by wine, of which, however, he drank very moderately, he first selected an air, imitated it and the sound of various instruments, by his mouth and on his fingers, and then sang in accordance what his muse inspired. He would often sing to his friends the night through, till he sank down overcome by weariness. Many, and perhaps the best of his improvisations, were never committed to paper. but have passed away with the pleasures of the moment. It is related, that during his last illness, he summoned his friends together, "that they might hear Bellman," as he said, "once more." He then sang the whole night through, under the influence of an unbroken flow of inspiration, the joyous course of his existence; the praise of his good king; his gratitude to Providence, which had cast his lot amid a noble people and in the beautiful northern land; and finally, he bade farewell to each of the company, in a different air and metre, according to the individual character of each, and the relation of the poet to him. As day dawned, his friends implored him to cease, and to spare his remaining strength; but he replied, "Let us die as we have lived—in music!" emptied the glass before him, and never sang more on earth. His most remarkable compositions are contained in his "Fredman's Songs," "Fredman's Epistles," and the "Select Library of Bacchus." He was assisted in the publication of his poems by his friend Kellgren, and in the music by Kraus. His works have been many times reprinted, and in their collected form have been somewhat purified. A monument was erected to his memory by his numerous admirers at Stockholm in July, 1829, the royal family being present at its inauguration.—M. H.

* BELLOC, Anne Louise, born at Rochelle on the 1st October, 1796. Being the daughter of an Irish officer of the name of Swanston, she was naturally as familiar with the English language as with that of her native land, and possessing taste and learning, she has devoted herself to giving to her own country much of the literature of ours, through the medium of translation. Amongst others she has translated the poetry of Moore, and the Vicar of Wakefield of Goldsmith, as well as many of the tales of Miss Edgeworth, and the travels of the Landers; one of her latest works is a translation of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.—J. F. W.

BELLOC, Jean Louis, a French surgeon, was born at Saint-Maurin, near Agen, in 1730, and died at Paris on the 19th November, 1807. He studied at Montpellier, and at the early age of fifteen maintained a thesis, entitled "Utrum virtus sine timore Dei adesse queat?" In 1754 he was received as a master of surgery at Paris, but remained at his studies in that city for five years longer, when he returned to Agen and established himself in practice. Some time afterwards he was called to Paris, and attached to the service of the king, when he assisted in the establishment of an amphitheatre for teaching anatomy and pathology, and acquired great celebrity as professor of medical jurisprudence. Belloc was the inventor of several surgical instruments, the best known of which, called the *sonde de Belloc*, was intended for the introduction of a dossil, either dry or soaked with some styptic liquids, through the mouth into the posterior nasal fossæ; this was made use of by Basdor in tying polypi of the pharynx, but, with the other inventions of Belloc, is now scarcely ever heard of. Besides several papers inserted in the Mémoires de l'Académie de Chirurgie, Belloc published a "Topographie physique et médicale du departement du Lot-et-Garonne," which is regarded as a model in its kind, and a "Cours de médecine légale, judiciaire, théorique et pratique," an excellent work, which passed through three editions, the first published in 1802 and the last in 1819.—W. S. D.

BELLOC, J. H., a painter of history and portrait, studied under Regnault. He gained a medal in 1810. He painted a windy subject from Ossian, and the portraits of the duke of Berry and Boissy d'Anglas.—W. T.

BELLONI, a sculptor of Paris, celebrated for his mosaics, which were miracles of ingenious patience. His cameos were also famous, particularly one which was, "The Genius of the Emperor Chaining Victory." It is a pity such ingenuity should have been prostituted to court flattery.—W. T.

BELLORI, Pietro, a portrait painter of Rome, better known as a useful biographer of artists, and a laborious writer on art antiquities.—W. T.

BELLOT, Joseph René, was born in Paris, March 18, 1826. From the age of five years he resided at Rochefort, where his family, who belonged to the humbler ranks of life, had settled. To the ability which he early evinced he was indebted for the means of pursuing his studies in the college of Rochefort until the age of fifteen and a half, when he was admitted in the naval school, where he passed the two succeeding years. At seventeen and a half, Bellot entered upon active service, and passed a large portion of the ensuing seven years in successive employment upon the African and South American coasts. He

was wounded in the French attack upon Tamatave (Madagascar) in June, 1845, and received in reward for his gallantry the cross of the legion of honour—bestowed while he was yet under twenty years of age. Shortly after his return from South America, Bellot's attention was directed towards the arctic regions, to his connection with which, during the brief remainder of his career, his place in the records of enterprise is chiefly owing. The fate of Sir John Franklin was then engaging the attention of the civilized world, and the heroic efforts made by Lady Franklin in behalf of her long-absent husband, awakened the deepest sympathy on the part of the young French officer. Bellot visited London in the spring of 1851, and, with the permission of his own government, accompanied Captain Kennedy, as a volunteer, in the *Prince Albert*, which had been fitted out by Lady Franklin for the purpose of a renewed search. While engaged in the labours of this expedition (during which he traversed, in company with Captain Kennedy, upwards of 1100 miles upon the ice-covered lands and seas lying on the western side of Prince Regent Inlet, being absent from the ship for a continuous period of ninety-six days), Bellot was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The *Prince Albert* returned to England in the summer of 1852. In the spring of the following year, Bellot revisited the arctic regions in company with Captain Inglefield, who sailed from Woolwich in the *Phœnix* on the 10th May, 1853. From this voyage Bellot never returned. It was to his own noble energy and daring that his untimely fate was owing. The *Phœnix* entered the ice in safety, Bellot sharing in all the labours of the expedition, and gaining (as on his previous voyage) the esteem and goodwill of all. A main object with which the *Phœnix* had been sent out was the conveyance of the admiralty despatches to Sir Edward Belcher, then in command of a squadron engaged in the Franklin search. Bellot volunteered to carry forward these despatches, and on August 12 left the ship for the purpose. A few nights after, while advancing to the northward along Wellington Channel, a portion of the ice became detached from the land, and Bellot himself, with two of the seamen who were his companions in the enterprise, were drifted upon it in mid-channel. On the night of the 18th, during a violent storm of wind, Bellot fell into a crack in the ice, and was seen no more. This melancholy close, at the early age of twenty-seven, of a promising career, excited the deepest regret on the part of the English and French nations alike. Bellot's qualities, both intellectual and moral, were of a high order, and were united to a resolute courage which shrank from no difficulty. An obelisk, erected by public subscription on the bank of the Thames, in front of Greenwich Hospital, preserves the memory of the gallant French sailor, and commemorates the gratitude which his self-sacrificing conduct inspired in the mind of the English people.—W. H.

BELLOTTI, Bernardino, born at Venice in 1724. He is compared to his uncle Canaletti, and, like him, was a traveller and a painter of mingled architecture and landscape. He visited Germany and Poland in search of money and beauty. He is known to have engraved five of his own landscapes.—W. T.

BELLOTTI, Pietro, born at Venice in 1610, was a pupil of Michael Ferabosco. He adorned the sea Cybele with portraits of the degenerated descendants of the old Mocenigo, Dandolo, and Foscari, and with historical subjects, which were often but enlarged portrait subjects. His flesh is fiery-coloured, his hair varied, and his attitudes graceful. He was well received at Munich in 1666 (six years after our Restoration), but pined for the warm sea-breeze of Venice, returned there, and died in 1700.—W. T.

BELLOVÈSUS, a Gallic chief, nephew of King Ambigat, lived about 550 B.C. He was the first Gallic leader that passed the Alps and formed a settlement in Italy, all the northern part of which afterwards took the name of Cisalpine Gaul.

BELLOY, house of, an ancient French family, one member of which is known to have lived in the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century. He was one of the lords, who in 1214 signed the truce between Philippe Augustus and the king of England, after the battle of Bouvines. Another was distinguished in the wars against the English in the reign of Charles VI. Two other members of the same family held important commands under Charles VII. and Louis XI. They both fell in battle, one at Verneuil in 1424, the other at Guinegate in 1479.—G. M.

BELLOY, Pierre de, a French jurisconsult, born at Montauban about 1540. He was descended from an ancient family of Bretagne, but was still more distinguished by his own learning and talent. At the early age of twenty-one he was appointed a public professor at Toulouse, where he acquired so high a reputation as a jurisconsult, that he was soon after nominated counsellor in the seneschal's court. In 1584 he got into trouble, in consequence of the ardour with which he advocated the rights of Henry IV., in a publication entitled "Apologie Catholique." Having been attacked by Bellarmine, who represented him as a heretic and an atheist, he was imprisoned, first in the conciergerie, and afterwards in the bastile, whence he made his escape, after having been confined for two years. His devotion to Henry IV. was rewarded by that sovereign with the office of advocate-general to the parliament of Toulouse. Belloy was author of a number of polemical works of great ability.—G. M.

BELLOY, Pierre Laurent Buyrette, born at St. Fleur, in Auvergne, November 17, 1727. Entertaining an irrepressible passion for the stage, he fled from France, to avoid the compulsion of his uncle, who sought to force him to become a barrister, and went on the stage at St. Petersburg, where he commenced writing dramatic pieces. In 1758 he returned to Paris, desiring to bring out there his tragedy of "Titus." The piece met its deserts, and was damned; the author fared scarcely better, for his uncle procured an order for his arrest, which forced him again to flee to Russia. The death of this implacable relation left him free to return to Paris, to produce his "Zelmire," the success of which was decided, and in no small degree due to the acting of Mademoiselle Clairon. But his crowning celebrity was "The Siege of Calais," which won for him the freedom of that town, conveyed in a gold box, with the inscription, "*Lauream tulit; Civicam recepit,*" and his picture was placed in the Hotel de Ville there, and the play received high commendation from Voltaire. His next piece was also very successful; a third followed, which was short-lived, and his last, "Peter the Cruel," entirely failed upon its first appearance. Belloy took this event so much to heart, that he fell ill, and after languishing some years in sickness and poverty, relieved just before death by a gift of fifty louis from Louis XVI., and the proceeds of a representation of "The Siege of Calais" for his benefit, he died on the 5th March, 1775.—J. F. W.

BELLUCCI, ——, born at Rome, 1506, was slain in battle in 1540. He was an engineer, and a painter of historical panoramic subjects.—W. T.

BELLUCCI, Antonio, born at Venice in 1654, was a portrait and historical painter. His colour is pure, his invention fluent and spirited, but to the "first three" he did not attain. His cabinet pictures and altar-pieces were so much esteemed, that he was appointed court painter to the emperor Joseph I., whom he afterwards left to enter the service of the elector Palatine. Bellucci lived respected, and died at Treviso, 1726.—W. T.

BELLUCCI, Thomas, an Italian botanist, lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was professor of botany and director of the botanic garden in the university of Pisa. He published at Florence in 1662 an enumeration of the plants cultivated in the Pisa garden.—J. H. B.

BELLUS or BEAU, Jean Baptiste, a French jesuit, author of some antiquarian and hagiological works, was born at Saly in 1600, and died at Montpellier in 1670. His "Otia regia Ludovici XIV." was published in 1658.

BELMAS, Louis, bishop of Cambrai, was born at Montreal, in the department of Aude, in 1757, and died in 1840. He took the oath to the "constitution civile" of the clergy, and shortly after was promoted to the bishopric of Aude. In 1802 he was translated to the bishopric of Cambrai, which it was proposed to elevate into an archiepiscopal see; but the pope, whom the bishop had offended by his adherence to the "constitution civile," having opposed the project, it was dropped. Belmas, like his predecessor Fenelon, held the doctrine of the divine right of kings in a way which enabled him to retain his bishopric under all changes of government.—J. S., G.

BELMEIS, John, commonly called John of York, one of the most eminent divines of the twelfth century. Arrived at Rome, he became the friend of Adrian IV., an Englishman; and of his successor, Alexander III. For twenty years he was bishop of Poitou in France, and for ten more, archbishop of Lyons, and primate. It is said that he returned to England in 1194, being very old. He wrote vehemently against Becket in the controversies of that prelate with Henry II. When and where he died is uncertain.—T. J.

BELMEIS or BEAUMES, Richard de, bishop of London in the reign of Henry I., was advanced to the see through the interest of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shropshire, and consecrated July 26, 1108. He was sometimes called Rufus, to distinguish him from his nephew of the same age. He was appointed by the king, warden of the marches between England and Wales, and held the office three years, during which he resided at Shrewsbury. He was a most liberal benefactor to the cathedral of St. Paul, and founded a convent at St. Osith in Essex. Becoming paralysed, he intended to have resigned his bishopric, but was prevented by death. He expired January 16, 1127, and was buried at St. Osith.—T. J.

BELMEIS or BEAUMES, Richard de, nephew of the preceding, was bishop of London in the reign of King Stephen. He was consecrated at Canterbury in the presence of all the bishops of England, except Henry of Winchester, who, nevertheless, approved the choice. He died May 4, 1162, leaving behind him a reputation for singular eloquence. It is said that the latter part of his life was full of affliction, and that for several years he was unable to speak.—T. J.

BELMISSERO, Paul, an Italian physician and poet, lived in the first part of the sixteenth century. He dedicated several of his works to Francis I. and Pope Paul III., to the latter of whom he was physician. He published a collection of Latin poems, 1534, 4to.

* BELMONTET, Louis, born at Montauban in 1799. With the elevation of Napoleon III. to the imperial throne, the public hailed the laureate of the restored empire in the person of M. Belmontet, whose muse rose to the highest Pindaric flights in celebration of the new Augustan age. Letters were to attain a degree of lustre, under princely patronage, which would put to shame the drooping and sickly products of the unfriendly air of constitutional liberty. Unhappily for promises made under a factitious inspiration, the literary glory of the empire, so far as poetry is concerned, remains in the sole representative hands of Louis Belmontet. Whatever may be his own inherent worth, he enjoys the advantage of reigning alone. Like others whose minds have matured into an estimation of the value of absolutism, M. Belmontet sowed his political wild oats amongst the Carbonari; and became, in 1820, after having made his native town too hot to hold himself and his father, the prison director, together, compromised in an abortive attempt at insurrection in Paris. In 1827 the poet prophesied, in a Pindaric ode, the downfall of royalties; but, two years afterwards, so charmed the duchess of Berry by the courtly grace with which he presented the MS. of a tragedy, that she offered him a pension, which, it is only fair to say, he refused. Upon the advent of the Orleans dynasty, M. Belmontet sought out Queen Hortense, mother of Louis Napoleon, for the purpose of advising her to lay claim to the throne, which she refused; on which the poet turned his prophetic eye in another direction, and, for having promised France the blessings of a republic, was imprisoned; but, as the opposition journals raised a clamour, was soon set free, to propose as a toast at a public banquet, "the fall of kings who separate from the people." Louis Napoleon at length settled his Bonaparteism by standing godfather for his first-born in 1836, from which, except in the case of some flattering verses to the count de Paris, addressed to the care of his mother, the duchess of Orleans, he does not appear to have much wavered. The electors of Montauban rejected his offer to be their representative in the constitutional assembly of 1848; but his son's imperial godfather having stood sponsor for his candidature, he now sits in the corps legislatif for Castel-Sarrasin. The reporter's gallery being suppressed, no note has appeared of Belmontet's eloquence.—J. F. C.

BELOE, William, a learned English divine, born at Norwich in 1756. He received his classical education from the celebrated Dr. Parr, and afterwards graduated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. On his return to Norwich from the university, Dr. Parr, who was then master of the grammar school of that town, invited him to become his assistant. He was afterwards successively curate and vicar of Earlham, but the income from that living being insufficient for the wants of his family, he removed to London, and engaged in periodical writing, supporting with great zeal, during the heat of the American war, the views of the colonial party, and afterwards advocating with like warmth the cause of the first French revolutionists. His subsequent connection with the *British Critic*, a Review devoted to the advocacy of constitutional principles in politics, was by some attributed to mercenary motives, but the true ground of his alienation from the revolutionary party in France and their supporters in England, we may, without much charity, suppose to have been of a perfectly honourable character. In 1796 he was appointed rector of All Hallows, London Wall; in the following year collated to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, and in 1805 to one in St. Paul's. He was also assistant-librarian in the British Museum. Died in 1817. Of his numerous publications the following may be noticed—"Poems and Translations," 1788; "The History of Herodotus, from the Greek, with Notes," vols. 1791; "Translation of the Attic Nights of Aulus Gellius," 1795; "Translation of the Arabian Nights, from the French;" "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," 6 vols., 1806–1812; "A Biographical Dictionary," in 15 vols., written conjointly with the Rev. W. Tooke.—J. S., G.

BELON, Peter, called in Latin Belonius, a French naturalist, was born at a hamlet in the French province of Mans about 1518, and died in 1564. He studied medicine at Paris; and, after taking the degree of doctor, he devoted himself particularly to natural history. He visited Germany with Valerius Cordus, a celebrated botanist, whose lectures he had attended at the university of Wittenberg. On his return he was made prisoner by the Spanish under the walls of Thionville, in the duchy of Luxemburg. He was afterwards freed from prison by a gentleman named Dehamme, who paid the price demanded for his ransom. He then returned to Paris and was patronised by the cardinal of Tournon, who permitted him to reside in the abbey of St. Germain. Here he had an opportunity of prosecuting his favourite science. He visited eastern countries at the expense of the cardinal, and spent the years from 1546 to 1549 in travelling. The places which he examined during his travels were Greece, Crete, Constantinople, Mount Athos, Thrace, Macedonia, Asia Minor, and various islands of the Ægean Sea. After visiting Rhodes, he proceeded to Alexandria and other parts of Egypt, then to Mount Sinai and Palestine, returning by Aleppo, Antioch, Damascus, Tarsus, and Anatolia, to Constantinople and Rome, where he met the cardinal de Tournon. During this journey Belon made large collections, and ascertained many important particulars relative to ruined cities. He published in Paris in 1553 his observations on the remarkable objects he had met with in his travels. He afterwards received a pension, and was allowed a handsome residence in the Bois de Boulogne, near which he was murdered by an unknown hand when returning from Paris one evening. Among his other works may be mentioned his histories of Fishes and of Birds, his account of "Coniferous Trees," and his "Remarks on Acclimatizing."—J. H. B.

BÉLOSTE, Augustin, a French surgeon, was born in Paris in 1654, and died at Turin on the 15th July, 1730. He was at first a surgeon in the French army, but subsequently became first surgeon to the mother of the king Victor Amadio of Sardinia. He published a work under the title of "Le Chirurgien de l'Hôpital et manière de guérir promptement les plaies," of which the first edition appeared at Paris in 1696, followed by others in various years up to 1715. In 1725 Béloste brought out a continuation of this work, the "Suite du Chirurgien de l'Hôpital," appended to which is an important treatise on the use of mercury, afterwards reprinted separately in 1738 and 1757. The entire work was translated into Italian by Sancassini, under the title of "Chirone in Campo," and published at Venice in 1729. Several of Béloste's letters also occur in the works of Sancassini, who speaks of him with praise. His great merit seems to have consisted in his appreciating and adopting the good methods recommended by the old surgeons, which had long been neglected, and even his mercurial pills, which his son endeavoured to convert into a secret remedy (pilules de Béloste), were described in the Pharmacopœia of Renou.—W. S. D.

BELOT, Madame Octavie, an authoress of some reputation, was born at Paris, March 3rd, 1719. Her maiden name was Guichard, and she married, in her 19th year, an avocat au parlement, who, on his death in 1757 left her in very straitened circumstances. She applied herself to writing, and produced several works of merit, as well as translations from the English. She contracted a second marriage with the president Durey de Meynières, whom she survived, and died in 1804.—J. F. W.

BELOW, James Frederick, a Swedish physician and naturalist, was born at Stockholm in 1669, and died in 1716. He was professor of medicine at Upsal and Lund. In 1705 he went

to Saxony as a physician in the army of Charles XII. He was made prisoner at the battle of Pultawa, and was taken to Moscow, where he practised medicine. He left behind him works on Worms, on diseases of different kinds, on Respiration and Transpiration, on Equivocal Generation, on Smell, on the Toricellian barometer, and on the genera of Plants.—J. H. B.

BELOWSELSKY-BELOZERKI, Alexander Prince, a Russian litterateur, born in St. Petersburg in 1757; died in 1809. He was ambassador of Catherine II. at the court of Turin, and a munificent patron of literature.

BELSHAM, Thomas, minister of Essex Street chapel, London; born at Bedford, April 15, 1750, o.s. His father, the Rev. James Belsham, was a man of talent and literature, though not a popular preacher. Having studied at the dissenting academy at Daventry, Mr. Belsham, in 1778, became minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Worcester, and in 1781 became principal in the Daventry seminary. Having adopted unitarian views, and passing through a painful struggle, he resigned his tutorship in 1789. Immediately after he was appointed resident tutor in the New College, Hackney. Mr. Belsham's mind had been gradually maturing, so that now, having reached the age of forty, he was able to produce, on divinity and metaphysics, courses of lectures, not only original, but elaborate, whence in after years he drew materials for learned works, which are still valued by those who follow his method, and share his views. Though under instructors so able as Thomas Belsham, Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Abraham Rees, Dr. Kippis, and Dr. Priestley, the Hackney institution came to an end at midsummer, 1796, not a little owing to defects in the governing authorities, and to moral laxity on the part of some of the students. In 1798, Mr. Belsham wrote a reply to Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View of the prevailing Systems of professed Christians, and in consequence became acquainted with the duke of Grafton. In 1802 he succeeded the Rev. John Kentish as afternoon preacher at the Gravel Pit, Hackney; and in 1805 took the place held by Dr. Disney, as minister of the unitarian congregation, Essex Street, Strand. Here he entered on his chief sphere of ministerial influence, while he employed the hours devoted to study, to no small extent, in preparing for the press his work on "The Evidences of Christianity," and his "Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul." At the same time he engaged in a revision of the English translation of the New Testament. Taking as his basis a translation made by Archbishop Newcome, he produced what he designated "An improved Version of the New Testament," which excited great attention, as if presenting the later Scriptures in a unitarian aspect. The work made its appearance in 1808. In the year 1811, Mr. Belsham published his "Calm Inquiry into the Scripture doctrine concerning the Person of Christ." Employing his time and energies in the duties of the pulpit, and in smaller publications expository of his opinions, Mr. Belsham drew towards the tomb. At the age of seventy-seven he published a volume of "Discourses Doctrinal and Practical," which, being well received, was forthwith followed by another, having a greater doctrinal tendency. In social life, Mr. Belsham and his circle of friends possessed great and varied influence. Having undergone an educational discipline of a liberalizing tendency, they were warm as well as wise and effectual friends of civil and religious liberty, at a time when, even in England, its advocacy was perilous, and through Hobhouse, Holland, and other eminent statesmen, contributed not a little to remove from the statute-book restrictive and coercive laws, equally alien to the spirit of the gospel, and discreditable to the character of the British people.—J. R. B.

BELSHAM, William, brother of the preceding, a political and historical writer, was born in 1753. He published the following works—"Political and Historical Essays," 1789; "Memoirs of the Kings of Great Britain, of the House of Brunswick Lunenburg," 1793; "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. to the Session of Parliament ending 1793," 1795–1801; and "History of Great Britain from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover," 1798. These historical works were, in 1806, published together in twelve volumes, as a history of Great Britain to the peace of Amiens in 1802. Mr. Belsham died at the age of seventy-five.—J. B.

BELSHAZZAR, the son or more probably the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, was the last monarch of the Babylonian empire. He was an arrogant, licentious, and cowardly king. While his capital was besieged by the combined hosts of the Medes and Persians under the leadership of Cyrus, he made a great feast for his princes, rulers, and captains; and in the midst of the carousals, he impiously commanded the sacred vessels which had been brought from the temple at Jerusalem, to be placed upon the table as common drinking-cups, and he himself, his wives, and his concubines drank out of them. But suddenly their ill-timed mirth and jollity were changed into alarm and horror; for there appeared upon the wall the likeness of a human hand, which traced mysterious characters that arrested every eye—"Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin." The apparition struck Belshazzar with such terror that his countenance was changed, the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote against each other. Immediately the wise men of Babylon were summoned together to decypher the writing; but the letter, which is supposed to have been ancient Hebrew, or what is now called Samaritan, was altogether unknown to them, and all their efforts were baffled. At length Daniel was sent for, and he at once recognized the words as a prophecy of the death of the king and of the overthrow of his kingdom. Nor was the fulfilment long delayed, for Belshazzar was slain that same night, and Babylon passed into the possession of the Medes and Persians. There are some considerable difficulties connected with this account of Belshazzar. Berosus, as appears from Josephus, Contr. Apion. i. 20, mentions that the last king of Babylon was named Nabonnedus, that when Cyrus entered his territories at the head of an army, he marched out to meet him and was defeated, that he then took refuge in the stronghold of Borsippa, but soon afterwards surrendered to the conqueror, was kindly treated by him, and allowed to retire to Caramania, where he died. Hence it has been commonly supposed that Belshazzar, whom Daniel represents as the last king of Babylon, must be the same person as Nabonnedus; and, according to this view, Berosus stands in direct contradiction to Daniel, and also to Xenophon, who agrees with Daniel—Cyrop. vii. 5, 30. This discordancy has been the source of much perplexity, and various solutions of it have been proposed. But some new interpreters have recently risen from the grave of ages, that promise to throw much light upon this and other obscure points. Colonel Rawlinson mentions, that among the monuments of the reign of Nabonnedus dug up from the ruins of Babylon and Borsippa and Southern Chaldea, he found several perfect cylinders, whose inscriptions bear that the eldest son of Nabonnedus was named Belsharezer. Four of these cylinders exhibit an account of the temple of the moon at Ur of the Chaldees, and the architectural description concludes with a prayer for the welfare of the king's son, Belsharezer. From this substitution of the name of the king's son for that of the king himself, contrary to all ancient usage, Colonel Rawlinson infers that the son must have been assumed by the father during his own lifetime as joint occupant of the throne. If this be a well-grounded inference, then the statements of Berosus are in perfect harmony with those of Daniel. The father might meet Cyrus in the field, and then retire to Caramania; while the son, Belshazzar or Belsharezer, might remain in the city, and meet the doom recorded in holy writ.—W. L.

BELSUNCE or BELZUNCE, an ancient and illustrious family of Lower Navarre. The first of its members of whom we have any account is Roger de Belsunce, who lived in the twelfth century. In 1154 he added the viscountship of Macaie, in the country of Labour, to his family honours. Among his descendants were Guillaume-Arnauld, grand chamberlain to Charles le Mauvais, king of Navarre; Garci-Arnauld, II., who in 1384 signed with other lords the treaty of peace between France and Spain; Jean IV., counsellor of Jeanne de Navarre, mother of Henry IV.; and Jean V., a court favourite in the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. The celebrated archbishop of Marseilles, Henry-Francis-Xavier de Belsunce, was also descended from a branch of the same family.—G. M.

BELSUNCE, Armand, vicomte de, a French general, born 6th February, 1722; died at Saint Domingo, 4th August, 1764. He entered the service in 1740, took part in the campaign of Bohemia from 1741 to 1743, served in Flanders in 1744, assisted at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, at that of Lawfeldt in 1747, and at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. In 1749 he was made colonel of a regiment of infantry, and in 1759 major-general of the army. During the interval he had distinguished himself in a great number of battles, in two of which, Hastembeck and Lutzelberg, he was severely wounded. In 1761 he was nomi-

nated marechal de camp, and in 1762 he was appointed to the command of the troops of Saint Domingo, of which he was subsequently named governor and lieutenant-general. This office he afterwards exchanged for that of governor of the town and citadel of Belle-Isle.—G. M.

BELSUNCE DE CASTEL-MORON, Henri-François-Xavier de, a French jesuit, born, 1671; died, 1755. Soon after entering the order, he became grand vicar of Agen; and in 1709 was made bishop of Marseilles. During the continuance of the plague, by which that city was desolated in 1720–21, the philanthropic exertions of Belsunce were such as to draw on him the admiration of all Europe. In 1723 the king nominated him bishop of Laon, and in 1729 archbishop of Bordeaux, both of which offices he declined to accept. His excessive attachment to his order led him into some acts of persecution, by which his fame was afterwards tarnished.—G. M.

BELTEMAN was of German extraction, and lived at the beginning of the present century. He was a writer of elegant love songs, in imitation of Bougaria, whose style, however, he seldom equalled.

BELVEDERE, Andrea, was born at Naples in 1646, and died in 1689. He excelled in painting flowers, fruit, and small vegetables.—W. T.

BELYARD, Simon, a French poet, who made himself remarkable for the active part he took in "the league," composing in 1592 a tragedy called "Le Guyzien," in which he assailed Henry of Valois. He also wrote an eclogue with the same object. These works are read rather as "curiosities of literature," than for their merit.—J. F. W.

BELZONI, Giovanni Battista (Anglice, John Baptist), was born at Padua in the year 1778; but he resided so long in England, and was so much assisted by English capital in his travels and explorations, that a certain portion of the glory attached to his name may be justly said to belong to this country. About Padua, and far and near, in the whole plain of Lombardy, he saw a splendid system of irrigation—the best, perhaps, in the world—carried out; and from an early period he turned his attention to hydraulics and hydraulic machines. It was with the view of erecting hydraulic engines for the pasha, Mahomet Ali, to assist in irrigating the country, that he first visited Egypt, where he was destined to secure for himself a name that will be long remembered among mankind. But, as Sallust says, "we must begin from the beginning."

When yet a child, Belzoni set out from home, taking with him a younger brother, Antonio, with no other idea in his head than that they would travel "to seek their fortune." In this early attempt at travelling, Belzoni had a foretaste of what he was to experience in after life, and he had occasion to learn that human nature is, on the whole, a mixed quantity. After wandering some miles out of Padua, a pedlar—and let it be remembered that the pedlar's

> "Hard service deemed debasing now,
> Gained merited respect in simpler times;"—

overtook them on the road, and asked if they were going to Ferrara. Young Belzoni had never even heard of Ferrara, but he readily answered, "Yes;" and the itinerating merchant invited the boys to take a ride in his cart. He not merely carried them so far on their way, but, like a good Samaritan, he supplied them with food and lodging. Next morning the young travellers pursued their journey, their kind friend being detained on business in the village where they slept; and being overtaken by an empty carriage, they were bold enough to ask the driver to give them a ride to Ferrara. On arriving there, the driver demanded a fare; but the poor boys had nothing to give, and the driver paid himself by stripping them of half their clothes. Except for the lamentation of Antonio, it is probable that master John would have wandered farther from home; but the younger brother insisted on their returning, and they began, accordingly, "homeward to plod their weary way," forty miles, back to Padua. Such was the first of the "mony a weary fit" that Belzoni was born to travel.

The father of Belzoni was by trade a barber, and John was brought up to the same business. When eighteen years of age he determined to visit Rome, to which city his family originally belonged, although he was born in Padua; and it is believed that he carried on business as a barber and hair-dresser for some time with considerable success. Indeed, he was getting on so prosperously, that he had the courage to propose marriage to a young Roman damsel; but she flatly refused the offer, and drove the young barber to—a monastery! He became a capuchin monk, and was busy boring an artesian well when the French army, under Napoleon, entered "the eternal city," in the year 1798. The monks were soon dispersed, and Belzoni had to renew the battle of life, and again set out on his travels. He still flattered himself that he had something worth showing in hydraulic science, and he made the best of his way to Holland, expecting to find patrons in the country where "the highways and byways" are all canals. The phlegmatic Dutch paid no attention to the offers of the engineer from the valley of the Po, and Belzoni, hoping better things of England, bade farewell to Holland, and cast in his lot with us. Nor had he any reason to repent it. For, though England did not adopt his hydraulic inventions, she gave the adventurous Paduan a home, where he spent many happy years; she gave him a wife, who was the faithful companion of all his wanderings; and she gave him kind patrons, who enabled him to gratify the craving instinct for travel, by which he had been actuated from a child. It was in 1803 that he came to this country, and he had not been long in it before he united himself, as has been already indicated, to a daughter of the land. The English were slow to appreciate the merit of his machines, and to procure subsistence, he was obliged to exhibit on the streets feats of bodily strength and agility. It was in this way that the young Paduan, the fellow-townsman of Livy, was occupied—lifting enormous weights, jumping from a table over the heads of twelve men, &c.—when he attracted the notice of a gentleman of the name of Salt, with whose fortune Belzoni's was destined to be afterwards so closely united. Mr. Salt joined the gaping crowd in the streets of Edinburgh, to see the wonderful mountebank; and when, at the end of the performance, the plate was sent round for coppers, he put a silver coin into the hands of the fair collector—none other than Mrs. Belzoni. The wife reported the circumstance to her husband, and he came to thank Mr. Salt *in propria persona*. Mr. Salt immediately recognized him as an Italian, and he spoke to Belzoni in his own tongue. This opened the exile's heart at once. He soon gave his benefactor the story of his life up to this point, nearly as we have repeated it; and it is scarcely too much to say, that they "swore eternal friendship on the instant," though neither was a Frenchman. Mr. Salt brought Belzoni and his wife to London, and procured for them an engagement at Astley's theatre. A piece entitled, the Twelve Labours of Hercules, was specially prepared for the Paduan Goliath; and Mr. Salt soon had the pleasure of seeing his humble friend Belzoni appear on the stage, carrying twelve men on his arms and shoulders, while his little wife, dressed out as Cupid, stood at the top of all, waving a tiny red flag. Belzoni retained this engagement for several years, and as his salary was liberal, he was able to save a little money. The same "extravagant and erring spirit" as had carried Belzoni to Ferrara, when a child, was still strong within him; and in 1812 he set out on his travels—the travels that were to form the grand feature of his life, and by which he was to secure a niche in the temple of fame. He first landed at Lisbon, and there he soon procured an engagement in one of the principal theatres, to enact the part of Samson, in a scriptural piece prepared expressly for him. From Lisbon he went to Madrid, where he sustained the same character with equal applause. In this way he collected a pretty large sum of money, and he determined to sail for Malta, and finally for Egypt, where his old friend, Mr. Salt, was English consul; his leading idea being, as already indicated, to induce the pasha to adopt a new hydraulic machine for raising the waters of the Nile! Mr. Salt, who resided in Alexandria, gave Belzoni a letter of recommendation to Mr. Baghos, interpreter to Mahomet Ali at Cairo; and, after the necessary diplomatic delay, the wandering Italian was commissioned to construct his grand engine in the pasha's gardens, attached to the seraglio. Belzoni undertook that the new wheel should raise as much water with the labour of one ox, as the old machine did with the labour of four oxen; and notwithstanding the badness of the material supplied him, and the inferior workmen, whose services alone he could command, he finally accomplished what he had undertaken. The Arabs, however, pretended to be greatly disappointed with the result, and they sagely pronounced the machine worth nothing, because it did not inundate the country in an hour. By way of practical joke, the pasha ordered fifteen men to get into the place of the ox, and see what they could do; and, unfortunately, a young Irish

lad that Belzoni had taken out with him, joined the company. When the wheel began to move, the Arabs took fright, and ran off, leaving the son of Erin to struggle with the wheel, loaded with water, as best he might. His leg was broken in the struggle, and the accident was readily construed into an omen against the innovation. Mahomet Ali paid Belzoni for this wheel, but gave him no further encouragement; and he had nothing for it but to retrace his steps to Alexandria, and place himself in communication with his old patron, Mr. Salt.

Belzoni remained in Egypt for about five years, and among his achievements may be named the removal of the colossal head of what was called the Young Memnon. After a series of difficulties, which we cannot here recount, Belzoni succeeded in conveying the head to Alexandria, whence it was shipped to England, and it may now be seen in the British Museum. He next effected an entrance into one of the pyramids of Ghizeh. He explored the tombs of the Egyptian kings at Beban-el-Molouk, in the vicinity of the ancient city of Thebes. He discovered the entrance of this celebrated temple, and found chambers richly adorned with beautiful paintings and hieroglyphics.

Belzoni also penetrated into Nubia, as far as the second cataract of the Nile, where he discovered and reopened the great temple of Abousambul, or Ipsambul. This temple is cut in the side of a mountain, and the front of it was so much encumbered by the accumulated sand, that only the upper part of it was visible. In 1819 he returned to Europe, and, visiting his native town, he was received with great honours. He presented the Paduans with two lion-headed statues, which were placed in a conspicuous station in the palace of justice. To show the interest they took in the fame of their fellow-citizen, the Paduans caused a medal to be struck, bearing on one side a representation of the statues in question, and on the other, an inscription recording Belzoni's principal researches and discoveries. In 1820 Belzoni published "A narrative of the operations and recent discoveries within the pyramids, temples, tombs, and excavations in Egypt and Nubia; and of a journey to the coast of the Red Sea, in search of the ancient Berenice; and another to the oasis of Jupiter Ammon."

In 1821 Belzoni exhibited at the Egyptian hall, in Piccadilly, a model of the tomb which he had explored near Thebes, facsimiles of the paintings on the walls of one or two of the sepulchral apartments, and other curiosities which he had collected in Egypt. This exhibition attracted much public attention, and it was eminently successful in a pecuniary point of view. But the old spirit soon revived, and Belzoni was again impelled to travel. This time his destination was Timbuctoo, but he never reached it. He was seized with dysentery at Gato, in the Bight of Benin, and rested from his labours on the 3d of December, 1823, aged forty-five. When dying, he intrusted the captain of the vessel in which he came to Benin with a large amethyst, to be given to his wife; and he also wrote her a letter, bidding the faithful companion of his travels an affectionate farewell. A statue of him was erected at Padua on the 4th of July, 1827, and while his name is more particularly treasured by his immediate countrymen, it is held in esteem by all mankind. He exhibited a ghoul-like talent for bringing to light the secrets of the grave, and he was the first and not the least efficient explorer of Egyptian antiquities. We now probably know more of ancient Egypt than Herodotus, Anthony, or even Cleopatra ever knew; and this superior knowledge we owe, in a great measure, to the extraordinary talent and indomitable perseverance of Belzoni.—C. W. C.

BEM, Joseph de, Polish general, Hungarian lieutenant-general, and Turkish pasha, was born in 1795 at Tarnow, in Austrian Poland. He studied mathematics at the university of Cracow with great success; and, still in his teens, took part in Napoleon's campaign of 1812 as lieutenant, being rewarded by General Rapp with the cross of the legion of honour for his bravery during the defence of the fortress of Dantzig. In 1815 he entered the Polish army, became captain in 1819, professor of the school of artillery at Warsaw, and director of the chemical laboratory for the manufacture of rockets. His patriotic sentiments, however, which he never concealed, soon brought him into difficulties with the Russian authorities; he was dismissed, put before a court-martial, and imprisoned—at last confined to live in a small provincial town under police superintendence. His reputation as an author on military subjects served to smooth the temper of the Grand-duke Constantine, viceroy of Poland, in regard to Bem, and he was allowed to retire to the estates of Count Potocki, where he occupied himself with literary labours, and the technical superintendence of the count's husbandry. At the outbreak of the Polish revolution, he hastened to Warsaw, took a brilliant part in the battles of Iganic, Ostrolenka, and before Warsaw, where he gained the rank of general. He held with his artillery the bridge of Praga on the 7th of September against fearful odds, protecting the retreat of the Polish army. After the fall of Warsaw he went to Prussia, remained up to 1832 in Germany, and tried to form a Polish legion in 1833 in France, for the service of Don Pedro of Portugal. Disgusted with the violent party dissensions among his fellow-refugees, which prevented the formation of the legion, he henceforth kept aloof from politics, interested himself in mnemonics, and travelled extensively in Portugal, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and England. In 1848 Bem returned to Lemberg in Gallicia; and engaged by a Hungarian gentleman to Hungarian service, he came to Vienna in October, just after the successful insurrection. The command of the Viennese forces was offered to, and accepted by him; but, surrounded by officers who incessantly plotted how to get safely out of the danger, he could not make any use of the devoted gallantry of the great bulk of the population. In fact, the Vienna insurrection was made exclusively by the lower classes and the students; the higher and middle classes, who kept aloof in the beginning, stept only in and took the lead in order to deliver the town up to Prince Windishgratz. Bem's surrender was one of the conditions of the capitulation of Vienna; but the general succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Austrians, and safely arrived at Presburg in the Hungarian camp, preceded by other Vienna fugitives, who tried to throw the blame of the failure on the gallant foreigner, whilst party dissensions blinded a young Pole so much that he made an attempt on Bem's life, and lodged a bullet in his cheek-bone. Such being the circumstances, Kossuth and the committee of public safety did not venture to avail themselves of Bem's services at once; but when in December the news arrived at Pesth that the Transylvanian armies were defeated, and the principality lost, the Polish general got the command of about ten thousand ill-disciplined troops, demoralized by defeats. He arrived on the 15th in the camp; and, within ten days, defeated the Austrians in three battles, and took the capital of the province. His victorious progress, however, was checked on the 21st of January, 1849, by a defeat at Hermanstadt; he had to retreat towards Hungary, losing nearly all his artillery, continually harrassed by the Austrians. On the 7th of February he was reinforced, and defeated the enemy at the bridge of Piski, advanced again towards Hermanstadt, was once more beaten at Mediash on the first days of March; but whilst the Austrians concentrated their forces in order to crush him completely, he passed between their armies, and, boldly advancing to Hermanstadt, surprised and put to flight the Russian garrison, and so completely bewildered the Austrian generals, that they precipitately evacuated the principality. On the 15th of March, Colonel Ihász expelled the Russians from the defiles of Vöröstorony, and completed the reconquest of Transylvania. Bem tried now to pacify the Wallachian population, who had risen in a servile war against the landlords, checked the continual Austrian endeavours to penetrate into the country from Wallachia, reorganized his army, recruited his health, and proposed a most daring plan of campaign through Southern Hungary to Croatia and the outlying provinces of Austria, which, however, was rejected by the government, as it involved a greater outlay of money than could be afforded. In June the Russian armies advanced into Transylvania, and their superior numbers, though several times checked by Bem's strategy, overpowered the Hungarian troops within six weeks. Bem went to Hungary, took the command of the Southern army, was wounded and defeated at Temesvar on the 9th of August, and had, after Georgey's treason at Vilagos, to cut his way to Turkey. There he embraced the faith of Mohammed, took the name of Amurat Pasha, and was sent to Aleppo, where he died in December, 1850, up to his last breath occupied with plans for the reorganization of the Turkish army. His worth is attested by the unbounded popularity he enjoyed in Hungary and Transylvania. Nobody found fault with him but the minister of finances, who was often unable to provide for the generosity with which the general rewarded his army after every success. Bold in victory, and still bolder after a defeat, he out-generalled the Austrians; his agreeable manners capti-

vated his officers, and his clemency towards the prisoners and the inhabitants of stormed towns raised the fame of his gallantry. His habits were pure, simple, temperate, and industrious; his death was a great blow to the Turks, since his genius might have turned the fortunes of the Asiatic campaigns during the Russian war.—F. P., L.

BEMBO, Pietro, cardinal, one of the most celebrated writers of his age, born in 1470, was the son of a Venetian senator. His education was commenced at Florence, where his father resided some time as ambassador, was continued at Venice and Messina, and completed at Padua. An adept in all fashionable accomplishments, as well as a youth of versatile talent, he was early introduced to the life of a courtier, which, even after he had taken orders in the church, he seems to have enjoyed with peculiar relish. His first publication was a literary essay, entitled "Gli Asolani," in which, consulting the humour of his times, the young author discussed the whole question of love, discriminating in the nicest manner, and in the choicest language, every phase of the passion, and particularly commending that phase without passion, for his good opinion of which Plato has suffered so much at the hands of the wits. In 1498 he accompanied his father to Ferrara, and was introduced to the reigning duke, Alfonso d'Este. At the court of that prince, who married in 1502 the famous Lucretia Borgia, he was always a welcome visitor. In 1506 he went to Urbino, where, patronized by the duke Guidobaldo of Montefeltro, and his wife, Elizabeth Gonzaga, he lived six years, applying himself chiefly to poetical studies, in which he had at least so much success as to be reputed an excellent imitator of the diction of Petrarch. After the death of his patron, which was closely followed by that of the duchess, he left Urbino, but not until he had paid an affectionate tribute to the memory of both, in his "De Guido Ubaldo Fenetrio deque Elisabetha Gonzaga Urbini Ducibus." His next residence was at Rome, whither he accompanied, in 1512, his friend Julian de Medici, brother of Leo X. That pontiff, shortly after his election, appointed Bembo his private secretary, with a salary of £600 a year. His friends during his stay at Rome were the noble and the famous of Italy, such as Raphael, and the poets Tebaldeo and Accolti. His manners also were those of Italian celebrities of that period, and somewhat gay for a churchman. After the death of Leo he retired to Padua, where he produced a work on the Italian language, entitled "Prose," and laboured by command of the Council of Ten on a continuation of Sabellico's History of Venice, which was published after his death with the title, "Historiæ Venetae Libri XII." Paul III. raised him to the rank of cardinal in 1539, and gave him in succession the bishoprics of Gubbio and Bergamo. His later years were dignified by an exhibition of the virtues and munificence of a prince of the church. He died in 1547. His works collected into 4 vols., folio, at Venice, in 1729, consist of poems, letters, polemical and critical essays, and the publications above enumerated. His merits as a writer are chiefly those of a purist in style. He composed Latin in servile imitation of Cicero, verse in the manner of Petrarch, and prose in the style of Boccaccio, all three with admirable ingenuity and taste; but his claims as a thinker, and, so far as invention is concerned, as a literary artist, cannot be rated very high.—J. S., G.

BEME, the assassin of Coligny (see that name), was born of a Bohemian family, probably at Wirtemberg. The pseudonym under which he is notorious, was given him on account of his Bohemian origin, his real name being Charles Dianowitz. He was brought up by the Duke of Guise. Shortly after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, he was taken prisoner by the protestants at Saintonge, and, attempting to escape from confinement, was executed on the spot.—J. S., G.

BEMMEL, J. George, son of W. van Bemmel, a battle painter, born in 1669; died in 1723.—W. T.

BEMMEL, W. van, a Dutch landscape painter, born at Utrecht in 1630, and died in 1703. He studied under Sachtsleven, went to Rome, and travelled to Nuremberg, where he tarried some time. His great haunt seems to have been that much-tormented place, Tivoli, which he went to invent from, not to reportray. His colour was thought too lively, fresh, and green for that hard-baked age of landscape. His trees are stiff, Dutch, and formal, but his skies are clear and warm, and his distances finely graduated. He etched several plates, and seems to have been an industrious man, as far as his light went.—W. T.

BEN, Sev, born in Poland in 1763. Being a Jew, he devoted himself to the study of Hebrew, in which he became distinguished. When only twenty-one years of age, he published a commentary on the "Emunot Vedeul," and not long afterwards a Hebrew grammar and subsequently a lexicon of the same language; both these are highly esteemed. He also wrote several other works. Excessive application to study shortened the life of this eminent scholar, and he died at Vienna in 1811.—J. F. W.

BENABEN, Louis-Guillaume-Jacques-Marie, a French publicist, born at Toulouse in 1774; died in 1831. He at first held several administrative posts under the government. He was afterwards professor of rhetoric and philosophy at the colleges of Orleans, Carcassone, and Pontivy. He subsequently became a journalist in Paris. Author of "Letters of Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigentum," Paris, 1803.—J. G.

BENAERT, Nicas, born 1593; died 1663; imitated the somewhat coarse dash of Snuyders.—W. T.

BENAGLIO, Girolamo, a painter of Verona, in the fourteenth century, of a hard, dry, and stiff manner.—W. T.

BENAIAH, son of Jehoiada, one of the officers of David king of Israel, lived in the first half of the eleventh century before the christian era. He was remarkable for his deeds of valour, some of which are recorded in the first book of Chronicles, chap. xi., 22 and 23.

BENALCAZAR or BELARCAZAR, Sebastien, an enterprising Spanish adventurer, born about the end of the fifteenth century, at Benalcaz in Estramadura; died at Popayan in 1550. His father was a woodcutter, and he himself was at first engaged in that humble employment. When yet a youth he quitted the paternal roof, and setting out without any definite object in view, arrived at Seville, where he was permitted to take part in the expedition then about to proceed to the New World under Pedrarias, the newly-appointed governor of Darien. Arriving at the isthmus of Panama, he soon excited the admiration and astonishment of his companions, not only by his daring and adventurous spirit, but by his generous and disinterested behaviour. At this period he had scarcely attained his twentieth year, yet he attracted the notice of the followers of Pizarro, and took a most active and energetic part with them in their first conquests. After an extraordinary career of victory, during which he underwent incredible toil, and displayed astonishing courage and ability, he took possession of the kingdom of Quito in the name of Spain. The cruelties, however, which for some years afterwards desolated that unhappy country, were not directly attributable to Benalcazar, but rather to his lieutenant, Ampudia. Quitting Quito, Benalcazar penetrated into previously unknown regions stretching towards the north, where, according to report, there existed a rich country, governed by a chief named Popayan. Surmounting every intervening obstacle, he soon reached that country, and at the head of a determined band of Spaniards, in a few weeks brought it under subjection. Abandoning the country of Popayan he returned to Peru, and again commenced a career of discovery. After traversing vast forests, undergoing inconceivable toil, and suffering unparalleled privations, he arrived at a beautiful and fertile country, subsequently known under the name of New Granada, where he found, to the astonishment of himself and his companions, three Spanish discoverers, who had arrived there a considerable time before them. Nor were they less surprised to find among the inhabitants of these regions a far higher degree of civilization than they had observed either in Mexico or Peru. After making many important explorations Benalcazar returned to Popayan, when, by a decree dated 1538, he was appointed governor of that province. His first care was to divide the country which he had conquered into fourteen sections, and to appoint over each, one of his companions as lieutenant. He administered the affairs of his little state with rare ability and moderation; but he was doomed to experience the fate of most men who have risen to eminence and power by the force of their talents. La Gasca, on his arrival, submitted the conduct of Benalcazar to a severe scrutiny, and compelled him to resign his office. Finding the fruit of so many years of anxious toil thus cruelly wrested from him, Benalcazar died of a broken heart, just as he was preparing to return to Europe to seek redress.—G. M.

BENAMATI, Guido Ubaldo, born at Gubbio, of a noble family, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He studied at Parma, where his father held a high dignity at the court. At the age of thirteen, he composed two pastorals, which gained for him the protection of Duke Ranuccio Farnese, who a few years afterwards made him his poet laureate. The dukes Francis and

Frederick of Urbino honoured him with their friendship, and he enjoyed the esteem and affection of all the literary men of his time. The works left by this eminent man amount to twenty, amongst which the most esteemed are—"L'Alvida," a pastoral fable; "Il Canzoniero;" "La Vittoria Navale," an epic poem. He died at Gubbio in 1663.—A. C. M.

BENASCHI, Giovanni Battista, was born in Piedmont in 1634. He studied at Rome, where he was knighted, under Pietro del Po, a pupil of Domenicheno. He either studied under Lafranc, or at least copied and rivalled that pupil of the Caracci, whose style, manner, and touch he imitated. He was a rapid and inventive designer. He died in 1688.—W. T.

BENAVIDES, Alfonso, a Spanish Franciscan, author of an "Account of the Treasures discovered in Mexico," lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

BENAVIDES (in Latin BENAVIDIUS), Marco, an eminent Italian jurist, professor in the university of Padua, was born in that city in 1489, and died in 1582. His celebrity brought him tempting offers from Pope Paul III., and from the Academy of Bologna, but nothing could induce him to leave his native city. He was raised to the dignity of count palatine by Charles V. in 1545, and knighted by Pope Paul IV. in 1560. Besides his professional treatises, he published some literary works of considerable merit.—J. S., G.

BENAVIDES, Vicente, son of an officer, was born in Barbary in 1637. He studied under Rizi, and painted house frescos, and scenes for the Buenretiro theatre. Charles II., in 1691, appointed him to the barren honour of court painter, unsalaried. He died in 1703.—W. T.

BENBOW, John, one of those illustrious men, who by their conduct and bravery, laid the foundation of England's naval supremacy, was born about 1650, of an ancient and honourable house in Shropshire. His family suffered for their loyalty to the crown during the civil wars, and his father died when he was very young, so that he had no provision but his profession as a seaman, in which he was so successful, that at thirty he was master and part owner of a merchant ship, called the *Benbow Frigate*, which traded to the Mediterranean. While commanding this vessel he was attacked by a Sallee rover, whose men boarded his ship, but were bravely beaten out, leaving behind thirteen of their number dead, whose heads Benbow ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork pickle. On his arrival at Cadiz, a negro servant carried the heads ashore in a sack. Benbow refused to show the contents to the custom-house officers, who took him before the magistrates. These functionaries were startled at the sight of the men's heads, and reported the circumstances to the court of Madrid. Charles II., king of Spain, requested to see the English captain who had so bravely defended himself. Benbow was received with great respect at the court, and a letter was written in his behalf to King James, who upon his return gave him a ship, and thus he was introduced to the royal navy. After the Revolution he was constantly employed cruising in the channel, protecting the English trade, and distressing that of the French. He displayed the most intrepid courage in bombarding the French forts, going in person in his boat to encourage the engineers. His vigour recommended him to King William, who was a good judge of men, and he was early promoted to a flag, and trusted with the blockade of Dunkirk. In 1695 he was thus employed when the famous Jean Bart had the good luck to escape him with nine sail of ships. Rear-Admiral Benbow followed him as well as he could, and soon heard that Bart had taken a large fleet of Dutch merchantmen, because the Dutch would not take his advice. On other occasions a similar neglect on the part of the government at home promoted the interests of the French. After the peace of Ryswick, King William sent him to protect the colonies of the West Indies, which were in a defenceless condition. He was also desired to watch the Spanish galleons. Arrived in the West Indies he overawed the Spaniards by his bravery, and then went in quest of Kidd, a celebrated pirate. On returning to England he was much consulted by William III., and soon promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. The politics of Europe were complicated. It was necessary to take measures in order to disappoint the French in their views upon the Spanish succession, and accordingly a squadron was sent to the West Indies. Benbow was suggested as a proper person to undertake the command, but William was reluctant to part from him. None else were willing to undertake so arduous a post, upon which the king said merrily, alluding to the dress and demeanour of those who shrank from it—"Well then, I find we must spare our beaus and send honest Benbow!" The admiral's squadron, consisting of two third and eight fourth rates, arrived at Barbadoes on the 3d November, 1701. Here he showed extraordinary skill in attacking Admiral du Casse. In one engagement his right leg was broken to pieces by a chain shot. As soon as it was practicable, he caused himself to be carried up and placed with his cradle on the quarter-deck, and continued the fight until the next day. But one of his captains who owed him a private grudge, persuaded the rest to retire from the battle, though they had a fair opportunity of destroying the enemy's whole squadron. The sturdy admiral brought them to a court-martial, and they suffered according to their deserts. Though so far recovered from the fever induced by his broken leg, as to be able to attend the trials of the captains who deserted him, his health declined. He continued discharging his duties till the last moment of his life. He died November 4, 1702. He is one of the greatest favourites with our seamen, because he was a sailor, rose by being a sailor, and was prouder of being a sailor than of bearing an admiral's flag. He left behind him a small fortune, and a great reputation.—T. J.

BENBOW, John, the son of the preceding, was very early unfortunate, for he was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar in the same year that his father died; where after many dangerous adventures, he was reduced to live among the natives for many years; and at last, when he least expected it, was rescued by a Dutch captain out of respect for the memory of his father, and brought safe to England, when his relations thought him dead. He is said to have written a complete description of the south part of the island of Madagascar. He passed his last days in privacy, and died without issue.—T. J.

BENCHAIM, Abraham, an Italian rabbi of the fifteenth century. His edition of the bible, printed in the square character, punctuated and accented, is considered the first complete edition of the Hebrew text. It was published at Soncino in 1488. Four copies of the work are known to exist, two at Rome, one in the library of the grand-duke of Tuscany, and one in that of the margrave of Durlach.—J. S., G.

BENCI, Francesco, an Italian jesuit, born at Aquapendente in 1512; died in 1594. His orations and poems are commended for their rich and elegant Latinity.

BENCIVENNI, Giuseppe, an Italian litterateur, born in 1731; died in 1808. Author of a "Life of Dante," and other works.

BENCOVICH, Federigo, a Dalmatian; studied at Bologna under Carlo Cignani, an eclectic, who tried to unite Guido's colour and Albano's grace, of which he made an insipid whole. His best work is the "Martyrdom of St. Andrew" at Bologna.

BENDA, Franz, a violinist, was born at Altbenatka in Bohemia, November 25, 1709, and died at Potsdam, March 7, 1786. He was the son of a weaver, who played on several musical instruments, and the eldest of four brothers, who were all, as well as their sister Anna Francisca, one of the most famous singers of her time, distinguished in music. He had a beautiful soprano voice, on account of which he was selected from the choir of St. Nicholas at Prague, where his singing had attracted attention, to fill a place in the chapel of the elector of Saxony at Dresden. Being unhappy in his new situation, he asked permission to return, but this was denied him, on account of the value of his services; after eighteen months, however, he ran away, and had escaped to some distance, when he was recognized, arrested, and carried back to Dresden. From the fatigue of his journey, or the anxiety of his situation, he lost his voice, and, being no longer useful, soon obtained the dismissal he desired. Arrived in Prague, his voice returned to him, and he obtained an engagement in the seminary of jesuits, where his talent drew general notice, and where he produced a "Salve Regina," his first composition. On the final breaking of his voice, he visited his family in his native village, whence he started with a party of itinerant musicians to play at dances, or on what better occasions he might find opportunity. Among these was Löwel, a Jew, who gave him his first instruction on the violin. Soon tiring of a vagabond life, he tried to establish himself at Prague, where he took lessons on his instrument of Konyczek. He went at nineteen, in hopes of more settled employment, to Vienna, where he met with Franciscello the violoncellist, from whom he learned much in style and mechanism. He found several patrons, espe-

cially the Staroste Szaniowsky, who gave him an honourable engagement at Warsaw. From this he was preferred to the service of the king, Augustus II. of Poland, in which he remained till the death of that sovereign. He hoped in Dresden to obtain some new engagement, but remained without any worthy employment of his talent, till in 1732 he was summoned to Rupin by the Prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, to take a place among the court musicians. Here the elder Graun was chief of the orchestra, in whose violin-playing he found, if not a model, a constant stimulus to improvement; he now also became acquainted with Quanz, the contrapuntist, with whom he studied composition. He soon gained such distinction in his new situation, as to be easily able to procure engagements in the band for his next and his youngest brother, Johann and Joseph. He is remarkable as having originated a style of violin-playing, which in his day was significantly described as "the singing school," and is still known and honourably mentioned as "the school of Benda;" its peculiarity, which may be traced to his early excellence as a vocalist, consists in drawing from the instrument effects of expression essential to singing, and it attained the dignity of being called a school, not only from his own merited success, but from the popularity which, through his many pupils, it gained throughout Germany. He wrote above a hundred solos for his instrument, and many other pieces, few of which are printed; but his violin studies are still esteemed as valuable exercises. On the death of J. T. Graun in 1771, Benda succeeded to his appointment, which he held until he died, in the serenity of respected age, from the exhaustion of nature. He had two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, born in 1745, and Carl Hermann Ulric, born in 1748, who were both clever musicians.—G. A. M.

BENDA, Georg, a musician, second brother of the above, was born in 1721, and died in 1795. Upon the accession of Frederick the Great in 1740, the prominent position Franz Benda held among the king's musicians induced all his family to follow him to Berlin, where Georg particularly distinguished himself as a pianist and oboe player; his natural talent for composition also gained him favourable notice, and this led to his engagement in 1748 as kapellmeister at Gotha. Here he found a kind patron in the reigning duke, who, after a while, sent him to study for a time in Italy, where he made the acquaintance of Hasse and Schweitzer. He had already written some sacred music, and some instrumental pieces of merit, and he now produced two Italian operas with success. The burning of the theatre at Weimar, and the consequent migration of the company to Gotha, gave Benda the opportunity to witness the performances of the celebrated actress, Madame Brande, which so impressed him that he turned his thoughts to the combination of music with declamation, and making them mutually illustrate each other; he accordingly wrote in 1774 "Ariane auf Naxos," a monodrama in which the spoken declamation is interspersed and occasionally accompanied with music; it was earlier than the production of this work that Rousseau wrote his Pygmalion, a composition in the same form; but, besides that Benda had not heard of the Frenchman's piece, the great superiority of his own, and its consequent success, entitled him to all the praise of originating in Germany this kind of melodrama. To pass over the occasional effective introduction of accompanied speaking in operas, (such as in the "Freischütz" and "Fidelio,") the music of Mendlessohn to the tragedies of Sophocles may be cited signally, as exemplifying to modern experience the powerfully dramatic effect of this union of the two arts. Benda's "Ariane" was immediately translated into French and Italian, and performed in other countries with the same success as in his own. This induced his writing "Medea," and subsequently "Almansor und Nadine," in the same form, which met with an equally warm reception. Jealousy of Schweitzer, who had come to Gotha with the Weimar company, impelled Benda to resign his office, after a service of twenty-eight years, without a pension. He then went to Hamburg, and afterwards to Vienna, but without any permanent appointment. He returned to Gotha a few years before he died, where the duke and the prince each settled a small annuity upon him. In 1781 he was engaged at Paris to direct the performance of his "Ariane," and it is upon this work, and the other two of the same class, that his distinction as a musician entirely rests: for his several German operas, and his numerous instrumental productions, though esteemed in their day, had no influence on the art, and are now forgotten. His son, Friedrich Ludwig, born in 1746, acquired some credit as a theatrical composer.—G. A. M.

BENDA, Johann Wilhelm Andrea Otto, a German miscellaneous writer, born at Berlin in 1757; died at Oppeln in 1832. He studied law, and was employed in various magisterial offices, particularly at Landshut and Oppeln. He translated Shakspeare, and the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott.—J. S., G.

BENDAVID, Lazarus, a Jewish philosopher, born at Berlin, 1762; died 1832; began life as a glass-polisher; and having laid by some small savings, went to study at the university of Gottingen. He first cultivated mathematics with great success; but being attracted by the rising fame of Kant's philosophy, was led to transfer his attention to it, and to devote the rest of his life to its diffusion. On returning to Berlin in 1790, he gave public lectures on the "Critique of Pure Reason." He then went to Vienna, and expounded Kant's system with much success; and when the Austrian government had prohibited him from public teaching, continued to lecture for four years to a select audience in the house of the count de Harrach. Further persecution obliging him to leave Vienna, he returned to Berlin, where he still devoted his labours to the same object, and also assisted in conducting a political journal during the French invasion. His opinions remained purely Kantian to the last. Among his numerous works may be mentioned "Lessons on the Critique of Pure Reason," Vienna, 1795, and Berlin, 1802; and "Lessons on the Critique of Practical Reason," Vienna, 1796.—J. D. E.

* BENDEMANN, Eduard, a distinguished German painter, was born at Berlin, 3d December, 1811. After a careful education, he was entered a pupil at the Düsseldorf academy, under W. Schadow, and as early as 1830, exhibited a picture, "Boas and Ruth," which held out the hope of future excellence. Two years later, his "Mourning Jews," after Psalm 137, now in the Cologne museum, at once established his reputation. His celebrity was still heightened by his "Jeremiah on the Ruins of Jerusalem," 1837, an historical painting on a large scale, for which a prize medal was awarded him, and which is now in the possession of the king of Prussia. In 1838 he was appointed professor at the academy of Dresden, and there commissioned to decorate the Ständesaal, and the ball-room of the Royal palace, with fresco paintings, which he executed in the highest style of art. Unfortunately, a protracted ophthalmia has checked his activity.—K. E.

BENDER, Blaise Colomban, baron de, an Austrian general, born, 1713; died, 1798. His father, though a simple mechanic, gave his son an excellent education, and combined all his little resources to secure admission for him as a cadet in an Austrian regiment, and enable him to maintain this position in a suitable manner. His good conduct soon gained him promotion. During the troubles which followed the death of Charles VI. in 1740, Bender took part in the Silesian campaigns, and in the Seven Years' war against the king of Prussia. He had no higher rank than that of captain, when in 1763 he made the acquaintance of a lady of the sovereign house of Isemburg, and notwithstanding the difference of their rank, was united to her in marriage. The count of Isemburg considering his house degraded by such a union, strove to get the marriage annulled, but the Empress Maria Theresa declared that she took Bender under her protection, and with a view to place him more nearly on a level with his high-born spouse, created him a baron of the holy empire, with the rank of major. He was subsequently raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed governor of the fortress of Luxemburg. The misunderstanding which had arisen between the Generals Beaulieu, Latour, and Corty, led to the elevation of Bender to the rank of commander-in-chief, while, to add greater weight to his authority, he was presented with the baton of field-marshal; and though he had had no share in the victories obtained over the patriots, he had the vanity to quit Luxemburg and make a triumphal entry, first into Namur, and afterwards into Brussels. He subsequently received the honour, equally unmerited, of grand cordon of Maria Theresa. In 1793 he returned to his post at Luxemburg, and the following year, an attack having been made upon the place, he was obliged, after a protracted blockade, to capitulate. Proceeding afterwards to Vienna, he was appointed governor-general of Bohemia—an office which his age and increasing infirmities did not permit him long to exercise.—G. M.

BENDIR, Jacques Felix, a French dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1796; late banker, and member of the chamber of deputies before 1848. He was one of those who introduced the romantic drama. Author (in conjunction with M. Victor

Ducange and M. Goubaux) of "Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler," Paris, 1827–8."

BENDLOWES, Edward, was born in the year 1613. He was the author of several poetical pieces not very remarkable for talent, and was esteemed in his younger days, a great patron of the poets, especially Quarles, Davenant, and Payne. Some dedicated books to his honour, and others wrote epigrams and poems on him. Reduced through his own indiscretion to great want, he died at Oxford, December 18, 1686.—T. J.

BENDONSKY, Symon Symonovich, known as the Polish Theocritus, and by the Latin cognomen of Simonides, was born in Galicia in 1557. He was an elegant writer, both in Latin and Polish: in the former language he approached closely to the poets of the best days of Italy, and yet he is now better known by his pastorals in his own tongue. He died in 1629.—J. F. W.

BENECKE, Georg Friedrich, a distinguished philologist, was born at Mönchsrode, in the then principality of Göttingen, 10th January, 1762. He attended the gymnasia of Nördlingen and Augsburg, studied at Göttingen, where he was patronized by Heyne, and in due course obtained a professorship. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the library. He principally devoted himself to the study of the German language and literature in their earlier stages. His principal works are his "Middle-German Dictionary," completed by W. Müller, and his "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Old-German Language and Literature," in 2 vols. He died at Göttingen, 21st August, 1844.—K. E.

BENEDEN, Van. See Van Beneden.

BENEDETTI, Domenico de, an historical painter, born in Piedmont in 1610, studied at Naples under Santafede, and at Rome under that uncertain master, Guido. He died in 1678, after having decorated many of the Neapolitan churches, and became known chiefly by his "Pictorial History of the Virgin."

BENEDETTI, Domenico, an Italian physician of the first half of the eighteenth century, was professor of anatomy at Venice, and in 1748 became prior of the college of physicians in that city. He wrote several books on medicine, some of them in Latin and Italian verse, and also two dramatic works, of which one, entitled "Il Temistocle in Persia," was performed in 1732, and the other, "La Moda," in 1754.—W. S. D.

BENEDETTI, Giovanni Baptista, an Italian mathematician, born at Venice; died in 1590. His claims as a discoverer in mathematical science, although of the weightiest character, have been singularly overlooked, even in his native country. He was a pupil of Tartaglia, and at an early age gave evidence of remarkable aptitude for scientific pursuits. In his twenty-third year he published an ingenious work, "De resolutione omnium Euclidis Problematum," which led to his being appointed mathematician to the duke of Savoy. After an interval of thirty years, devoted to studious research, he produced a volume of what he called speculations ("J. B. Benedicti patritii Veneti diversarum speculationum," Turin, 1585,) not a few of which it is surprising to meet with in a work of the sixteenth century. Theoretical arithmetic, perspective, mechanics, proportion, dialectics, and various subjects of physical science, are respectively treated of in this remarkable production, with a skill of fence in assailing old opinions, and with an amount of courage and ingenuity in advancing new ones, which leave us to wonder at the comparative obscurity in which its author's reputation has so long fallen. For a full account of the work, the reader is referred to Libri's History of Mathematical Science in Italy.—J. S., G.

BENEDETTI, Giulio Cesare, an Italian physician and professor of medicine at Rome, was born at Aquila in the kingdom of Naples, and died in 1656. He left several works on medical subjects, of which the earliest—"De Pepasmo seu Coctione"—was published at Aquila in 1636; the second, "De Loco in Pleuritide;" the third, "Epistolarum Medicinalium libri decem," at Rome in 1644 and 1649; and the fourth, "Consultationum Medicinalium Opus," at Venice, in 1650.

BENEDETTI, Mattia, a painter of Reggio, disciple of Talami, and follower of the Caracci. He lived about the year 1702. He painted chiefly fresco.—W. T.

BENEDETTO DA MAJANO, a Florentine architect of the fifteenth century, who designed the Strozzi palace at Florence, begun by him in 1450, but completed by Cronaca about 1500.

BENEDICT, Saint. This illustrious monk, the father of Western monachism, was born in 480 of a rich but plebeian family, settled at Nursia, a town in the duchy of Spoleto. Indebted to pious parents for the advantage of early and profound instruction in the duties of religion, the exercise of these during the period of his literary and juristic studies at Rome, nourished the activity, as well as formed the chief occupation, of a spirit for which the barren philosophy of the period had no considerable attractions. In his seventeenth year, resigning himself to impulses of piety, which had been strengthened rather than enfeebled by contact with the effete paganism and scandalous vices of Roman society, he withdrew to a solitary cave near Sublacum (Subiago). Here he passed three years in solitude so guarded, that his existence was only known to the person who brought him the scanty fare on which he subsisted. His retreat was at length discovered by some herdsmen, and soon became a place of pilgrimage to which many curious as well as many devout people of the neighbourhood resorted. The enthusiasm of these rustic visitors drew him from a life of mere penance and contemplation, as irresistibly as he had been driven to it by disgust at the baseness of thought and manners in the imperial city. He began to dispense to them religious instruction, and the greatest success following his ministrations, his renown rapidly spread, and with it the veneration for his name entertained by his immediate disciples. He was chosen abbot of a monastery in the neighbourhood, one of the disorderly religious establishments which, imperfectly following the rule of Pachomius or that of Basil, were then endeavouring, but by reason of their want of proper discipline endeavouring in vain, to attain a popularity in the West similar to that enjoyed by monastic institutions in the East; with great reluctance, arising from apprehensions that his views of monastic rule would prove extremely distasteful to the fraternity, he accepted the offered dignity. A short time sufficed to convince him that these apprehensions were correct, and that without being a tyrant he could not be a reformer and an abbot. An attempt to poison him, it is said, was the occasion of his withdrawal from a society which had derived no profit from his government, but the insubordination of which had taught him his mission, that of reforming, or rather establishing on a new basis, the monastic system. About the year 520, he again drew about him by his preaching numbers of devout persons, and selecting from among them those most likely to second his views, formed them into a community consisting of twelve houses, each having twelve monks and an abbot. The prosperity of this colony aroused the jealousy of a priest of the neighbourhood, who exerted himself by every means to defame its chief and to thwart his labours. The effect of this persecution was at length to expel Benedict and his brethren from their settlement at Sublacum. They removed to Mount Cassino, about seventy miles from Rome, in the year 528, and founded there a monastery, which, as the prototype of almost all the monastic establishments of Western Europe, was destined to rival in celebrity the noblest foundations of ancient or modern times. All the biographers of St. Benedict remark, that at the date of his removal to Mount Cassino a temple and a grove of Apollo stood on its slope, and claimed the reverence of the surrounding population—so long did paganism linger in the rural districts of Italy after the cities had made havoc of its shrines. The date of his death has been variously assigned to the years 542 and 543. The history of the order which bears his name is an important part of the history of European civilization. From the period when he impressed on monastic life that character of activity in arts and letters, and that simplicity in matters of devotion, which at the outset of his career contrasted so forcibly with what was known of monkish manners in Italy and elsewhere, monasteries became equally the refuge of learning and piety. Admiring that result of his labours, men of all creeds unite in reverencing the name of St. Benedict.—J. S., G.

BENEDICT, Biscop, an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastic of the seventh century, descended of a noble family. He was for some years in the service of Oswy, king of Northumberland; but in 653 he determined to devote himself to a religious life, and set out on a pilgrimage to Rome. After having made repeated journeys to the continent, bringing with him on his return to Britain knowledge of ecclesiastical discipline, as well as many books and relics, and after having been settled for two years in the abbey of St. Peter's in the south, he at length found his way back to his native Northumbria. He was heartily welcomed by Egfrid, the successor of his former master, who, delighted with the treasures he had brought, granted him in 674 a tract of land at the mouth of the Wear, where he founded a Benedictine monastery. He adorned and furnished the church at great

expense, bringing masons and glass manufacturers from Gaul, and himself journeying to Rome to procure books, pictures, and ornaments, having a desire that religion should appear clothed in all its beauty in the midst of the rough inhabitants of his native country. In 682, having received a further grant of land from King Egfrid, he built on the banks of the Tyne the monastery of Girwy or Jarrow. His pious and active life came to a close in 690, and he was buried in the monastery at Wearmouth; but in the tenth century, such was the sanctity of his name, his bones were purchased and tranferred to Thorney abbey in Cambridgeshire. The knowledge he had acquired at Rome was embodied in some works treating of monastic discipline and the church ritual.—J. B.

BENEDICT, of Aniane, Saint, the reformer of monastic discipline among the Franks, was of Gothic origin, being a son of Aigulfe, count of Maguelonne. He was born in Languedoc in 750, and died in 821. His earlier years were passed at the courts of Pepin and Charlemagne, but in 774 he abandoned the life of a courtier, and retired to Saint Seine, a convent of Burgundy. He afterwards founded on the banks of the Aniane, in his native province, a small monastery, in which he enforced rigorously the rule of the Benedictines. The fame of the convent growing, as the austerity of its founder and the admirable subordination of its inmates became known, he was soon under the necessity of enlarging it. Encouraged by this success, he applied himself to the revival of discipline in all the Frankish monastic institutions, and so completely accomplished that toilsome work, that the popularity of his order, long in abeyance from the irregularities of its members, rose to its original height. He died at a monastery founded by himself in the neighbourhood of Aix la Chapelle, universally reputed the second father of the Benedictines. His principal works are, "Codex Regularum" and "Concordantia Regularum."—J. S., G.

BENEDICT, abbot of Peterborough in the twelfth century, was originally a Benedictine monk in the monastery of Canterbury, and afterwards prior of that house. He was appointed by King Henry II. to the abbacy of Peterborough in the year 1177, in the place of William Waterville, who had been deposed by the archbishop of Canterbury. Benedict had studied at the university of Oxford, was a doctor of divinity, and the personal friend of Archbishop à Becket. After the death of that great prelate, he wrote one, or as some say, two works, entitled "Vita Thomæ Cantuariensis," and the other, "Miracula Thomæ Martyris." Leland, who mentions only one work, gives it the character of an elegant performance. Bale treats it as a heap of forgeries; "but the severity of Bale's principles and temper," says Dr. Kippis, "and his aversion to the monks, sometimes carried his representations of them to an excess." Bishop Nicholson, in his English Historical Library, informs us that Benedict died in the year 1200.—T. J.

BENEDICT, a learned Maronite, of a Syrian family named Ambarach, born in 1663 at Gusta in Phœnicia, was educated at the Maronite college of Rome. Returning to the East, his extraordinary erudition recommended him to the favour of the bishop of Antioch, who sent him back to Rome charged with some weighty affairs of the church. He was induced to remain in Italy by Cosmo III., duke of Tuscany, who procured for him a professorship in the university of Pisa. Clement XI. afterwards called him to Rome to revise the text of the Greek scriptures. He died in 1742.—J. S., G.

BENEDICT, the name of fourteen popes.—Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus, of Roman parentage, succeeded John III. in the year 573. The invasion of Italy by the Lombards under Alboin, four years before, had spread misery and desolation into all quarters. Pavia, almost the only city in north Italy which resisted them, had fallen after a siege of three years. The Lombards themselves were Arians, but had numerous pagan allies, and the devastations and excesses recorded of the conquering host, form a frightful chapter in history. Except Rome and Ravenna, the seat of the exarchs, who governed Italy for the Byzantine emperors, the whole peninsula, as far as the Tiber, speedily fell into their power. In the pontificate of Benedict, Rome, we are told, would have been starved had it not been for the care of the Emperor Justin, who sent corn thither from Egypt. Overwhelmed, according to some writers, by anxiety and grief for the miseries of the Romans and the calamitous condition of Italy, Benedict died in the year 577, in the fifth year of his pontificate.

Benedict II., a Roman, a pious and charitable man, succeeded Leo II. in 684. He had served the church from his infancy, was a lover of poverty, humble, gentle, patient, and liberal. Soon after his election he received letters from the Emperor Constantine, permitting for the future the immediate ordination of the pope elect, without waiting for the formal consent of the emperor. He repaired the church of St. Peter, and ornamented the church of St. Mary of the Martyrs, the former pantheon of Marcus Agrippa. Benedict died, after a pontificate of only ten months, and was canonized after his death.

Benedict III., priest of the title or church of St. Callistus at Rome, was unanimously elected pope, on the demise of Leo IV., by the clergy, nobles, people, and senate of Rome, in the year 855. According to the contemporary narrative of Anastasius, he was found praying in his church by the multitude who came to inform him of his election, and was with great difficulty induced to accept the greatness thus thrust upon him. An antipope was presently set up in the person of the priest Anastasius, who had been degraded by a council eighteen months before. The Frankish deputies of the Emperor Louis, son of Louis le Debonnaire, espoused the cause of Anastasius, and brought him to Rome, where he caused Benedict to be violently despoiled of his pontifical robes, to be insulted, beaten, and imprisoned. The Franks, by rough and menacing language, sought to compel the bishops who were in Rome to recognize Anastasius. But they all positively refused to do so, and their firmness at last induced the deputies to give way. Benedict was restored, and his first act was to pardon those who had supported Anastasius. Under this pope, Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, visited Rome, and offered to St. Peter, as the saying ran, a crown of gold and other rich presents. There is a letter extant, addressed by Lupus, abbot of Ferrieres, to this pope, which remarkably illustrates the process by which the works of the great writers of antiquity were preserved to modern times. Lupus requests the pope to send him some commentaries of St. Jerome, Cicero de Oratore, Quintilian's Institutions, and other works, promising to have them copied, and to return them faithfully. Benedict died in 858, after a pontificate of two years and a half.

Benedict IV., a Roman, was elected in 900, and sat for four years and a half. Very little is known respecting his pontificate. According to Platina, he lived a grave and exemplary life in a corrupt and barbarous age, in which the see of Peter, through the prevalence of ambition and bribery, was often occupied rather than rightly filled.

Benedict V., a Roman, was elected in May, 964, by the faction of the infamous John XII. in opposition to Leo VIII., who had been elected by the council of Rome, after it had pronounced sentence of deposition against John. The emperor, Otho the Great, who had consented to the election of Leo, hastened to lay siege to Rome. The city, unprepared for resistance, opened its gates after a few weeks. A council was held in the Lateran church, at which Benedict confessed himself to be a usurper, and was by Leo degraded from all ranks of the ministry except the diaconate. Otho soon after took him with him into Germany, and placed him at Hamburg. He was a learned and virtuous man, and edified the Saxons by his good example and instructions; and the emperor himself conceived so great an esteem for him, that he was on the point of sending him back to Italy, when he died in May, 965.

Benedict VI. seems to have been elected in 972; but the chronology of this dark period is obscure. Soon afterwards he was seized by a Roman nobleman, Cintius or Cenci, and confined in the castle of St. Angelo, where he was either strangled or starved to death. The history of the popes of the tenth century forms a painful chapter in ecclesiastical annals, but in other parts of Europe the same age produced men of the purest and loftiest virtue. Thus, contemporary with this pope, were St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, who converted the Hungarians to christianity, and was finally martyred in Prussia; St. Mayeul, the great abbot of Cluny; St. Wolfgang, bishop of Ratisbon; and our own St. Dunstan of Canterbury. Benedict VI. filled the papal chair about eighteen months.

Benedict VII., bishop of Sutri, was elected in 975. He restored Arnulphus to the see of Rheims. The emperor, Otho II., after having sustained a defeat in the south of Italy from the Greek emperors, Basilius and Constantinus, retreated to Rome and there died. The pope used all his influence, in the election which followed, to procure the nomination of a wise and virtuous

prince. Otho's son, Otho III., was elected emperor. At this time flourished two celebrated hermits or solitaries, St. Romnald in Lombardy, and St. Nilus in Calabria. Benedict died in July, 984, after a pontificate of eight years and a half.

Benedict VIII., bishop of Porto, was elected pope on the death of Sergius IV. in 1012, but an antipope, one Gregory, was set up by a Roman faction, and Benedict was driven out of the city. Proceeding into Germany, he claimed redress from Henry II., then king of Italy, whom he found at Polden in Saxony. Henry, a prince of rare virtues, warmly espoused the cause of his petitioner; he took immediate steps to raise an army, and meanwhile sent the pope forward, under the protection of a strong escort, into Italy. The antipope did not venture to await the king's approach, but fled from Rome, and, on his arrival, Henry was welcomed into the city by Benedict himself. Soon after, he was crowned emperor by the pope, having first solemnly promised to be the protector of the church, and to be faithful to the pope and his successors. In 1016, a large force of Saracens having made a descent upon Tuscany and begun to ravage the country, the pope with great energy collected an army, by which the Saracens were defeated, and expelled with heavy loss. About the same time Rodulfus, Raoul, or Rollo, the Norman, with a few companions, came into Italy, and the pope engaged his services to proceed to the succour of Benevento, which the Greeks, acting upon the orders of the Emperor Basilius, were endeavouring to take possession of. The little band of Normans performed incredible feats of valour, and repulsed the Greeks. This is the first occasion on which the Normans appear as taking an active part in the affairs of Italy, and it seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. 1.) Throughout his pontificate there was an intimate union of heart and purpose between Benedict and the Emperor Henry. In 1020 the pope went into Germany, and met the emperor at Bamberg, which city was then and there given by Henry to the Roman church. Leo IX. afterwards exchanged it with Henry III. for Benevento. On this occasion it is said, that Henry confirmed all the donations of territory which had been made by his predecessors to the Roman church, with the reservation, however, of the rights of the imperial crown. In the same year the pope presided at a council held at Pavia, to repress irregularities and scandals among the clergy. Seven stringent canons of discipline were promulgated by this council. In 1022 Henry came into Italy for the purpose of repelling the inroads of the Greeks; after effecting this, he visited with the pope the great Benedictine house of Monte Cassino. Henry died in 1023, and was numbered among the saints after his death. It is recorded of this pope that he invited to Rome Guido Aretino, the inventor of the names of the singing-notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, &c., and of a new method of singing. Benedict VIII. died in July, 1024, after a long and active pontificate of twelve years.

Benedict IX., Theophylactus, nephew of Pope John XIX, was made pope about the close of the year 1033, when he was but twelve years old, by means of wholesale bribery. During a pontificate which lasted—with intervals—more than eleven years, his infamous life dishonoured the holy see, and was a scandal to christendom. After he had sat for ten years, the bishop of Sabina was elected pope in his stead, and took the title of Sylvester III. But three months afterwards Benedict returned to Rome, and expelled Sylvester. About the same time a third pretender, John, archpriest of Rome, assumed the papal insignia. However, a holy priest, named Gratian, went to each of them in turn, and prevailed on them all to relinquish their claims in consideration of a pecuniary indemnity. The revenues derived from England, which seem to have been more considerable than those from any other country, were assigned to Benedict, who thereupon retired to his country seat, resigning the tiara to Gregory VI. This took place in the year 1045.

Benedict X., who, properly speaking, has no right to be numbered among the popes, and is termed by Muratori an "illegittimo e Simoniaco papa," was elected by a faction among the Roman magnates on the death of Stephen IX., in the year 1058, in spite of protestations and threats of excommunication on the part of all the cardinals, headed by St. Peter Damian, bishop of Ostia. His name of Mincio was on account of his extreme stupidity, changed by the Roman pasquinaders to "minchione," which means "blockhead." Peter Damian, in one of his letters, says of him—"If he can fully explain one verse of a psalm or a homily, I withdraw my opposition, I kiss his feet," &c. What made the conduct of the party more flagrant, was the circumstance that, shortly before his death, Stephen IX. had exacted a solemn promise from the clergy and people of Rome, to elect no one until the return of Hildebrand, cardinal sub-deacon (afterwards the famous Gregory VII.), who had been sent on a mission to the court of the Empress Agnes. At the request of the cardinals, the empress convoked a council at Sienna, by which Nicholas II. was nominated to the papacy. Escorted by the troops of the duke of Lorraine, the pope proceeded towards Rome, and Benedict, when he heard of his approach, retired to his own house. Nicholas, hearing this, entered Rome unattended, and was well received by the people. In the course of a few days Benedict came before him, and confessing himself an usurper, was pardoned, but deposed from the episcopate and the priesthood. He had occupied the chair about ten months.

Benedict XI. was elected in October, 1303, after an interval of only ten days, to succeed Boniface VIII. His name was Nicholas Bocasini; he was the son of a notary of Treviso, and having entered the Dominican order, he became its ninth general, and had attained to the dignity of cardinal-bishop of Ostia at the time of his elevation to the papal chair. His eminent virtues were allowed but a brief space of time for their public exercise; yet during the eight months of his pontificate much was attempted and something effected towards the healing of old feuds, and the adjustment of inveterate disputes. The furious quarrel which had subsisted for years between Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, was composed by Benedict XI. in a few days; the spiritual censures so lavishly fulminated by his predecessor were all revoked, and the kingdom of France was placed *in statu quo ante* with regard to the holy see. But against the actual perpetrators of the outrage on the person of the late pope at Anagni—William of Nogaret, Sciarra of Colonna, and eleven others—Benedict denounced a fresh sentence of excommunication. Early in 1304 the pope vainly endeavoured, by sending a cardinal-legate to Florence, to reconcile the Guelf and Ghibeline factions in that city. Dante was at that time not at Florence, having been driven into exile by the Neri, or extreme Guelf party, three years before. The legate, upon leaving Florence, laid the city under an interdict. After publishing a constitution, enlarging the privileges of the Mendicant orders, the pope died suddenly at Perugia in the month of July, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by some of the cardinals.

Benedict XII., one of the eight popes who resided at Avignon, was elected on the demise of John XXII. by the unexpected but unanimous vote of the conclave. His exclamation, upon receiving the intelligence, was, "You have elected an ass." He was a Frenchman, by name Jacques Fournier, his father having been a baker, living in the county of Foix. As bishop, first of Pamiers, afterwards of Mirepoix, he had given proofs of ability and energy. In the year following his election, he was implored by a deputation from the senate and people to transfer the papal court to Rome. He declared himself willing so far to yield to their entreaties as to fix his residence at Bologna, if a suitable reception were guaranteed to him on the part of the Bolognese. But that turbulent people gave so little encouragement to the overtures made by his nuncios, that the pope, abandoning all intention of returning to Italy, resolved to fix his residence permanently at Avignon, and commenced the erection of a palace. Benedict XII. is briefly described by Gibbon (Decline and Fall, chapter lxvi.) as "a dull peasant, perplexed with scruples, and immersed in sloth and wine." For this character he quotes no authority except a letter of Petrarch, who was probably not an impartial judge. The ordinary historians (Fleury, Natalis Alexander, and Muratori) have left on record a widely-different estimate of this pope, though some of the facts which they relate certainly tend to convict him of indecision, and an occasional preference of selfish and worldly considerations to those of pure right. Such was his repeated refusal of absolution to the emperor, Louis of Bavaria (who had renounced the cause of the antipope whom he had set up at Rome in the pontificate of John XXII., and had offered to make the most ample submission, and the fullest amends for his past misconduct), solely through fear of offending the king of France. The pope's conduct in this affair engendered a feeling of deep resentment in the minds of the German princes, tended to keep alive the hostility between the Guelf and Ghibeline factions in Italy,

and actually led to the adoption by the German diet in 1338 of several rules and resolutions, framed in a spirit of direct hostility to the holy see. Again, the overtures made to him more than once for the union of the Greek and Latin churches, met, to say the least, with a chilling and evasive reception. The first of these attempts was made in 1335, when the Emperor Andronicus caused the pope to be informed that he was desirous to facilitate the re-union of the churches, and to this end proposed that a conference of theologians should be held at Naples as the most central spot that could be chosen. The pope returned an apparently favourable reply, but insisted, to save the dignity of the holy see, that the conference should be held at Avignon. This caused the negotiation to be broken off. Again, in 1339, the celebrated Abbot Barlaam, the real reviver of Greek literature and learning in the West, came to Avignon, charged with a second embassy from Andronicus. The very interesting and suggestive arguments which he made use of to induce the pope to favour the scheme of union, may be read in Gibbon, and at greater length in Fleury. He skilfully showed that what kept the Greek and Latin churches asunder, was in fact not so much difference of doctrine, as soreness and alienation of feeling; and he argued, that if the Latins, by sending effectual aid to the Greek empire against the Turks, were to efface in the minds of the Greeks the memory of past injuries, the chief difficulty would have been removed in the way of ecclesiastical union. The opportunity was a rare and grand one; and by an Innocent III. or a Pius V. would, doubtless, have been eagerly grasped, but Benedict XII. saw or fancied endless difficulties; and instead of earnestly endeavouring to unite christendom against the common enemy, he met the representations of Barlaam by counter proposals, which, as a matter of course, led to further negotiations and loss of time, so that nothing was done. On the other hand, he seems to have administered the internal affairs of the church with vigour and uprightness. At the very commencement of his pontificate he took active steps to repress simony, non-residence, and other clerical irregularities. He caused the state of the principal religious orders to be carefully inquired into, and where relaxation or abuse had crept in, he instituted reforms. In the year 1339 he instituted a university at Verona. When, in 1338, the great khan of Tartary wrote to the pope, whom he addressed as "the lord of the christians in France, beyond the seven seas where the sun sets;" and after asking for his "benediction and holy prayers," recommended to his good offices the christians in his dominions, Benedict not only returned a warm and friendly reply, commending the good dispositions of the khan, and urging him to maintain the liberty of christian worship in his dominions, but also took the opportunity of sending four Franciscan missionaries to the Alan and Tartar christians. He died at Avignon in 1342, the year after Petrarch had received a laurel crown on the capitol at Rome. Few characters in history have been more diversely drawn than that of Benedict XII. Out of eight biographies preserved in Baluze, six are favourable, one, indeed, almost making him out a saint; and two load his memory with various degrees of infamy. This may be attributed partly to national prejudices, which would lead French writers to extol, and Italian writers to decry, a French pope who fixed the papacy on the banks of the Rhone,—a banishment only comparable in the eyes of the Italians to the "exile of Babylon;"—partly to the rancour of some of the monks of the religious orders, which he, perhaps in a too hard and captious spirit, reformed.

Benedict XIII., Cardinal Vincenzo Maria Orsino, archbishop of Benevento, a Roman by birth, was unanimously elected pope in the conclave which sat after the death of Innocent XIII. in 1724. He accepted the dignity with reluctance, nor even, according to Muratori, until the general of his order, the Dominicans, had constrained him to do so on his vow of obedience. He took the name of Benedict, out of veneration for the memory of Benedict XI. He was a man of deep humility and fervent piety, simple in his manners and style of living, and averse to pomp and display. In the great Jansenist controversy, which, during his pontificate, was raging in France and Holland, Benedict took a firm and consistent part. The opposers of the bull Unigenitus, by which the peculiar Jansenist doctrines were condemned, had been greatly encouraged by the example of Cardinal de Noailles, archbishop of Paris, who had long delayed to signify his acceptance of it. Moved, however, by the letter of the pope, assuring him that the doctrine contained in the bull was in no respect contrary to that of St. Augustine, and by the opinion which he had of the writer's sanctity, Noailles, in 1728, accepted the bull. In the same year the pope issued a brief condemning the work of Courayer, a canon of St. Genevieve at Paris, on the validity of Anglican orders. A similar brief had been issued by him some years before against the Adeisidæmon, one of the deistical writings of Toland. A great number of canonizations and beatifications were proceeded with by this pope. As a temporal sovereign, Benedict was not called upon to play an important part. In 1725 the emperor restored Comacchio to the holy see, but in 1727 he resolved to grant the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, which for two hundred years had acknowledged the sovereignty of the holy see, as imperial fiefs to the Infant Don Carlos, nephew of the reigning duke. The pope resisted; and the Duke Antonio Farnese, pressed by each of the contending parties to take from him the investiture of the duchies, refused to take it from either. The exiled son of James II. was at this time living in Rome, and the pope treated him and the princess his wife with marked kindness and liberality. In 1728 occurred a serious rupture with the king of Portugal, on the occasion of the recall of Bichi—the apostolic nuncio, to whom the pope had refused to give a cardinal's hat at the king's desire—from the court at Lisbon. The Portuguese ambassador and all Portuguese subjects were ordered by the king to depart from the Roman states; the nunciatura at Lisbon was closed, and the dataria compelled to suspend its functions. This pope was a bad financier, and the fiscal embarrassments in which he found the papal treasury involved, were rather aggravated than diminished during his pontificate. He is stated to have been deficient in statesmanlike qualities, and particularly to have shown a want of discernment in the choice of his ministers. He died in February, 1730.

Benedict XIII., antipope. See Benoit XIII.

Benedict XIV. (Cardinal Prospero Lambertini of Bologna) was elected unanimously on the 16th August, 1740, at the close of the protracted sitting of the conclave which followed the death of Clement XII. The French and Spanish cardinals had laboured to procure the election of Cardinal Aldrovandi; other names had also been proposed, and met with more or less of support; and it was not till six months had elapsed in constant negotiation and intrigue, that the whole sacred college suddenly agreed to the election of the able, pious, and plain-spoken archbishop of Bologna. Sprung from an ancient and noble family of Bologna, Lambertini had filled various important posts in the church, had been made successively bishop of Ancona, archbishop of Theodosia *in partibus*, and archbishop of Bologna, and nominated cardinal by Benedict XIII. in 1728. He had already become known as an author, and as a learned canonist, by his works, "De servorum Dei Beatificatione et de sanctorum Canonizatione," and by treatises relating to festivals and church discipline. He at once applied himself vigorously to the task of government, selecting as his ministers the Cardinals Gonzaga, Aldrovandi, Querini, and Passionei, and Mgr. Livizzani. As chief pastor of the catholic church, the great merit of Benedict XIV. was, that, during a long pontificate of eighteen years, his mingled firmness, moderation, wisdom, and piety, discriminating between the essential and the accidental, and understanding the true tendency and temper of the times, enabled him, while giving up much of temporal emolument and ancient privilege that former pontiffs had contended for, to heal many old divisions, to preserve in the main the peace of the church unbroken, and to retard at least, although he could not prevent, those revolutionary convulsions which, in the general decline of faith and piety, were already impending over the catholic nations of Europe. He concluded concordats with the kings of Sardinia and Naples, as his predecessors had done with those of Spain and Portugal, for the settlement of various matters in dispute. Under the concordat with Naples the number of holidays was abridged, restrictions placed on the ordination of priests, and the patronage of the smaller benefices given up. But in the case of this last concession, a certain number of benefices were reserved, to enable the pope to promote any deserving ecclesiastics. Benedict was firm in his support of the bull Unigenitus, and addressed a brief to the bishops of France, counselling them to refuse the sacraments to those who would not accept it. This was one of the causes which led to the protracted quarrel between the clergy and the French parliaments under Louis XV. In 1742 he promulgated a bull against all who should disobey the former decisions of the holy see respecting certain Chinese rites, the observance of which by their converts had been sanctioned by

some of the jesuit missionaries, but disallowed by the holy see. In 1751 he suppressed the patriarchate of Aquileia, which had long been the cause of dissension between Venice and Austria, and created in its stead the archbishoprics of Udine and Goritz. As a temporal sovereign he laboured strenuously and successfully to keep peace with foreign powers, to improve the condition of the Roman states, and to adorn and beautify the capital. With the exception of one occasion during the Austrian succession war, when in 1742 a part of his dominions was in turns occupied by the contending armies of Spain and Austria, he was in no way engaged in any of the wars which desolated Europe during his pontificate. In fact the *haute politique* of Europe was so completely changed, now that three of the great powers —England, Prussia, and Russia—were non-catholic, that the political power of the holy see was about this time reduced to a minimum. But in measures of internal improvement he was unceasingly occupied. At his accession the debt amounted to many millions of scudi; but by retrenching the expenditure of his household, by reducing the number of his troops, and cutting down their extravagant pay, by abolishing pensions, &c., he soon placed the Roman finances on a new and sound footing. He founded four academies at Rome for the education of ecclesiastics. He established a congregation of five cardinals to examine into the life and habits of all bishops designate within his dominions. But it was in the adornment of Rome that he laboured with the most brilliant success. He secured and strengthened the cupola of St. Peter's, erected one wing of the great hospital of St. Spirito, completed the fountain of Trevi, restored and enlarged many churches, established a gallery of antiquities on the Campidoglio, and, finally, dug out and deposited in a safe place the celebrated horary obelisk which once stood in the Campus Martius, and has since been re-erected by Pius VI. in 1792. The private character of this pope was most estimable and pleasing. His joviality and affability were unfailing, and some of the *bons mots*, prompted by his ready Bolognese wit, are still remembered by the Romans. His writings, besides those already mentioned, consist of a "Treatise on Heroic Virtue," a "Treatise on the Mass," a "Bullarium," or collection of the briefs and bulls issued by himself, a "Martyrology," and some minor works. He died, after enduring great suffering, in which his cheerfulness and serenity never deserted him, in May, 1758, in the eighty-third year of his age.—T. A.

BENEDICT or BENOIT OF APPENZELL, a musician of the former half of the sixteenth century, appears from the name by which he is called, to have been a native of Appenzell, in Switzerland. He was a pupil of Josquin de Prez, and wrote music to a Latin monody on his famous master, which was printed at Antwerp in 1545, together with another setting of the same words by his fellow scholar, Nicholas Gombert; Burney reprints this piece, for four voices, of Benedict, which is in the Phrygian mode, and a remarkable specimen, for its age, of pure counterpoint. Some compositions of this writer are in Salbinger's Concentus, 1545, and in Ecclesiasticorum Cantionum.—G. A. M.

* BENEDICT, JULIUS or JULES, a musician, was born at Stuttgart, November 27, 1805, in which city his father was partner in a banking-house. His first musical instructor was Louis Abeille, a pianist and composer. He began his public career at a concert of his own in 1819, when his pianoforte playing was much applauded. He was sent to Weimar to continue his studies under Hummel, from whose care he was removed in 1820 to that of C. M. von Weber in Dresden. He accompanied this master to Berlin, where he made the acquaintance of Mendelssohn, the prodigious boy, who was already giving proofs of the wonderful talent which was soon to raise him to a comparison with the greatest masters of the art. He proceeded with Weber to Vienna, and was, by his recommendation, there engaged as accompanyist of the rehearsals, and musical director at the Kärntnerthor theatre in 1824. He proceeded from thence to Naples, where he filled the same capacity at the San Carlo. Here, in 1827, at the Fondo, he produced his Opera Buffa, "Giacinta ed Ernesto." He now made the tour of Italy, and visited Paris as a pianist, returning to Naples to produce an opera seria at the San Carlo—"I Portoghesi a Goa." He came to London, invited by Malibran and De Beriot, and appeared at the concerts of the latter in 1835. Again, returning to Naples, he produced there a third opera, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," in 1836. The same year he came back to London, which has since then been his permanent residence. He was conductor of the Italian opera given by Mr. Mitchell at the Lyceum, in the winters of 1837 and 1838. In 1838 his first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was brought out at Drury Lane, several pieces in which have over-lived its first success—which was only limited by the demerit of the drama—and still retain their popularity. Six years later, he produced "The Brides of Venice" at the same theatre; where, also, his last dramatic work, "The Crusaders," was performed in 1846. These three works have been translated into German, and produced with success in his native country. M. Benedict conducted the operas given with Adelaide Kemble, at Covent Garden, in 1842 and 1843. He was in 1845 appointed conductor of the Norwich musical festival, which office he has held at each succeeding celebration. He also was engaged to conduct part of the performances at the opening of the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall in 1849, where he produced a Festival Overture. In 1850 he accompanied Mademoiselle Lind to America, and conducted her concerts there till he left her in 1852. He conducted the concerts of the Harmonic Union for the first two years from their commencement in 1853, at which he distinguished himself by the pains he bestowed on the new compositions confided to his care. A consequence of the dissolution of this society, if not its decided offspring, is the Vocal Association, whose extensive numbers, practising under his careful direction, have made admirable progress in choral singing. M. Benedict has a large practice as a pianoforte teacher, he is frequently before the public as a concert-conductor, and his own annual concert is one of the most fashionable resorts of the London season. Besides the operas that have been named, he has one unproduced, "The Minnesinger," of which some portions have been performed at concerts; he has written music for a German version of the Tempest, and Entr' Actes for Macbeth; he has composed much for the pianoforte, both in the classical form and in the lightest style; he has been very successful with many pieces for unaccompanied voices, and has produced a multitude of detached songs.—G. A. M.

BENEDICTIS, BEN. TETIUS DE, surnamed CAPRA, an Italian theologian and canonist of the first half of the fifteenth century. He published "Volumen conclusionum regularium et communium opinionum, et de permutatione beneficiorum."

BENEDICTIS, GIOVANNI BAPTISTA DE, an Italian jesuit, born at Ostium in 1620; died in 1706. His principal work is entitled "Philosophia Peripatetica," &c., 1687–92.—J. S., G.

BENEDICTIS, JACOB, a native of Umbria, who was a Minorite friar, and author of some sacred poetry. The fine hymn, "Stabat Mater," is generally attributed to him.—J. F. W.

BENEDICTUS, LEVITA, deacon of Mentz, who, between the years 840 and 847, compiled, at the instance of Otgar, archbishop of Mentz, a collection of capitularies in three books. It was afterwards added to the four books of Ansegisus, and published along with them by Baluze as Capitularia Regum Francorum; Paris, 1677. Some other works are also attributed to Benedictus, but this is the only one of which he is certainly the author.—J. B.

* BENEDIX, JULIUS RODERICH, a German comic dramatist and miscellaneous writer of great popularity, was born at Leipzig in 1811. Having completed his education at Grimma and in his native town, he became a comedian, and afterwards manager of several German theatres. Besides his collected dramatic works (6 vols.), he has published "Deutsche Volkssagen," a popular history of the Freiheitskriege; "Bilder aus dem Schauspielerleben," &c. He lives at Cologne.—K. E.

BENEFIALI, MARCO, born at Rome in 1684; died in 1764. He painted a saloon of the Palazzo Spada, and at the academy of St. Luke there is a "Christ at the Well" by him. He was knighted by the pope. (The popes knighted more painters than our English monarchs have.)—W. T.

BENEFIELD, SEBASTIAN, an eminent divine of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was born August 12, 1559, at Prestbury in Gloucestershire. When seventeen years old, he was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and afterwards became a fellow. Entering into holy orders, he distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1608 he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and five years after, was chosen Margaret professor. He filled the chair with great reputation. He had been presented several years before to the rectory of Moysey Hampton, near Fairford, in Gloucestershire, and after holding the professorship fourteen years, he retired to that benefice, and

spent there the last four years of his life. He was so well versed in the fathers and schoolmen, that there was not his equal in the university. Strongly attached to the predestination of Calvin, he was sometimes branded with the character of a schismatic. He was remarkable for strictness of life. He published several works, among which were eight sermons preached in the university of Oxford; twenty-one sermons by way of commentary on the first chapter of Amos; twenty-one sermons on the second chapter of Amos; lectures on the Perseverance of the Saints, and other scholarlike treatises, which have been long consigned to oblivion. He died in his parsonage, August 24, 1630, and was buried in the chancel of his parish church.—T. J.

BENEKE, Frederick Edward, was born at Berlin on the 17th of February, 1798. He received his early education at the gymnasium of his native town; and in the year 1815, nearly at the conclusion of the French war, joined a volunteer corps destined to enter into active operation for the liberties of Germany. On the termination of the war in 1816, he entered the university of Halle as a student of theology, but returned the next year to Berlin, where he became a pupil of Schleiermacher, and devoted himself mainly to philosophical studies. Even at this early period he conceived a great admiration for the English philosophical writers; and entered upon that course of determined opposition to the more abstract system of German philosophy, which formed the chief occupation of his whole future life. In the year 1820 he established himself as privat-docent at the university of Berlin, and commenced a course of philosophical lectures, in which he followed closely the psychological and inductive method of research. Even with Hegel himself for his rival, he succeeded in forming a very considerable class of auditors, and threatened so formidable an opposition to the Hegelian philosophy, then basking in the sunshine of court favour, that he was silenced by the prime minister, von Altenstein, and compelled to relinquish his post. Two works, published in 1820, record the philosophical views which he then entertained and propounded—the one entitled "Erfahrungs-seelen-lehre," the other entitled "Erkenntniss-lehre nach dem Bewusstsein der reinen Vernunft." In 1824 he removed to Göttingen, where he lectured for three years successively, and published two volumes of "Psychologische Skizzen," in which the principal doctrines of his new psychology are laid down in their earlier and less mature form. In 1827 he returned to Berlin, and received permission to reopen his class; and in 1832, on the death of Hegel, was created professor of philosophy in that university. A series of works now appeared in rapid succession, in which he advocated his philosophical principles from many different points of view. In 1833 appeared the "Lehrbuch der Psychologie als Naturwissenschaft," and in 1835 the "Erziehungs und Unterrichts-lehre," in which he applied his views *practically* to the subject of education. During the next ten years he published his "System der Metaphysik und Religions-lehre," his "System der Logik als Kunstlehre des Denkens," and a number of treatises which were afterwards combined under the title of "Die Neue Psychologie." In 1850 he still further carried on his views by the publication of the "Pragmatische Psychologie oder Seelenlehre in ihrer Anwendung auf das Leben," and in 1851 he commenced a quarterly journal called the "Archiv für die Pragmatische Psychologie." In the midst of these labours his life was cut short in the most painful manner. In a fit of nervous depression he suddenly disappeared (March 1st, 1854) from his friends and family, and was never seen again alive. His body was discovered in one of the canals near the city, and there is every reason to believe that he had committed suicide.

Beneke's whole philosophy, like that of Locke, rests upon the analysis of *ideas* as presented by the phenomena of man's inward experience. Our sensations, perceptions, ideas, feelings, impulses, and resolutions, present a *mass of fact*, which it is the business of the philosopher not merely to classify, but so to investigate as to find out their origin, the course of their development, their mutual connections, and finally the *laws* of their operation. To do this, Beneke goes first of all to the more primitive phenomena presented by the mind when brought into contact with external nature, and shows how all our subsequent mental history is evolved out of them. 1. Man is an organized being, placed in the midst of a world perfectly adapted to his nature and constitution. The world affects him variously through the senses, and the impulses thus produced from without are received and appropriated by means of certain inward powers and susceptibilities, which act in harmony with them. These are the two great primitive facts of all mental philosophy,—*impulses* coming to us from without, and the *power* of reducing such impulses to phenomena of consciousness. All our mental life begins with this primordial process, and out of it all our further mental development flows by fixed principles or laws of mental action.—2. The second fundamental process is the power which the soul has to *retain* every single impression it experiences, to lay it up in a state of unconsciousness, as an inward *trace* or *substratum*, which may be revived by circumstances at any future period. Endless numbers of such experiences are forming within us every day; and an infinite number of traces or substrata are consequently being constantly treasured up in the soul. It is the combination and consolidation of these numberless processes in which our mental development consists, and by means of them that the faculties are *created*, which we term perception and memory. In the same way the consolidation of our experiences of pleasure and pain give rise to our determinate desires and instincts.—3. The next process arises out of the fact that similar impulses and impressions have a tendency to unite and flow together, so as to form new mental developments. Thus, by the union of like perceptions, *ideas* are formed, and by the combination of similar feelings and impulses certain determinate mental tendencies are generated, which we call affections and passions.—Lastly, *dissimilar* traces, which are left in the mind after the consolidation of the similar ones has taken place, are combined into groups and series. Thus the different attributes of an external object, though wholly dissimilar, are mentally combined, so as to form the complex idea of that object; and phenomena, which succeed each other *in time*, are combined, so as to form the notions of cause, purpose, &c. In this way, from the two original elements of outward impulse and inward receptivity, the whole of our mental constitution is *built up*, by means of the retention, consolidation, comparison, and combination of our numberless experiences.

Beneke gets a still further insight into the machinery of our mental development, by a comparison of the outward impulses acting upon us, and our inward power of reaction upon them in their varied relation to one another. Five different relations between the two are possible in regard to their intensity.—1. The impulse is less powerful than the appropriating faculty; in this case there is a surplus of inward energy, so that *dissatisfaction* and *desire* are the natural results.—2. If the impulse and the power are exactly balanced, then we have the phenomena of *perception*.—3. The impulse may be *just superior* to the inward appropriating power, and no more; in this case we have a feeling of pleasure.—4. If the impulse becomes *too great*, it produces *vexation;* and, lastly, if *excessive*, actual pain.

From these few explanations, it will be evident that Beneke proposes a far more thorough-going investigation into the origin and genesis of our mental phenomena than had been instituted by most, if indeed by *any*, of the former advocates of the empirical system of mental philosophy. Taking his start from a few simple physiological facts, he builds up an entire system, in which the whole machinery of our impulses, feelings, desires, perceptions, and ideas, are most ingeniously analysed and accounted for. Nor can we hesitate to affirm that in many respects Beneke has been *before his age*, in his insight into mental phenomena. In Germany, at the present moment (1857), philosophy, as a whole, has left its former abstract and *à priori* principles, and has turned almost entirely to the inductive method of research. The ontological method has begun to give way to the *psychological;* and the very views which Beneke advocated, even in the height of the Hegelian ascendancy, have now come into general repute. Beneke has been remarkable for the *practical way* in which he has viewed all the questions of philosophy. He is far from being a mere psychologist, but has applied his principles to elucidate the most knotty questions of metaphysics, the laws of our moral nature, and the practical work of education. It is especially as an *educationist* that his reputation has been extended throughout Germany; inasmuch as his views have found acceptance in this particular point, even amongst those who take little interest in them as abstract philosophical questions. And if the psychological system propounded by Beneke be true, its influence on educational processes ought certainly to be most extensive. If there is nothing original in the human mind but a primitive power of receptivity, and if all our mental faculties, feelings, dispositions, moral principles, and character, be but the gradual structure which is formed by the accumulation and consolidation

of the traces laid up within us according to certain well-defined laws, then ought the educator to hold the soul of the pupil in his hand, like clay in the hands of the potter, and to add brick to brick to the structure, with the most assured certitude of the result. Estimated impartially, we must admit that there is a vast deal of acute analysis in Beneke's principles; and that many most valuable suggestions are thrown out by him in relation to the laws and methods of mental development. Like all enthusiastic systematizers, however, he appears to us to be too essentially one-sided to represent the whole truth of the case. The superstructure of those older psychological systems, which regard the human mind as consisting of an aggregation of abstract and peculiar faculties, crumbles absolutely to pieces in his hands, and the truth comes to light perhaps more clearly than ever it did before, that the human soul is an organic unity, which develops from stage to stage, and throws out fresh and more advanced phenomena in every step of its progress. But he has apparently gone quite to an extreme on the other side, in denying any primordial instincts, tendencies, impulses, or desires of a distinctive character, and deducing them all from the greater or less intensity with which the soul, by virtue of its original structure, apprehends or retains the influences which act upon it from without. Still, as all progress in human thought is ordinarily promoted by the alternate development of opposing theories, we may regard Beneke as being one, and one too of the most remarkable amongst the promoters of more correct views, both in psychology and pedagogy, and may recommend his works as indispensable to every one who wishes thoroughly to understand what has been accomplished in these two most interesting departments of human thought.—J. D. M.

BENEKENDORF, Karl Frederic von, a writer on rural and political economy, whose works at one time enjoyed a high popularity, was born at Blumenfeldt in Brandenburg in 1720. He also wrote "Memoirs of Frederic Wilhelm I.," a work of much interest and merit. He died in 1788.—J. F. W.

BENETTI, Giovanni Domenico, an Italian physician, born at Ferrara on 3d February, 1658. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Ferrara when only twenty-two years of age, and very soon afterwards was appointed to the chair of practical medicine in that university. His lectures acquired him great celebrity. In 1687 he was appointed physician to the hospital of Santa Anna; a few years afterwards, the town of Fano, in the duchy of Urbino, gave him the appointment of stipendiary physician; and about the same time the Duke of Mantua, Ferdinand-Charles, conferred upon him the post of first physician. The date of his death is not known. His only work, entitled "Corpus Medico-Morale," &c., published at Mantua in 1718, contains all those medical precepts which might have some application to the ceremonies of the Roman catholic religion, and gives us but a low opinion of his title to the fame which he enjoyed in his lifetime.—W. S. D.

BENEVOLI, Antonio, a celebrated Italian surgeon of the first half of the eighteenth century, was born in 1685 at Castello delle Preci in the duchy of Spoleto. On the death of his father, which took place when he was very young, he was brought up by his uncle, Geronimo Accorondoni, who sent him, at the age of nine years, to study at Florence. After passing through the ordinary course of instruction, he studied anatomy and surgery under T. Pacini and A. Querci. His progress was so rapid that he soon acquired a great reputation as an operator, especially in two branches of surgery to which he particularly applied himself; namely, the treatment of ruptures and of diseases of the eyes. In 1719 Cosmo III., grand-duke of Tuscany, assigned him a pension. His reputation was increased by a successful operation which he performed upon the Cardinal Buoncompagni, archbishop of Bologna, to relieve him from a cataract with which he was afflicted. After the death of Santorelli, he was appointed oculist to the hospital of Santa Maria, and in 1755 became chief surgeon in that great establishment, where he afterwards delivered public lectures, which attracted numerous audiences. The principal writings of Benevoli are, "Lettere sopra due osservazioni fatte intorno al cataratta," Florence, 1722, and "Tre dissertazioni dell' origine dell' ernia intestinale, &c.," published at Florence in 1747. The former of these consists of letters addressed to Valsalva, who is referred to as a judge of the different opinions put forward with regard to cataracts. The author himself attributed this disease to the opacity of the crystalline lens, without, however, asserting that it might not sometimes be caused by a membrane lodged in the anterior part of the aqueous chamber of the eye. He was attacked by Giovanni Bianchi, under the false name of Pietro Paolo Lupi, and a considerable controversy was got up between them, which was certainly of little benefit to science. The second of the above-mentioned works, of which a Dutch translation was published at the Hague in 1770, contains numerous excellent and valuable observations, although the theoretical parts are of little importance. The observations brought together at the close of the volume, upon various facts in surgery and anatomy, are also curious and interesting.—W. S. D.

BENEVOLI, Orazio, a musician, a natural son of Albert, duke of Lorraine, was born at Rome in 1602, where he died in 1672. He was the pupil of Vincenzo Ugolini, whom he succeeded in the office of maestro di capella of the church of St. Luigi de Francesi, in his native city. He left this appointment for one under the archduke of Austria at Vienna, where, in 1643 and the two following years, he produced some motets and offertories. He returned to Rome in 1646, and was reinstated in his original situation; he was also appointed to the same office in the church of S. Maria Maggiore, and at the close of this year, was instituted likewise maestro di capella of St. Peters. His distinction as a composer rests upon the multiplicity of real parts in his scores, he having written for two, three, four, five, and six distinct choirs, of four voices in each, as Agostino had already done with success, this being a form of composition greatly esteemed in that age of artifice and laborious complexity. M. Fetis cites a Mass of his composition, written in forty-eight separate parts, which, at the cost of Dominico Fonthia, a notary, was performed at St. Peters, August 4, 1650, by a hundred and fifty voices, as a propitiation against the pestilence then raging in Rome; but Burney speaks of this same work as in his own possession, describing it to be in twenty-four parts, stating the number of executants on this occasion to have been above two hundred, and representing the six choirs at its performance to have been ranged in as many circles round the dome, the last being stationed at the top of the cupola. His fugal writing is less remarkable for the development of his subjects than for the purity of his counterpoint, and the effective responses of his several groups of voices. The chief of his works are preserved in the library of the Vatican, and in that of the Casa Corsini. Some specimens of his composition have been printed by Padre Mantini and by Padre Paolucci. The most distinguished of his pupils was G. Ercole Bernabei.—G. A. M.

BENEZECH, Charles, the son of an engraver, known for his historical portraits. Painted the "Execution of Louis XVI.," and died in 1794.—W. T.

BENEZET, Antoine, a man of colour, and one of the earliest advocates of the emancipation of the negroes, born at Saint-Quentin in 1713. In 1715 his family being compelled to quit France on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, took up their residence in London. In 1731 they removed to New England, and established themselves in Philadelphia. Here Benezet formed the resolution of devoting himself to the instruction of the blacks, and the amelioration of their condition. In 1762 he published a work on the subject of negro slavery, and in 1767 another work on the same subject, particularly with reference to the miserable condition of the slaves in the British colonies. He also founded at Philadelphia a school for the instruction of people of colour.—G. M.

BENFATTO, Luigi, born at Verona, a nephew of the great Veronese, the most epic of all mere decorative painters. "The History of St. Nicholas" was his best work. Died in 1641.

* BENFEY, Theodor, a German philologist, was born at Nörten, near Göttingen, 28th January, 1809, and studied at the gymnasium and university of this latter town, where, in 1834, he was appointed professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology. Besides his "Griechisches Wurzel-Lexicon," Berlin, 1839–42, 2 vols., to which the Volney prize was awarded by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, he has published—"Uber das Verhältniss der ägyptischen Sprache zum semitischen Sprachstamm;" "Handbuch der Sanscrit-Sprache," 1852, 2 vols., &c.—K. E.

BENGEL, Ernst Gottlieb, a grandson of Johann Albr. B., was born at Favelstein (Wurtemberg) 1769, and died at Tübingen, 1826, where he had held several high offices. He edited the *Archiv fur Theologi und ihre neuest Literatur*, and wrote some theological works.—K. E.

BENGEL, John Albert, a celebrated theologian, was born at Winnenden, in the duchy of Wurtemburg, on the 24th June,

1687, and on account of his extreme weakness, was baptized the same day. When he was six years old, his father, who held the office of deacon, and was a pious and learned man, died; and as his mother's property was shortly afterwards consumed by fire during an inroad of the French, his teacher, Spindler, took him with him to Stuttgard, where he studied languages and mathematics. Some years afterwards, he was sent by his stepfather, Glöckler, to the university of Tübingen, where he was enrolled as a student of theology. While here, he spent much of his time in reading the scriptures in the original tongues. Nor did he neglect the study of philosophy; he was familiar in particular with the writings of Spinoza, and passed through many severe conflicts before his principles acquired stability and firmness. After having discharged for some time the duties of assistant preacher at Metzingen, he was appointed in the twenty-sixth year of his age, master of a new seminary at Denkendorf, designed for the preparatory training of students of theology; and while the requisite buildings were in course of erection, he went over the greater part of Germany, visiting the different public schools and institutions, that he might become acquainted with the best modes of teaching. He continued at Denkendorf for twenty-eight years, and during that time, his labours as a teacher engaged him in the composition of various works. Besides editions of classical works and Fathers, he published a critical edition of the New Testament, grounded upon the printed editions already in use, and a considerable number of additional manuscripts; as also a work upon "Chronology," and an "Exposition of the Apocalypse," which, while it was greatly admired by multitudes, exposed him in the view of others to the charge of enthusiasm. He fixed the commencement of the millennium in the year 1836, which will hardly now be supposed entitled to such distinction. In 1741, Bengel was placed at the head of the monastery of Herbrechtingen; and as he now enjoyed more leisure than formerly, he employed himself in preparing for the press a work, of which the materials had been accumulated at Denkendorf. This was the celebrated "Gnomon Novi Testamenti;" so named because it was designed as a finger-post, to point the reader to the true sense and meaning of scripture. Few works have enjoyed a higher or more sustained reputation. It is brief, but everywhere instinct with life and power. The author tells us that, in composing it, his purpose was not to act as a dogmatist, or a polemic, or an ascetic, or an antiquarian, or a grammarian, but to make all investigations and remarks subservient to the one object of exhibiting the mind of the Spirit in the word. In 1749, Bengel, was appointed abbot of Alpirspach, and he held the office during the last three years of his life. Though never robust, yet he had for the most part enjoyed moderately good health; but after his sixty-fifth birth day, he began rapidly to decline. During his last day upon earth he observed the Lord's supper, spoke for half an hour regarding the faith of the gospel, prayed with great fervour for the church, for his country, for his wife and children, and for all his friends. In his last moments he laid his right hand upon his breast, and intimated that, living and dying, he was the Lord's; and then calmly fell asleep in Jesus, on the 2nd November, 1752, aged sixty-five years and four months.—W. L.

BENGER, Elizabeth Ogilvy, authoress of "Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots," and other popular works, was the daughter of a purser in the navy. She was born at Wells in 1778, and died in 1827. Her mother, who at her husband's death was left in very straitened circumstances, gave her what education she could command, but was unable to gratify the passion for books which she early evinced, or to foster in any way her literary ambition. One of the girl's resources, in this dearth of books, was to establish herself daily before the bookseller's shop in her native town, and peruse what she could of the contents of the window. With her mother, she removed to London in 1802, and was fortunate enough to find an easy introduction into literary society. Her first publication—a poem on the "Abolition of the Slave Trade," was followed by two anonymous novels, and at intervals by her "Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots," "The Queen of Bohemia," "Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton," "John Jobin," and "Anne Boleyn."—J. S., G.

BEN-HADAD, the name of the three kings of Syria, viz.—Ben-hadad I., king of Syria, son of Eliod, lived at Damascus about the year 940 or 950 B.C. At the request of Asa, king of Judah, he came to the assistance of that monarch against Basha, king of Israel.—Ben-hadad II., king of Syria, son of the preceding, lived about the year 930 B.C. He defeated Ahab, king of Israel in many battles, and continued the war against Joram his successor.—Ben-hadad III., king of Syria, son of Hazael, lived about the year 836 B.C. The Syrians paid divine honours both to this king and his father, because they had built a magnificent temple in Damascus.—G. M.

BENI, Paolo, born in Candia in 1552. He was a literary man of great merit, and much esteemed by the Duke Giudobaldi of Urbino, who appointed him his secretary; he held afterwards the professorship of philosophy at Perugia, from whence he was called to Rome, where he filled the chair of theology. Soon after he was offered the more lucrative professorship of belles-lettres at Padua, where he died in the year 1625.—A. C. M.

BENIGNUS, Saint, martyred at Dijon in 179, is said to have been a disciple of Polycarp.

BENINCASA, Count Bartolomeo, born in the duchy of Modena about the year 1745. The life of this nobleman was most eventful. He enjoyed for a long time the friendship and favour of the Duke of Modena, by whom he was charged with many important negotiations to Vienna. But calumniated, and deserted by his patron, he went to Venice, where he dwelt for many years, entirely devoted to literary pursuits. Well acquainted with the French language, he published a work—"Les Morlaques," which was translated into Italian by the Abbé Fortis, under the title of "Il Viaggio in Dalmazia." Having become acquainted with the Countess Rosenberg, he came with her to England, and thence he went to Paris, where he remained until the breaking out of the Revolution. He was after one of the collaborators in the *Giornale Italiano*, then published at Milan; and established in Dalmatia, under the auspices of Dandolo, a periodical called *La Dalmata Veneta*. He filled many important offices under the reign of Napoleon up to 1814, in which year he retired from public life. He is the author of a translation from the English of Cooper Wulket, entitled "Memoria Storica sulla Tragedia Italiana," and left many other works of less importance. He died in the year 1825.—A. C. M.

BENINCASA, Francesco, a native of Ravenna, who lived in the sixteenth century. Tornani considers him one of the first orators of his time. He is the author of many poetical compositions. The date of his death is not known.—A. C. M.

BENINGA, Eggerik, a Dutch chronicler; died in 1562. He was the author of a "Chronicle of East Friesland up to the year 1562."

BENINI, Vincento, an Italian physician and author, was born at Bologna in 1713, and studied at Padua. He established a printing-press in his own house, and published editions of eight ancient authors, of which he had corrected the text. His principal writings are, "La Sifilide," a translation into Italian verse of the Latin poem by Fracastor; notes on the poem by Luigi Alamanni, entitled "La Coltivazione;" and Latin notes to the edition of Celsus, published at Padua in 1750. Benini died in 1764.—W. S. D.

BENIOWSKI, Maurice Augustus de, a Hungarian traveller, born at Verbova in 1741; died 23rd May, 1786. He entered as a lieutenant in the Austrian service, and took part until 1758 in the Seven Years' war. Sometime afterwards he went to Hamburg, thence to Amsterdam, and subsequently to Plymouth. In these seaports he studied the art of navigation. He next visited Poland, and there having joined the league against Russia, he became colonel-commandant of the cavalry and quarter-master-general. In 1769 he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and condemned to be banished to Kamschatka. The vessel having been overtaken by a storm on the voyage thither, would have been lost but for Beniowski, whose skill in navigation enabled him to devise means of saving it. This circumstance led to his being received with kindness by the governor, who soon after gave him his daughter in marriage. Beniowski, however, had already, in conjunction with several other exiles, formed the plan of making his escape. In this perilous attempt he was joined by his wife, although she had become aware that he had another wife still alive. In May, 1771, he found means of carrying his scheme into execution, and quitting Kamschatka with sixty-six other persons, set sail for Formosa, and afterwards proceeded towards Macao, where his wife died and many of his companions. After this sad event he went to France, where he received a commission to found a colony in Madagascar. Arriving in that island in June, 1774, he established a colony at Foulpoint; and so completely did he succeed in acquiring the

confidence and esteem of the natives, that they elected him their king. Not long after he revisited Europe for the purpose of securing for the nation under his government powerful alliances and commercial relations; but on his arrival in France, finding himself exposed to the enmity of the French government, he entered the imperial service, and in 1778 assisted at the battle of Habelschwerdt. In 1785 he returned to his government at Madagascar, but the native government of the island sent troops against him, and in an engagement which ensued he fell mortally wounded. Beniowski wrote in French an account of his eventful life. It was published at Paris in 1791, and has since been translated into English.—G. M.

BENIT, Anne-François, a French physician, born at Mirecourt in 1796, entered life as a military man, but afterwards quitted the profession of arms for that of medicine. During his studies, however, the unfortunate issue of a duel in which he was engaged, arising out of a quarrel at a restaurant, caused him, although acquitted, to disappear suddenly from Paris in 1823, when he passed into Spain, and joined the insurgents, in whose ranks he was soon afterwards killed. He wrote a small work, called "Idées d'un jeune officier sur l'état militaire," Paris, 1820, and also published in the *Annales de la Médecine Physiologique*, an analysis of the system of philosophical anatomy of M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire.—W. S. D.

BENIVIENI, Dominico, a Florentine theologian, surnamed, on account of his subtlety, Scottino (the little Scott), was professor of dialectics at Pisa, and afterwards canon of Florence. He published "Trattato in defensione e probazione della dottrina e profezie predicate da frate Jeronimo Savonarola nella citta di Firenze," 1496. Died in 1507.—J. S., G.

BENIVIENI, Jeronymo, born of a noble family at Florence in 1453. He was one of the first who raised poetry from the low condition into which it had fallen in the fifteenth century, abandoning the path trodden by Lodovico Pulci in the Morgante Maggiore, and by his brother Lucio in the Griffo Galvaneo, and boldly asserting that the standards of poetry and language to be followed by the Italians, were Dante and Petrarch. A lover of Platonic philosophy, his compositions abound in moral doctrines; and his canzone, "Dell' Amore Celeste e Divino," contains the loftiest thoughts a contemplative mind could be inspired with. His commentary, entitled "Commento di Hieronimo Benivieni Florentino," a folio edition, now considered very rare, was published in Florence in 1500. He was highly esteemed for his uprightness, and was the bosom friend of the celebrated Pico de la Mirandola. He died in 1542.—A. C. M.

BENJAMIN, the twelfth and youngest son of the patriarch Jacob, born near Bethlehem, about the year 2297 B.C. Rachel, his mother, who died in giving him birth, called him Ben-oni (*The son of my sorrow*), but Jacob called him Benjamin (*The son of the right hand*).

BENKENDORF, Alexander, a Russian general, born at Esthonia in 1784; died in 1844. He was a favourite at the court of St. Petersburg, and, having entered the army, assisted in the campaigns of Germany and France. He rendered important services to Nicolas during the military insurrection which broke out on the accession of that emperor, to whom he had previously been appointed aid-de-camp. As a member of the commission appointed to investigate the origin and progress of the conspiracy, he manifested so much ability, that he was raised to the rank of chief of police. The title of count was also bestowed on him, and made hereditary in his family. He died of grief, consequent on a diminution of court favour.—G. M.

BENKENDORF, Constantine, brother of the preceding, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1784. At the head of a body of Cossacks, he was one of the first to traverse Germany in pursuit of the French army. He afterwards distinguished himself in the campaign of Persia, in which he held the rank of general of division. He died at Prawadi of nervous fever, when about to attempt the capture of that town.—G. M.

BENKOWITZ, Karl Frederich, a German writer, whose reputation in his own day was considerable. He was born in 1764. His works are numerous, and though they want vigour, they are written with liveliness and humour. He died by his own hand at Glogau in 1807, and his popularity did not long survive.

BENLI, a miniature painter, born at Verona, who studied with Rubens, and was brought from Venice to Paris by a patronizing French ambassador.—W. T.

BENN, James, archdeacon of St. Andrews in the fourteenth century. His name sometimes appears as Benedicti, Bennet, Bene, or Biort. It was he who crowned King David II. in 1329, and was soon after made lord great chamberlain of Scotland. He died in Flanders in 1332, having fled thither on the invasion of Edward Baliol.—J. B.

BENNATI, Francesco, an Italian physician, born at Mantua in 1798, studied medicine and surgery at Padua and Pavia, and afterwards travelled to Vienna, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, at the last of which places he was killed on the 9th March, 1834, by a fall from his horse. His earliest work is a Latin dissertation "On diarrhœa," published at Padua in 1826. His other writings, which are all in French, relate to the mechanism, physiology, and pathology of the human voice and its organs. They were published in Paris in 1832 and 1833, and were regarded worthy of one of the prizes founded by M. de Montyon, to be disposed of annually by the Academy of Sciences of Paris.—W. S. D.

BENNET, Agnes Maria, an English novelist, who died at Brighton in 1805. Her works were very popular, and many of them were translated into French and German. It is said that 2000 copies of "Vicissitudes Abroad, or the Ghost of my Father," were disposed of on the day of its publication.

BENNET, Christopher, an eminent physician of the seventeenth century, and author of a treatise on consumption, entitled "Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum," and another, "On the nature and method of preparing all sorts of Food," was born in the year 1617. Having entered Lincoln college, Oxford, when fifteen years old, he took the degree of M.A., and elsewhere, at a subsequent period, that of M.D. He was a fellow of the London College of Physicians, where he practised with great success. He died in April, 1655.—T. J.

BENNETT, Edward Turner, one of the most distinguished English zoologists of the present century, was born at Hackney, near London, on the 6th January, 1797. He was educated as a surgeon, and practised that profession for several years in the vicinity of Portman Square. Although naturally delicate in health, he devoted himself with the greatest ardour to the study of zoology, and his activity in this, his favourite pursuit, is manifested by his numerous writings, by far the greater part of which were published during the last ten or twelve years of his life. These writings consist, for the most part, of descriptive details, and from this circumstance are but little known to the general public; but Mr. Bennett has a further claim to remembrance, on account of the assistance rendered by him in the organisation of one of the most efficient means now existing, of begetting a popular interest in his favourite science. In 1822, he was very active in the formation of an entomological society, to which he acted as secretary until it ceased to have an independent existence, and, merging into the Linnean Society, became the nucleus of a zoological club, to which he continued his services as secretary. This club, as is well known, constituted the foundation of the Zoological Society of London, first established in 1826, whose beautiful gardens and extensive menagerie still, after the lapse of more than thirty years, continue to attract many thousand visitors annually, and to furnish them with a better opportunity of observing the appearance and manners of many rare and curious animals, than is afforded probably by any other menagerie in existence. Of the Zoological Society Mr. Bennett was elected vice-secretary, in which capacity the scientific business of the society was confided to his care; and his contemporaries bear high testimony to the zeal and energy which he exhibited in this position, as also in the still more arduous post of secretary, to which he was elected about 1831, and the duties of which he continued to fulfil until his early and much-regretted death on the 21st August, 1836. Mr. Bennett's numerous scientific papers, published principally in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Zoological Society, bear witness to his activity, and to his extensive and varied acquaintance with different departments of zoology; but according to the testimony of one of his intimate friends, well able to judge of such matters (Professor Thomas Bell), they cannot be regarded as doing full justice to his scientific attainments, and his extensive acquaintance with zoological literature, which the kindness of his personal character rendered constantly available to his friends. Mr. Bennett's only separate works, are the descriptions of "The Tower Menagerie," published in 1829, and of the "Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society," which appeared in 1830 and 1831, both written in an elegant and

popular style, and containing much interesting information upon the natural history of the animals mentioned, with pleasing anecdotes of their behaviour in confinement. He also prepared an edition of White's Natural History of Selborne, with numerous notes, which was published soon after his death.—W. S. D.

BENNETT or BENETT, Henry, earl of Arlington, an eminent statesman of the reign of Charles II., was born in the year 1618, and distinguished himself at Christ church in the university of Oxford. When the civil war broke out, he was signalized in the royal cause as a wit, a soldier, and a statesman. During the troubles of the rebellion, he retired to France, and afterwards to Italy, while he was trusted by King Charles II., the duke of York, and the royal family, as a faithful servant and able minister. He next managed his master's affairs at the court of Madrid. Upon the restoration, he was created baron of Arlington, in the county of Middlesex, and looked upon as an influential minister of state. He is generally considered the head of the party against the great chancellor, Lord Clarendon; but that earl, who corrected his history when an exile at Rouen, speaks respectfully of him. Lord Arlington had a large share in the first Dutch war, and contributed not a little to the completion of what was called the triple alliance. In 1672 he was made a knight of the garter. He was perhaps foremost in the ministry of the cabal. The limits of this work do not allow us to follow him in all his offices, intrigues, and negotiations. He was never popular with King James II. He died July 28, 1685, aged 67, and was buried at Euston in Suffolk, in a vault under the church there which he had erected. Some affirm that on his death-bed he was perverted to the church of Rome; but it is more certain that he professed himself, and educated his only daughter, a protestant. He was an excellent courtier and an amiable man. His honours were many, and his opportunities of self-aggrandizement more, but he died possessed of only a moderate fortune.—T. J.

BENNET, Sir John, grandfather of the preceding, was judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury and chancellor to the archbishop of York, under Elizabeth and her successor. Having been accused of bribery, he was degraded and heavily fined. He died in poverty in 1627.

BENNET, BENNETT, or BENET, John (for his name is variously spelt), a celebrated musician of the Elizabethan era, chiefly known as a composer of madrigals. He published one set of madrigals in 1599, which he terms "his first works," dedicated to Ralph Assheton, Esq., "one of her majestie's justices of peace, &c.," whom we may infer was his patron. He contributed one madrigal to Thomas Morley's celebrated work, The Triumphs of Oriana, 1601; and five part songs to Ravenscroft's Brief Discourse," &c., 1614. In the latter work the editor calls him "a gentleman admirable for all kind of composures, either in art or ayre, simple or mixt, of what nature soever; in whose works the very life of that passion which the ditty sounded is so truly exprest, as if he had measured it alone by his own soul, and invented no other harmony than his own sensible feeling did afford him." Beyond this short eulogium we meet with no particulars respecting this great master of vocal harmony. The dates of his birth and death are alike unknown.—E. F. R.

* BENNET, John Joseph, an eminent botanist connected with the botanical department of the British Museum, and secretary of the Linnean Society. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a corresponding member of the Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon. He has edited Horsfield's Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores, and has contributed many papers to scientific journals and societies.—J. H. B.

BENNET, Thomas, an English divine of considerable note in his day as a controversial writer, but whose works have, from their very nature, been forgotten, was born at Salisbury in 1673. He was successively rector of St. James', Colchester, chaplain to Chelsea hospital, and vicar of St. Giles', Cripplegate. He dearly loved the Church of England, and set himself to write against all manner of heresy and schism, attacking in turn the dissenters in his "Answer to their Plea of Separation," the Roman catholics in his "Confutation of Popery," the Friends in his "Confutation of Quakerism,"—a reply to Barclay's Apology, the nonjurors whom he "Proved to be Schismatical on their own Principles," as well as the deniers of the doctrine of the Trinity in his "Examination" of Clarke. He also paraphrased and expounded the Prayer-book, wrote an "Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles," and vindicated "The Rights of the Clergy of the Christian Church." He was distinguished as a scholar, and published in 1726 a respectable Hebrew grammar. His innumerable battles came to a close in 1728, when he died of apoplexy.—J. B.

* BENNETT, the Rev. William James Earley, sometime incumbent of St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, and one of the chief leaders of the tractarian party in the Established Church of England, was born about the year 1806. In 1823 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became a student. Having held the incumbency of Portman chapel for a few years, in 1843 he was appointed to St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Whilst there he erected in his district a second church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, in which the services, on its consecration in 1850, were conducted in a manner so nearly approximating to those of the church of Rome that a popular riot ensued, and the bishop of London was glad to accept Mr. Bennett's resignation of his benefice. He had taken a prominent part in the establishment of the London "Church Union" in 1848, and was one of those clergymen who most vehemently opposed the decision given by Lord Langdale and the privy council, in the celebrated case of Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter. (See Gorham, Rev. G. C.) Within a few months, however, he accepted the vicarage of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, into which he was inducted by the late Bishop Bagot—a proceeding which caused some severe strictures in the house of commons. Mr. Bennet is known as the author of a work "On the Book of Common Prayer" and another "On the Eucharist," and of several controversial pamphlets.—E. W.

* BENNETT, William Sterndale, Mus. Doc., was born at Sheffield, April 13, 1816, where his father, Robert Bennett, was organist. He is conspicuous in the musical history of the present period, as having, by his unswerving fidelity to the loftiest principles of his art, and still more by his natural and highly refined ability to embody these in his works, been effectively instrumental in raising the standard of music in this country, and in gaining consideration for the earnest pretensions of English music abroad. We may suppose that the occupation of his father tended to the immediate development of his organization; but, becoming an orphan at three years old, he derived nothing from his parent's musical pursuits, save the inestimable advantage of this early impression. At his father's death, he was removed to the care of his grandfather at Cambridge, where in 1824 he entered the choir of King's college chapel. Already he gave proof of an uncommon aptitude for music; so strong, that two years afterwards he was taken from this institution to be placed in the Royal academy of music in London. Passing through the classes of Mr. Lucas and Dr. Crotch for composition, and of Mr. W. H. Holmes for the pianoforte, he became the pupil of Mr. Potter in both these departments, whose entire merit it is to have fully developed the remarkable talent they had prepared for his care,—fully developed, because it was while yet under his direction, that Bennett produced some of the works which most honour his name, no less admirable for maturity of style than freshness of invention; and while yet under his direction, he attained the excellence as a pianist which won him the esteem he still maintains. Among his academical productions which have not appeared in print, an overture to the Tempest and two symphonies must be named as possessing great interest. Prior even to these he wrote his Concerto in D minor, in 1832, the rare merit of which attracted general attention to the young composer. He played it at the prize concert of the academy at midsummer, 1833, when Mendelssohn was present, who, quick to appreciate the indications in the music and its performance of approaching excellence, gave Bennett such warm encouragement as true genius only can extend. The academy committee paid the cost of publishing this first concerto for the author's advantage, and thus conferred an equal benefit on their institution in the credit the scholar reflected on the school. The Concerto in E flat, a production of the ensuing autumn, shows no longer the immediate effect upon the composer's mind of the classic masterpieces which, with him as with every genuine artist, were the seeds of his originality; but the decided style manifest in this work shows the now indirect influence of the great models, from a perfect knowledge of which alone can result a mastery of the principles of construction which have been unfolded through successive generations, and a freedom in the employment of resources, which, being accumulated from all, are common to all that have the power to appropriate them. His overture to the Merry Wives of Windsor, still unpublished, is a work of charming freshness, which preceded the composition in 1834 of that to Parisina; the depth of feeling, the flow of

ideas, and their skilful arrangement that distinguished this last named, associate it with the highest productions of its class. The Concerto in C minor, another fruit of this fertile year, has all the characteristics of classicality; the stately breadth of the first movement, the dreamy mystery of the andante, and the fire of the finale, are throughout entirely individual to the author; but the merit of the whole is common to this and to the best extant works of its kind. At one of the early concerts of the then promising society of British musicians in this same year, Bennett played his second concerto, and he thus gained such general acknowledgment, that the Philharmonic directors engaged him to repeat the performance at the first concert of their following season, when his success was most triumphant. The next year was occupied with productions of less importance, though, perhaps, of more extensive popularity; but in 1836 an unprinted concerto in F minor, and the fanciful and graceful overture, "The Naiades" (the work of his which is most played in public), brought him again before the highest musical tribunals. It was now at the suggestion of Mr. Attwood that the munificent firm of Broadwood, who have done more for the advancement of music through the encouragement of musicians in this country, than any other individual or institution has effected, offered to defray Bennett's expenses for a year's residence in Leipzig, where, by constant intercourse with Mendelssohn, by constant opportunity of enlarging his experience, and by constant occasion for exercising his powers, he might improve himself and extend his reputation. He accordingly quitted the academy of which he was still an inmate, and went to establish his and his country's character in the city which then, from a combination of circumstances, possessed more advantages for a musician than at this time any place in the world affords. Returning in the autumn of 1837, he left a name of which, perhaps, the highest acknowledgment is the attempt on the part of some shallow critics to traduce it. Repeated successes as a pianist, and the production of some of his best chamber works, fill up his history till 1840. He then wrote another concerto in F minor (that which is published), and so created such a rival to its predecessor in C minor, as few writers could have produced. He now spent another twelvemonth in Leipzig, confirming the impression of his former visit. Here he wrote his Caprice in E for pianoforte and orchestra, and his overture "The Wood Nymphs" which fully sustain the high character of his best productions. In 1843 he gave his first series of chamber concerts, which were continued annually till 1856, and brought his merit as a player periodically under public notice. In 1844 he competed for the musical professorship in the university of Edinburgh against several candidates, of whom Mr. Hugh Pierson was elected. In 1849 Bennett founded the Bach Society, for the study and performance of the music of the master after whom it is named, and is still the chairman and conductor of this institution. Nothing that may be cited within the present limits marks the career of this musician until 1856, when he was engaged as permanent conductor of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. In this same year he was elected by an overwhelming majority to the musical chair in the university of Cambridge, to which locality his early associations, and his fulfilment of the highest hopes that can have been entertained of him, strongly endear him: subsequently to that, he was created doctor of music by this seminary of learning. As an executant, Bennett is characterized by beautiful mechanism, exquisite grace, and that singing style, which is the strongest link of sympathy between a player and his audience. As a composer, it is fashionable with some to accuse him of imitating Mendelssohn, by which they prove their utter ignorance of his music. He has fancy, he has feeling, he has fire, and, most of all, he has a peculiar grace which distinguishes no less his phraseology than the turning of his ornamental passages, and all these are manifested in a manner as individual to himself, as is that of any artist possessing the traits which constitute a style. This individuality is as obvious in his "Fountain," in his "Geneviève," in his rondo "Piacevole," in his song, "To Chloe in sickness," as in any of his larger works; it consists, first, in his original train of thought; second, in his command of resources, which enables him to mould his ideas at will. They who appreciate him the highest blame him the most, that during the last fifteen years he has almost entirely ceased to compose; and candour must admit the scanty productions of this long period want the merit, when they even have the pretensions, of those admirable earlier works, of which he and his country have just reason to be proud. The lesser interest of these later productions may, perhaps, be ascribed to his having lost the spontaneous vigour of youthful impulse, without replacing it with the fluency which results from habit and the intensity that is given by concentration; and his deficiency in both these is extenuatingly referred to his excessive occupation in teaching. The following are his publications:—For orchestra—overtures to Parisina, the Naiades, and the Wood Nymphs. For the pianoforte and orchestra—Concertos in D minor, in E flat, in C minor, in F minor, and Caprice in E. For pianoforte and string instruments—Sestet, pianoforte, two violins, viola, violoncello, and c. basso; Chamber Trio, pianoforte, viol, and violoncello; Sonata Duo, pianoforte and violincello. For pianoforte duet—Three Diversions. For pianoforte solo—Six Studies; Sonata in F minor; Fantasia in F sharp minor; Suite de pièces; Preludes and Lessons; three Musical Sketches; three Romances; three Impromptus; l'Amabile e l'Appassionata; Introduzione e Pastorale, and Rondino and Capriccio in A minor; Capriccio in D minor; Allegro Grazioso; Rondo Piacevole; Scherzo; Tema e Variazioni; Geneviève; Pas triste pas gai, Rondeau; Minuetto Espressivo. For voice and pianoforte—two sets of Six Songs; two single Songs; three Duets.—G. A. M.

BENNINGSEN, Levin Augustus Theophilus, a celebrated Russian general, born at Brunswick in 1745; died in 1826. He entered the army in 1760, as lieutenant of the Hanoverian guard. In 1773 he took service under the Empress Catherine, in the war against the Turks. Raised to the rank of major, he served under Roumantsof, first against the Turks, and afterwards against the rebel Pougatchef. In 1787 he distinguished himself at the siege of Otchakof, and received the grade of colonel. In 1791 he was selected by the Empress Catherine as a fit leader to carry out her designs against Poland; and having signalized himself in numerous engagements, he was nominated major-general. He was one of the principal actors in the conspiracy against the Emperor Paul, though he was not present at the murder of that monarch. In 1801, when Alexander ascended the throne, he appointed Benningsen governor-general of Lithuania, and in 1802 general-in-chief of the cavalry. In the war against France in 1805, he had the command of the army of the north. He superseded Kamenskoi as commander-in-chief, and in that capacity engaged the French army in 1807, in the battle of Eylau, in which both sides claimed the victory. Shortly afterwards Benningsen gave in his demission, which, however, was not accepted until after the peace of Tilsit, when he retired to his estate. In 1812 he again entered into active service, and commanded the centre of the Russian army at the battle of Moskowa. He afterwards took the command of the army of reserve in Poland, and contributed in a large measure to the victory obtained by the allies at Leipzig. At Zweinaumdorf, where he was victorious, he was raised to the rank of count on the field of battle, and shortly afterwards was made commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. In 1818 he again resigned his command, and retired to his estates in the kingdom of Hanover, where he died. He left a work, entitled "Pensées sur quelques Connaissances Indispensables à un Officier de Cavalarie," Riga, 1794 and 1803.—G. M.

BENNINI, Sigismond, of Cremona, pupil of Masarotti, painted both figures and landscapes. Died in 1728.—W. T.

BENNOR or BENNO, a German cardinal and archpresbyter, who lived in the second part of the eleventh century. He wrote a life of Gregory VII., which has been decried as a mere satire and libel on the great Hildebrand; but though written with a manifest bias, its facts are generally esteemed worthy of some credit. Bennor was a partisan of Clement III., and a subscriber at the council held at Rome in 1098.—J. B.

BENO or BENNO, the bishop of Meissen, against whose canonization, in the fifteenth century, Luther wrote his tract, "The New Idol and Old Demon of Meissen." Beno flourished in the eleventh century. The Germans, it is said, were wont to consider him the lord of the rain and sunshine.

BENOIST, bishop of Marseilles in the first half of the thirteenth century. He twice made a journey into Palestine. His treatise, "De summa Trinitate et fide Catholica in Decretalibus," was published by Baluze in 1713 in vol. vi. of his Miscellanea.—J. S., G.

BENOIST, M. (née) Delaville. This lady was a portrait

painter, born at St. Germain about 1770, studied under that cold, sanguinary classicalist, David. She painted Napoleon, whose face was the ideal of the conqueror's, and his pretty, fair Austrian wife. She obtained a medal in 1804 for her "Sleep of Infancy."—W. T.

BENOIST, Pierre Vincent, born at Angers, 1758. Having attracted the attention of Buonaparte by articles in a newspaper opposed to the principles of the revolutionists, the former, as soon as the *coup d'etat* of the 18th brumaire raised him to the height of power, appointed Benoist to an important post in the home department. After the abdication of the emperor at Fontainebleau, Benoist preserved his place by swearing fidelity to the Bourbons, fell into disgrace during the Hundred Days, and after Waterloo was restored to office. Elected a member of the chamber of deputies, he supported the government with such zeal, that in 1828 he was raised to the peerage. All this time he carried on his contributions to the government journals, and translated English works, while his wife sought distinction as a painter. He died in Paris, 1834.—J. F. C.

BENOIST, Zacharie, a French admiral, lived in the second half of the thirteenth century. He was descended from an ancient family of Genes, and became celebrated by two victories which he obtained over the Pisans in 1284 and 1286.

BENOIT, de Sainte Maure, a troubadour at the court of Henry II. He wrote in verse a chronicle of the dukes of Normandy, which was long held in high repute, is preserved in the Harleian Library, and was translated into prose in the fourteenth century. It seems to have been written at royal command; our author being thus historically the first of the English poet laureates. There is there also a life of Thomas a'Becket, which has sometimes been ascribed to Benoit.

BENOIT, Elie, a French protestant theologian, born at Paris in 1640; died in 1728. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he fled from Alençon to Delft. He wrote "Histoire de l'edit de Nantes," and "Histoire et apologie de la retraite des pasteurs, à cause de la persecution."

BENOIT, Jean, surnamed Benedicti, a French monk of the order of St. Dominic, author of "Introductiones Dialecticæ," was professor of theology at Paris, and afterwards abbé du Val des Ecoliers. Died in 1563.

BENOIT, Jean, a French preacher and historian, born at Carcasonne in 1632, belonged to the order of St. Dominic. He published "Histoire des Albigeois et des Vaudois," 1691, with a continuation, 1693. Died in 1705.

BENOIT, Michel, a learned French jesuit, missionary of his order in China from 1745 till his death in 1774. He ingratiated himself with the emperor, Kien-Long, by his skill in chemistry and mechanics; under cover of a zeal for which sciences, he laboured industriously as a propagandist.

BENOIT, René, a French theologian, confessor to Henry IV., was born at Savenieres, near Angers, in 1521, and died in 1608. While deacon of the faculty of theology, he published a translation of the bible with notes, which, on account of its resemblance to that of Geneva, was condemned by the pope and the doctors of the Sorbonne. He was afterwards named bishop of Troyes, but the pope refused to ratify the nomination.—J. S., G.

BENOIT XIII., antipope, Pedro de Luna, cardinal of Aragon, a Spaniard, and one of the principal actors in the great schism in the papacy at the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century, was elected by the cardinals at Avignon in September, 1394, in succession to the antipope, Clement VII. The schism had already lasted for sixteen years; and de Luna, who was insatiably ambitious and a consummate hypocrite, had, up to the time of his election, uniformly professed the greatest anxiety to terminate the dispute, and restore peace to the church. But after he had once assumed the tiara, he quickly showed that nothing was farther from his thoughts than to resign it. In vain did a council held at Paris, whose decision was assented to by the kings of France and England, urge the necessity for the resignation of both pontiffs, and send an embassy to Benoit, consisting of the dukes of Berri, Burgundy, and Orleans, and several prelates, to induce him to comply with their proposal. Benoit rejected this plan altogether, and, as a substitute, merely proposed a conference between himself and Boniface IX., the true pope, a measure manifestly inadequate to meet the emergency. It is unnecessary here to enter into the maze of negotiations and intrigues, and the various political combinations, which enabled Benoit—though his claims were more than once formally repudiated, even by the French king and clergy and the university of Paris—still to maintain for many years a precarious and doubtful standing, and even at times to extend his "obedience," not only over France and Spain, but even over Scotland and a part of Italy. The scandals and perplexities occasioned by such a state of things throughout Europe, and the loss of authority and influence of every kind which it entailed on the papacy, may be readily conceived. At length the cardinals of the Roman obedience, acting independently of the reigning pope, Gregory XII., who had succeeded Boniface IX., convoked the council of Pisa, in the year 1409, for the purpose of terminating the schism. This council, the legality of whose convocation remains doubtful, passed sentence of deposition against both Benoit and Gregory XII., and raised to the papacy Peter of Candia, a Greek, who took the name of Alexander V. But the remedy applied by the council of Pisa proved to be worse than the disease; for neither Benoit nor Gregory would acknowledge the validity of their sentence, so that the spectacle was now seen in Christendom of three pontiffs, each claiming to be the true successor of St. Peter, whose clashing decrees and conflicting anathemas tended to destroy all respect for the apostolic see. The restoration of order was mainly owing to the exertions of the Emperor Sigismund, who prevailed upon John XXIII., the successor of Alexander V., to summon the great council of Constance in 1415. By this council John and Benoit were formally and finally deposed, while Gregory resigned, and the pious Cardinal Colonna was elected pope, taking the name of Martin V. The schism was thus terminated. Benoit, indeed, still maintained his pretensions, asserting that the entire church was at Peniscola (the small Spanish town to which he had retired), as formerly the entire human race was with Noah in the ark; but he retained only an insignificant number of adherents. He died in the year 1424, having taken care, as the last act of his life, to perpetuate, as far as lay in his power, the misery and mischief of which his conduct had been the fruitful source for thirty years, by creating four new cardinals. These cardinals elected the antipope, Clement VIII., who, however, in a short time gave in his submission to Martin V.—T. A.

BENOLO, Facio, a painter of the Valdarno, an imitator of Lamazzo.—W. T.

BENOMONT, Pierre, a French physician and philanthropist, born at Machault (Ardennes) on 4th March, 1679, studied medicine under Duverney and Sardy, and practised his profession at Paris, where he acquired an immense fortune. Of this he made a most liberal use, freely assisting his necessitous friends, the poor inhabitants, and the schools of his native place. He was also a liberal benefactor to the Hospital of Incurables. He died in Paris on the 27th June, 1772, his only works being some memoirs and observations read before the old Academy of Surgery, of which he was dean.—W. S. D.

BENOZZO, a Florentine painter of history and portraits, born in 1539; died in 1617.—W. T.

BENSEN, Karl Daniel Heinrich, a learned German born in 1761. He filled the chair of financial science at Würtzburg with great credit and popularity, and has left several works on the subjects connected with his professorship, which are highly esteemed. He died at Würtzburg in 1805.—J. F. W.

BENSERADE, Isaac, born at Lyons-La Forest, in Upper Normandy; of a protestant family, but educated in the religion of the state. Cardinal Richelieu, to whom he was described to be a relative on very doubtful evidence, provided for him in the church. Means were thus found to enable him to pursue occupations, which, if not discreditable, can scarcely be regarded as consistent with the proprieties of the ecclesiastical profession. For twenty years he wrote verses for the "ballets," then the fashionable amusement of the court. It was a pleasant pastime, in which gods and heroes were introduced discussing the incidents of some old mythological story with well understood allusions to the passing topics of the day. These dialogues are now dull enough when the key to their true meaning is lost. For rude things rapid and lively talents were of more use than genius, and these Benserade had abundantly. Benserade was popular enough to have provoked a satire of Moliere, who sought to bring him into ridicule by exaggerating the peculiarities of his style. Richelieu gave him a pension of one hundred crowns, which he lost by an epigram. The queen gave him a pension of a thousand crowns; and in bounties of this kind he is said to have received ten thousand crowns a year. The names of tragedies

of his are recorded—"Cleopatra," "The Death of Achilles," and some three or four others. There are also twenty-four ballets. It is amusing to think that excitement arises occasionally from the most trifling causes. The historians of French literature tell us, that in 1651 a controversy raged in Paris on the relative merits of two sonnets—one by Voiture on Urania, the other on Job, by Benserade. Society was divided, as in political parties, into "Uranians" and "Jobelins." At the head of the first was Madame de Longueville—the second was led by the Prince de Conti. A good many amusing epigrams were circulated on the subject, one by Corneille, who decides the question by saying, that one is the best written, but that he prefers the other. Benserade published some "rondeux" on the Metamorphoses of Ovid. The king gave him a thousand louis-d'ors to pay for engravings. Mademoiselle Scuderi wrote some good verses, praising the paper, printing, gilding, all—

"Hormis les vers, qu' il falloit laisser faire,
A la Fontaine."

Benserade was a member of the Academy, and a speech of his, in which he described his brother savans, created some amusement and gave great offence. Benserade became weary of court life, and retired to Chatilly—passed into devotion, and paraphrased the psalms. His garden was ornamented in the style of his day, with statues and inscriptions, in which he bids fortune and love a formal farewell. His death at seventy-eight cannot be called premature.—J. A., D.

BENSI, Giuilio, pupil of Vaggi at Genoa about 1668. Painted history and subjects of architectural perspective, more learned than inventive. His best work in the sea-terrace city is a fresco of "the Coronation of the Virgin," an old traditional subject, at St. Domenico.—W. T.

BENSLEY, Thomas, a celebrated English printer, who died in 1833. He did much to advance typography in England, and has won for himself an honourable place in the annals of the art.

BENSON, George, D.D., an English dissenting minister, born at Great Salkeld in Cumberland in 1699. His reputation for learning procured him the notice of Hoadly, Butler, and Conybeare. He latterly became an Arian. Besides a considerable number of sermons, some commentaries, and occasional tracts, he published a "History of the First Planting of Christianity;" "The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion," &c.; and a "History of the Life of Jesus Christ;" the last published in 1764, a year after the death of its author.—J. S., G.

BENSON, Joseph, Wesleyan minister and theological writer, born 25th Jan., 1748, at Melmerby, in the county of Cumberland, and being designed by his father for the ministry in the established church, received a respectable classical and mathematical education. When about sixteen years of age, he united himself to the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and was in 1766 appointed by the Rev. John Wesley to the classical mastership of Kingswood school. In 1770, with the concurrence of Mr. Wesley, he accepted the office of head-master of the countess of Huntingdon's seminary at Trevecca in South Wales, which, in nine months, he resigned, in consequence of his theological opinions not being acceptable to her ladyship and her coadjutors. Meanwhile he had been keeping terms at St. Edmund's hall, university of Oxford; but as his occasional religious services proved to be obstacles in the way of his receiving orders in the established church, he left the university, and was, in August, 1771, received into the Wesleyan ministry, and appointed to the London circuit. In succession, he exercised his ministry in the principal towns of England, enjoying, during the lifetime of Mr. Wesley, no small share of his confidence, and after his death, taking a leading part in the government of the Wesleyan connection. In 1798, and again in 1810, he filled the office of president of the conference; and was, from 1803, editor of the *Wesleyan Magazine*. His literary labours were unremitted, and were for the most part carried on in connection with the duties of his public ministry. Besides editing the works of the Rev. John Wesley (17 vols. 8vo), and those of the Rev. John Fletcher (9 vols. 8vo), and the first 11 vols. of the Christian Library, he wrote several treatises in defence of the orthodox faith against Priestley and others; tracts in defence of Methodism; a Life of Fletcher (an admirable piece of biography); and sundry sermons: but his greatest work is his "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures," in 6 vols. 4to, which has been adopted by the Wesleyan conference as a standard work, and has by them been characterized as marked "by solid learning, soundness of theological opinion, and an edifying attention to experimental and practical religion." He died in London, February 16, 1821. After his death, two volumes of sermons, and three volumes of sketches and skeletons of sermons were published by his executors. It would be an injustice to his memory if we were not to make especial mention of his extraordinary power as a preacher. He was remarkable for the scriptural character of his discourses, and for his irresistible applications to the consciences of his hearers. The Rev. Robert Hall of Leicester observed to a friend after hearing him—"His sermon reminds me more of Demosthenes than any preaching I ever heard before."—W. B. B.

BENSON, Martin, D.D, bishop of Gloucester from 1734 to 1752. The life of Bishop Benson has not been written, but the following facts concerning one who well deserves to be remembered, are gathered from his monument in Gloucester cathedral, and from Bishop Porteus's life of Archbishop Secker. He was the son of John Benson, prebendary, and grandson of George Benson, dean, of Hereford, his grandmother being a daughter of Dr. Samuel Fell, dean of Christ church, Oxford. He was born at Cradley, Herefordshire, April 23, 1689; and educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ church. Having been ordained deacon, February 21, 1713, and priest, March 13, 1715, he became successively archdeacon of Berkshire, January 1720; prebendary of Salisbury, August, 1720; prebendary of Durham, February, 1723–4; chaplain to King George II, October, 1727; rector of Bletchley, Bucks, January, 1727. His first patron was Bishop Talbot of Durham, whose son, when on his death-bed, recommended to his notice his three friends, Benson, Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, and Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. The latter of these married Benson's sister. In 1734–5, the sees of Bristol and Gloucester being vacant, Secker was consecrated to the former, and Benson to the latter. From this post he refused to be translated, and to the close of his life devoted all his energies to the faithful discharge of his sacred duties. He was one of the first to recognize the talents and piety of George Whitfield, afterwards so celebrated as a nonconformist preacher, whom he ordained both deacon and priest. Porteus speaks of him as "one of the most agreeable and virtuous men of his time;" and one, who was well qualified to judge, says, "he was from his youth to his latest age the delight of all who knew him. Wherever he went, he carried cheerfulness and improvement along with him." "He was well skilled in mathematics, painting, architecture, and the other fine arts." His worth may, in a great degree, be inferred from his most intimate friends, among whom, besides Butler and Secker, was the celebrated Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, whom in conjunction with him, even the satirical Pope felt bound to praise—

"Manners with candour are to Benson given,
To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."

The united church of England and Ireland has seldom sustained a severer loss than in the year 1752, in the short space of which, Benson, Berkeley, and Butler, were all called to their rest. In life they were united in all holy works; and in death, doubtless, they found the same peace through the same Redeemer.—T. S. P.

BENT, J. van de, a landscape painter, died in 1650. He studied under Wouvermans, A. Vandevelde, and Berchem. He must have had a large share of the Dutch commercial spirit of acquisitiveness, for he died of grief at having 4000 guilders stolen from him.—W. T.

BENT-AICHAH, daughter of Ahmed, an Arabian poetess of Cordova; died in 1009, equally distinguished by her virtues and poetic talents.

* BENTHAM, George, F.L.S., a distinguished botanist, who has made many contributions to the cause of science. He is the author of "A Catalogue of the Plants indigenous to the Pyrenees and the Lower Languedoc;" "A Synopsis of East Indian Scaphularineæ;" "A Description of the Genera and Species of Labiatæ;" "Commentaries on the Leguminosæ;" "Description of the Plants of Hartweg, Spruce, and others;" and "Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Sulphur*." His valuable herbarium has been presented to the Kew collection.—J. H. B.

BENTHAM, Jeremy, was born in London, in the year 1748. His father, Jeremiah Bentham, was in good practice as a solicitor, and he took care to give his son the noblest of all inheritances—a sound and comprehensive education. At eight years of age, Jeremy was sent to Westminster school, where he not merely learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek, but got a rough initiation into human life, that early turned his attention

to speculate on the motives of men's actions. Even at this early period, he was familiarly known under the soubriquet of "the philosopher," and his subsequent life justified the appellation. Whether he attained truth or not, is a matter still undetermined and *sub judice;* but that he assiduously courted the fair lady for the long period of seventy years, does not admit of reasonable doubt. After remaining five years at Westminster school, he was entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where more Latin and more Greek were crammed into him; but where fortunately he was allowed to wander at his own sweet will, "in the shady places of philosophy." Things went smoothly enough with him till he was about to take his M.A. degree, when the preliminary operation of signing the Thirty-Nine Articles brought him to a stand, as it had done many good and true men before, and as it has done many since, till in our own day the ceremony has been discontinued altogether. He did sign the Articles, but he never ceased to think of his act and deed with great soreness. At Oxford he had the opportunity of attending the course of lectures on the laws of England, that were first delivered in the year 1753, by Sir William Blackstone, and that afterwards attracted an unusual share of attention, when published under the title of Commentaries on the Laws of England. Blackstone continued to repeat the lectures for many years, and he had established for himself a great name by the time that young Bentham attended his prelections. The same "individuality" or independence of spirit as prompted "the philosopher" to examine the Thirty-Nine Articles offered for his acceptance before signing them, led him to call in question some of Blackstone's positions, and his first publication was accordingly directed against his teacher in the law. Bentham was dissatisfied with the general drift and tendency of Blackstone's speculations; but he singled out one particular portion for attack, and in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "A Fragment on Government," he pursued the *commentator* with as little remorse, as Mr. Cobbett would have shown in hunting out grammatical errors in a king's speech. In this work, Bentham treats,—1. Of the formation of government; 2. Of the forms of government; and, 3. Of the British constitution. Blackstone had called forth various critics before Bentham appeared, and among others, the celebrated Dr. Priestley, who had incidentally spoken of the "greatest happiness of the greatest number," as being the only intelligible rule of government. There was nothing particularly new in the idea. Indeed it may be considered a free translation of the well-known maxim of the Roman law, *Salus populi suprema lex.* The principle of *utility* had received the express sanction of Bacon, who had long ago remarked, that "the ultimate object which legislators ought to have in view, and to which all their enactments and sanctions ought to be subservient, is, *that the citizens may live happily.*" Bishop Berkeley, too, seems to have adopted the same view; for in his Discourse addressed to Magistrates and men in authority, he says, "Utility and truth are not to be divided, the general good of mankind being the rule or measure of moral truth." Then again, it is well known that Hume adopted the principle of *utility*, as the test by which every institution, every law and every course of action must be tried. The merit of discovery cannot, therefore, be claimed for Bentham; but while it can be said only of the others, that they *saw* the truth and pursued it to some of its consequences, our "philosopher" inscribed it on his banner, and held it aloft in the face of all creation. He took it for his motto, and challenged universal acceptance for it. It need not now be contended that the phrase is altogether unexceptionable; yet it is a good phrase, and in its day, it answered many valuable purposes. The words stick in the memory, and are, so far, intelligible equally to the learned and the ignorant. Statesmen, who had been accustomed to measure all proposals for legislation by the "right of the crown," "the dignity of the peers," or "the church in danger," and other *cries* of that sort, found themselves checkmated by a cry as easily taken up, and against which, the more they kicked, the less they prevailed. A somewhat analogous maxim has got currency in our own day, "the right man in the right place," and though not very logical in its structure, it has not been altogether useless.

In 1780 Bentham published a still more elaborate exposition of his principles in a work entitled an "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," and he devoted a long and a quietly-busy life to the defence and diffusion of what he considered a great discovery in the science of morals and legislation. His earlier works are written in such a style that "he that runs may read," but he got at last into an involved and obscure way of writing, so that if he had not met with interpreters between him and the people, he might as well not have written at all. To Mons. Dumont—a refugee from Geneva—he was indebted for giving shape and coherence to many of his scattered speculations, and translating them into elegant French; so that the recluse of Queen Square Place, Westminster, was earlier and better known on the continent than in England. He had a proof of this when, on the occasion of a visit to Paris in 1825, for the benefit of his health, he happened to step into one of the supreme courts. The whole body of advocates rose to receive him, and the judges invited him to the seat of honour. At this time he had few followers at home, but those he had were men of no ordinary mark. First among the band stood Mr. James Mill, who did much to popularize the philosophy of Bentham; Dr. Southwood Smith and Dr. John Bowring also attached themselves to Bentham, and exerted themselves to spread the honour of his name. At a still earlier period Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. (now Lord) Brougham sat at the feet of the recluse of Queen Square. In the mitigation of the criminal code, in parliamentary and municipal reform, in the abolition of oaths, in the reduction of the taxes on knowledge, and in all the other measures which modern legislation has accomplished, the name of Jeremy Bentham is honourably associated with the names of the foremost men of the age. His works were edited after his death by Dr. Bowring and Mr. John H. Burton, and they occupy eleven closely-printed octavo volumes. They will never be easy reading, but the student of political science will often turn to them for instruction and guidance. Bentham has not succeeded in founding a school, but it is not therefore to be inferred that his influence was little, or that it will be fleeting.

As to the outward incidents of Bentham's life, little need be said in addition to the facts we have already recorded. He was intended for the law; but he seems to have been of too delicate a conscience to practise it with all the moral abominations then adhering to it, and he retired to literature and comparative privacy. In 1785 he visited Paris, Italy, Constantinople, and spent some time with his brother, Sir Samuel Bentham, in the South of Russia; he returned through Poland, Germany, and Holland, arriving in England—we can well believe, "a sadder it a wiser man"—in the spring of 1788. He continued to write and talk to his disciples for the long period of half a century, and it was not till 1832—a year conspicuously fatal to great men—that he was gathered, in a good old age, to his fathers. Sir James Mackintosh, though no disciple of Bentham, did him ample justice in his Preliminary Dissertation, and we gladly enrich this notice with an extract:—"It cannot be denied, without injustice and ingratitude, that Mr. Bentham has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation, which is now gradually examining every part of law, and, when further progress is facilitated, by digesting the present laws, will doubtless proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn."

No nobler epitaph than this need have been inscribed on Bentham's tomb, if he had ever had one; but as he was rather peculiar in his ways, while living, so in death his oddity did not depart from him. He left instructions that his body should be dissected, and that the skeleton should be put together, and, after being clothed in his old vestments, should be seated in a sort of glass-house on wheels. The old man, it is said, used to amuse himself with the vision of his presiding as it were in *propria persona* at meetings of his disciples—who were of course to be numerous and powerful—and even being wheeled to the top of the table on festive occasions. This work of art is now, we believe, in the possession of his faithful and accomplished disciple, Dr. Southwood Smith; but when he is gone, we doubt if any one will be ambitious to give it house-room, and yet it would be a melancholy sight to see the "mortal remains" of Jeremy consigned to the care of a marine store-dealer. The sight of Yorrick's skull, the king's jester, knocked about by a sexton's spade, is calculated to excite serious reflections; but the idea of the skeleton of Bentham—clothed "as we have seen him in his life"—ticketed for sale, is too painful a thought to be dwelt on. If Dr. Johnson could have foreseen the thing, supposing it be *in futuro*, it would have given him genuine satisfaction to convert it into an instance illustrating The Vanity of Human Wishes. We are not aware that Johnson and Bentham ever met; but if

they had, the meeting would certainly have given rise to a tremendous explosion. Perhaps no two men of equal talent were ever so differently constituted.—C. W. C.

BENTHAM, Sir Samuel, was the youngest son of Jeremiah Bentham, and the brother of the famous jurist, whose life and labours we have just glanced at. He, too, was sent to Westminster school, but being a day scholar, he returned every night to his father's house in Queen Square Place. The stable attached to the house was occupied by a carpenter, and young Samuel had the opportunity of handling the axe, the hammer, and the saw. A mechanical genius rapidly developed itself, and in the fourteenth year of his age he was bound an apprentice to the master shipwright of Woolwich dockyard. He at once set himself to the attainment of scientific knowledge and practical skill. His master being removed from Woolwich to Chatham, Bentham went along with him, and not merely attended to business in the dockyard, but took short trips to sea, occasionally going as far as the Isle of Wight. When his apprenticeship was out, he spent some time at the Royal college at Portsmouth, and even then suggested many improvements, both in shipbuilding and in the apparatus for working a ship. In 1780, Bentham visited the great naval establishments of Holland and the north of Europe, acquainting himself with the resources of every country he passed through: for he had long perceived that the business of a naval engineer embraced a wide extent of scientific knowledge, and a familiarity with a vast variety of manufactures. Bentham made a considerable stay at St. Petersburg, and so ingratiated himself with Prince Potemkin, that his highness invited the English shipwright to accompany him in a journey to the Crimea. Wherever he went, his practice as a handicraftsman served him in good stead, and he taught the Russians the use of many machines with which they were at that time unacquainted. He was induced to remain some time in Russia, and he even formed a tender attachment, which threatened at one time to sever him for ever from his native land. However, he returned to England, and was employed in various capacities under the Board of Admiralty. For many years he busied himself in improving the different dockyards of the kingdom; and in the capacity of inspector-general of naval works, he probably saved the country many thousand pounds. In all respects he shot far ahead of the times, and, of course, he did not fail to raise up numerous detractors. To him we owe the introduction of the block machinery at Portsmouth, which is still looked on there as a miracle of art; the introduction of breakwaters, such as we have at Plymouth; and for innumerable other improvements in the details of naval dockyards and naval administration. Looked at individually his reforms may seem small, but considered in the aggregate, their value must be estimated at a high rate. Altogether his genius is wonderfully like that of his more celebrated brother. Like Jeremy, Sir Samuel discovered many things, and suggested many improvements, the glory and the profit of which have, in too many instances, been appropriated by others. Died 1831.—(*Abridged from a Memoir by his Widow.*)—C. W. C.

BENTHAM, Thomas, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry in the reign of Elizabeth, and one of the most learned and active members of the ultra-protestant party, was born about the year 1513 at Sherborn in Yorkshire. He was a fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1533, when Bishop Gardiner, exerting his authority as visitor of the college, undertook to cleanse it from the audacious protestantism by which its proceedings began to be characterized. It was proved against Bentham that he had shaken the censer out of a priest's hand in the choir of the chapel, and he was consequently ejected from his fellowship. He went to Zurich, and afterwards passed some time at Basle and Frankfort; but, returning to England before the end of Mary's reign, he had the boldness to officiate to a small congregation in London. He was elevated to the see of Litchfield shortly after the accession of Elizabeth. Died in 1578.—J. S., G.

BENTINCK, a noble family which has produced a large number of eminent public men. The founder of the English branch of the family was William, third son of Henry de Bentinck of Dipenham in Over-Issel, the head of a noble Batavian house. Bentinck began public life as page of honour to William, prince of Orange, to whom he was strongly attached. He showed his devotion to his master by waiting on him throughout a peculiarly malignant attack of the small-pox, which had previously been fatal to many members of the prince's family, and placed his own life in imminent peril. The king was scarcely convalescent when Bentinck himself caught the contagion, and was in great danger, but ultimately recovered. Throughout the remainder of William's life he regarded Bentinck with the warmest affection, and treated him with a confidence which he extended to no other person. He came over to England in the same ship with the prince at the Revolution of 1688; and as soon as William was declared king, he made Bentinck groom of the stole, first lord of the bedchamber, and a member of the privy council, and he soon after (9th April, 1689) created him earl of Portland. He also received from his grateful sovereign liberal grants from the royal demesnes, as a substantial reward for his services. Bentinck, however, was not mercenary, as he has the credit of refusing a bribe of £50,000 offered him, if he would use his influence to obtain for the East India Company the renewal of their charter. The earl was the principal person employed in the negotiations for the treaty of Ryswick, and took part also in the unpopular Partition treaty. He retained to the last the confidence of his royal master, who died in his arms. On the death of William, Bentinck ceased to take any part in public affairs. He died Nov. 22, 1709, in his sixtieth year, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—J. T.

BENTINCK, Henry, son and heir of the preceding, was created marquis of Tichfield and duke of Portland in 1716. He died in Jamaica, of which he was captain-general and governor, 1st July, 1726. His son William, second duke, added largely to the fortunes of the family, by his marriage with Margaret Cavendish, only daughter of Edward Harley, earl of Oxford, through whom he inherited the extensive estates of John Hollis, duke of Newcastle. The duchess formed the curious museum at Bulstrode, and was owner of the famous Portland vase. The duke died in 1762.—J. T.

BENTINCK, William H. C., third duke, born in 1738, was a distinguished statesman during the eventful reign of George III. He began life as a whig, and held office under Lord Rockingham in 1765, and again in 1782, when he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was prime minister of the famous coalition cabinet composed of Fox and Lord North, with their respective friends. The university of Oxford elected him to the office of chancellor in 1792. On the breaking out of the French revolution, the duke, along with Burke and other liberal politicians, seceded from the whig party, and gave their support to the government. He was a member of Addington's administration in 1801. On the downfall of the whig ministry in 1807, he was appointed first lord of the treasury. He died 30th November, 1809. The duke was a man of moderate abilities, but of highly honourable character and of great influence.—J. T.

BENTINCK, Lord George Frederick Cavendish, third son of the fourth duke of Portland, was born in February, 1802. He was early destined for the army, but before he was of age to hold a commission, the peninsular war was ended, the field of Waterloo had been won, and Europe was enjoying an unbroken peace. Finding no chance of employment or promotion in that profession, he became private secretary to his uncle, the late Right Hon. G. Canning, and in 1826 was chosen M.P. for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent down to the period of his death. He entered parliament with strong liberal opinions, and voted for catholic emancipation, and for the principles of the reform bill. In 1834 he deserted the ranks of the whig party, together with his friend Lord Stanley, to whose judgment he always looked up with the greatest reverence and respect. From that time until 1845, he was a staunch follower and supporter of Sir Robert Peel, who offered him a post in the ministry which he formed in 1841. The offer, however, was declined by Lord G. Bentinck, on account of his passionate attachment to the sports of the field and the race-course. When Sir Robert Peel, in 1845, announced his intention of abandoning the principles of agricultural protection, and adopting free-trade measures, the "protectionist" party was formed, and Lord G. Bentinck became their acknowledged leader. From the retirement of an ordinary silent member, he suddenly sprung into light as an able and effective speaker, a ready debater, and a cool and sound-judging politician. His speeches in the sessions of 1845–46, were most damaging to the government of Sir Robert Peel, and contributed in no small degree to hasten the downfall of his administration in the latter year. As he never actually held office, the qualifications of Lord G. Bentinck were never fairly tested, though he

was the author of several important propositions, and of amendments on the measures proposed by his opponents. Among others we may mention his proposal for advancing £16,000,000 on loan to the Irish railways, during the famine of 1846. As a leader in the sporting world his character stood deservedly high, on account of the zeal with which he strove to suppress the dishonest practices of the "turf." He died from a sudden seizure in the region of the heart, whilst walking in his father's park in Nottinghamshire, September 21, 1848.—E. W.

BENTINCK, Lord William Henry Cavendish, G.C.B., uncle of the above, was second son of the third duke of Portland, premier under George III. He was born in 1774, and entered the Coldstream guards in 1791. He was aid-de-camp to the Duke of York in Flanders, and to Lord Moira's expedition against the coast of France, and subsequently served in Italy and Egypt. From 1803 to 1808 he was governor of Madras, and in the latter year went to Portugal on the staff of Sir H. Burrard. He was present at Corunna, and held the command of a division in Lord Wellington's army, and was subsequently sent as British minister to the court of Naples, and commander-in-chief of the British forces in that kingdom, and in that capacity was enabled to prevail on King Ferdinand to grant his subjects the benefits of a free constitution. He next induced Tuscany to shake off the French yoke, and afterwards made a descent upon Genoa, which he captured. He sat in parliament for many years, between 1796 and 1826, in the tory interest, as member for Camelford, Nottinghamshire, and Ashburton. In 1827, he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed governor-general of India in succession to Lord Amherst. His Indian career is remarkable only for the pacific policy which he adopted towards the native states, and the large reductions effected in the pay of European officials. He passed an enactment freeing from the accustomed penalties such inhabitants of the Bengal presidency as seceded from the Hindoo or Mahomedan faith, and gave a great impetus to the cause of education in India. Two projects of national importance were also undertaken during his tenure of office, the ultimate benefits of which can scarcely be overestimated—the opening up of a communication between British India, and the countries west of the Indus as far as the Caspian Sea, and the establishment of an overland communication between England and India, of which we shall have more to say when we come to speak of Lieutenant Waghorn. On returning to England in 1835, he was elected M.P. for Glasgow, which city he represented down to within a few days of his death. He died at Paris, June 17, 1839, in his 69th year.—E. W.

BENTIVOGLIO, Guido, was born at Ferrara in 1579. Having completed his studies at Padua, he returned to his native city in 1597, the same year in which Pope Clement VIII. had taken possession of it. Guido Bentivoglio, who was naturally of a supple and insinuating character, effected the reconciliation between that pontiff and Cæsar D'Este, who then assumed the title of duke of Modena. Clement VIII., appreciating the eminent qualities of Guido, sent him to Flanders, and afterwards to the court of Louis XIII. of France, as papal nuncio. The services he rendered to his sovereign in that capacity were considered of such importance, and his ability in diplomatic relations so prominent, that Paul V. elevated him to the cardinalate in 1621. His "History of the Wars of Flanders," written in Italian, is considered classic, and the impartiality with which he judges of men and things, has been praised even by his opponents. He has left his "Memoirs," containing the principal events which happened during his nunciature in Flanders and France; and the richness of his diction, which is always elegant and pure, combined with the most remarkable simplicity in his narrative, makes them highly instructive and interesting to the reader. His correspondence has been published after his death, and shows how perfect he was in the epistolary style. His account of the Huguenots of France is considered, even by protestant writers, most veracious. As a diplomatist and a literary man, he has illustrated the century in which he lived, and in his numerous writings has given convincing proofs of his thorough knowledge of the human heart. At the death of his protector and friend, Urban VIII., he would have been raised to the papal throne, had he not been taken suddenly from the world during the meeting of the conclave on the 7th of September, 1644.—A. C. M.

BENTKOWSKI, Felix, a learned Pole, was born in 1781. He settled at Warsaw, where he was appointed professor of history, and librarian to the lyceum; and afterwards filled the chair of bibliography and history in the university, during the whole time of its continuance, from 1817 to 1831, when he was made keeper of the archives of the kingdom of Poland, which post he retained till his death in 1852. He was a man of great diligence and erudition, and gave the world a work by which he shall be long remembered, the "Historya Litteratury Polskicy" (History of the Literature of Poland), the standard work on the subject. It was published in 1814, in two vols. large 8vo. He also published "An Introduction to General History" in 1821, and a translation into Polish of Guizot's History of Civilization.—J. F. W.

BENTLEY, Richard, the famous critic, was born 27th January, 1661, at Oulton, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. His father died when Richard was only thirteen years of age, and left a small estate, which he owned at Woodlesford, to a son by a previous marriage. His maternal grandfather took the youth in charge, while his mother had given him his earliest lessons in Latin. The first school he attended was at Methley, and after some time spent in the free school at Wakefield, he entered Cambridge at the age of fourteen, being admitted subsizar in St. John's college, 24th May, 1676. He took the degree of B.A., 23rd January, 1680, with such honours as belong to third wrangler, under the present arrangement. The next year he stood for a fellowship, but was unsuccessful—either, according to one account, because the statutes of St. John's college did not allow of more than two fellows from the same county, and his was already filled up; or, according to another account, because he was too young for priest's orders, being little more than nineteen years of age. But the fellows shortly afterwards nominated him to the head mastership of Spalding grammar school, and about a year afterwards, his college recommended him to Dr. Stillingfleet, dean of St. Paul's, as tutor to his son. He took the degree of A.M. July, 1683, and resided several years in London, engaging chiefly in philological studies, and gathering some acquaintance with Hebrew and its cognate tongues. He wrote out with his own hand, every word of the Hebrew Bible, and appended explanations in Chaldee, Syriac, Latin, and Greek, taken from Walton's polyglot. Such was his literary avidity, that he had sold a small family estate in order to enrich his library. After the Revolution, he went to Oxford with Bishop Stillingfleet's son, and was on the 4th of July, admitted to the degree of A.M. *ad eundem;* himself and his pupil becoming members of Wadham college. The Bodleian library opened its treasures for him, and he was at once distinguished by his laborious diligence and research. It was at Oxford, in 1691, that he published his first tract, &c., being a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical remarks on Malelas, an old Syrian historian, whose dull Chronicle had been printed at the Sheldon press, under Mill's editorial care, from a copy in the Bodleian, the only one known to exist. This letter, which forms an appendix to the volume, is remarkably acute, and not very complimentary to some great names, but it exhibits that peculiar form of erudition of which Bentley afterward was so distinguished a master. On the 16th of March, 1689–90, Bentley had been ordained a deacon, and immediately after was appointed Bishop Stillingfleet's chaplain. It was at this time his good fortune to be nominated the first preacher of the Boyle lecture. Those sermons in which he preached a confutation of atheism, made a great sensation, and he published eight of them in 1693. They are somewhat hard, but powerful,—the product of a self-confident mind, that seeks not only to convince, but to overwhelm, not only to conquer, but to trample its antagonists under foot. One special cause of their popularity was Bentley's dexterous use of the recent Newtonian philosophy in the overthrow of atheism. The volume passed through numerous editions, and was translated into several languages. It is somewhat remarkable that this first Boyle lecture raised a dispute which has very recently occupied the public journals; Bentley asserting that the moon had no rotation on her own axis, but Keill, a shrewd and scientific Scotchman, replying that those phenomena on which the lecturer had built his argument, led directly to an opposite conclusion. In 1692, Bentley took priest's orders, and became a prebend of Worcester, and in 1694, he was re-appointed Boyle lecturer. The previous year he had been nominated keeper of the royal library at St. James, and it was while he held this office, that his first great literary controversy arose. In opposition to the opinions of Fontenelle and Perrault, the epistles of Phalaris and some other classic works had been eulogized by

Sir William Temple, in his Essay on Ancient and Modern Learning. Of the epistles of the so-called Phalaris he said, "I think he must have little skill in painting, that cannot find out this to be an original." Dean Aldrich of Christ's Church, had on this account selected them for publication, committing them to the editorial care of the Hon. Robert Boyle, brother of the earl of Orrery. A MS. of the work was in the king's library, and it was thought desirable to collate it. Bentley granted the loan of it, but as the collation was tardy, he demanded it back ere the process was completed. Bennet, the publisher, under whom the collation was made, told his own story to Boyle, and he in his preface reflected sharply on Bentley. In fact, Bentley had made an experiment, and found that the collation could easily have been made in four hours, so that the work might have been done on the very day on which it was to be given back, the librarian extending the loan till "candle-light" of the 23rd of May, O.S. Bentley explained, but to no purpose. His friend Wotton had, in the meantime, published a reply to Sir W. Temple, called Reflections on Ancient and Modern learning, and to a second edition of this work in 1697, Bentley appended a diatribe, declaring the literary trashiness and spuriousness of the epistles, that went by the name of Phalaris. The Christ Church scholars buckled on their armour, and Atterbury and Smallridge published a reply. Other combatants came into the field, and Swift's Battle of the Books was one of the weapons of satire. Pope and Garth both took the same side, and the latter of them coined the disparaging antithesis,—

"So diamonds take a lustre from their foil,
'Tis to a Bentley, that we owe a Boyle."

Bentley did not immediately reply, and his silence was taken by many as proof of confessed discomfiture. But in 1699, he produced his "Dissertation on the epistles of Phalaris." This treatise not only for ever demolished his opponents, but placed his fame on an unshaken basis. He proved that the epistles were full of anachronisms, such as the borrowing of money from the city of Phintia, not built till about 300 years after the time of the Sicilian tyrant, and the adoption of sentiments from later writers; and shows that the style is not that of Sicilian Greek, but Attic, and even that form of Attic, or later Greek, which was not in existence and use till after the conquests of Alexander. The varied and deep learning of the "Dissertation," its acumen and tact, its reasoning and sarcasm, the subtlety of its criticism, and the breadth of its deductions, make it an immortal masterpiece. Its immediate purpose was of no great use; the reprobation of "a fardle of common-places" was no mighty achievement in itself, but the mode and form of proof set an example which still commands imitation, and affords an unrivalled specimen of critical investigation, either in tracing the more delicate shades of verbal usage, or in comparing the more salient features of the styles and customs of different ages and authors.

In 1696, Bentley had taken the degree of D.D. at Cambridge; in 1700 he was promoted, at the unanimous recommendation of an episcopal commission, to the mastership of Trinity college in that university. The following year he was collated archdeacon of Ely, and in January of the same year, he married Joanna, daughter of Sir John Barnard of Brampton. But the mastership soon plunged him into deep and repeated troubles. Various elements of temper and character unfitted him for such a situation, so that the period of his mastership was a perpetual broil from 1709 till 1738. He spent large sums in enlarging and beautifying the college buildings. The library and the university press were greatly benefited by his reforms, and under him too the oral examinations for scholarships and fellowships were superseded by written questions,—the plan pursued with such success to the present day. When he set his heart on any reform, he was careless of any statute that stood in his way. Nor did he ever stoop to win his way to an end by a "smooth answer" to his opponents; for he chose rather to confront them with haughty argument, and contemptuous epithet. On the 21st of December, 1709, a lawyer named Miller came to spend his Christmas at Trinity, of which college he was a fellow, and he warmly espoused the cause of the fellows, who had laid their grievances before him. For his insolence Bentley dispossessed him of his fellowship, the vice-master and some senior fellows replaced him, and Bentley again struck his name from the list. This procedure was both harsh and inopportune, and it fanned the sparks into a blaze. The fellows complained that the master violated the statutes, and wasted the property of the college. The charge was presented to Patrick, bishop of Ely, but he did not think that he had any authority in Trinity college. It was renewed and tried before Dr. Moore, his successor. Bentley published a reply to the charges against him. "Had I," says he, "herded and sotted with them, had I suffered them to play their cheats in their several offices, I might have done what I would, I might have devoured and destroyed the college, and yet come away with their applauses for a good and a great man." But this episcopal judge died before sentence was pronounced, and his successor, Bishop Fleetwood, refused at first to interfere. The case became a question, whether the crown or the bishop of Ely had jurisdiction. The crown took to itself the prerogative, and the cause was ultimately carried before the king in council. After no little manœuvreing it came before the king's bench, and the judges declared that visitatorial power lay with the bishop over the master. There were years of litigation, and some of Bentley's personal enemies, such as Colbatch and Middleton, were heavily fined for libels. But before the issue, Bentley had, by a dexterous and somewhat unprincipled policy, secured his election as regius professor of divinity. On occasion of the king's visit to Cambridge, Bentley demanded a fee of four guineas, over and above the usual gratuity, from several persons created doctors by royal mandate. Some demurred, but paid. Dr. Conyers Middleton paid under this protest, that the regius professor should refund the money if it were found to be an illegal exaction. Dr. Middleton some time afterward obtained a decree for the arrest of the master, but the arrest, though the esquire-beadle went to the master's lodge, was not executed. A second decree was served, and the master put in bail. But he failed to attend the vice-chancellor's court, pleading a fit of gout, the beadle in the meanwhile reporting some of his words to this effect, "I will not be concluded by what the vice-chancellor and some of his friends may determine over a bottle of wine." The vice-chancellor then suspended him, but granted him some days for making a formal submission. But the intractable master allowed the prescribed period to pass, and upon the 17th of October, 1718, a grace was passed by the senate stripping Bentley of all his honours and degrees, and sinking him to the rank of an undergraduate. Bentley appealed against this sweeping decision to the king; the vice-chancellor was summoned to appear before the council, the case was fully heard, then referred to a committee, then sent to the king's bench, and after five years the judges issued a mandamus to the university, ordering it to restore Bentley to all the honours and privileges of which he had been so summarily deprived. But the great dispute was far from termination. The bishop of Ely, now Dr. Greene, resolved to act as visitor, and Bentley was summoned to appear at Ely on 1st April, 1729. In April, 1734, he was found guilty of the charges brought against him, and the bishop commanded him to be deprived of the mastership of Trinity. But the vice-master, who was ordered to execute the sentence, hesitated, and then resigned; and his successor, a creature of Bentley's own, refused, on the plea that he was not the same person on whom the episcopal order had been laid. Delays occurred, legal forms were resorted to, but the master remained secure. Bishop Greene died in 1738, and the matter dropped. Four years afterwards Bentley was seized with fever, and died in his eighty-first year, on the 14th of July, 1742. In 1709 he had failed in obtaining the bishopric of Chichester. In 1724 he refused the see of Bristol, and in 1730 the deanery of Lincoln.

But when Bentley was fighting with college accusations and episcopal censures, gaining actions at law for libel, and compromising matters with some of his antagonists on principles honouring to neither party, he was, during such a period of intrigue and distraction, busy with the works to which he owes his fame. There were published at Amsterdam in 1710 some remarks of his on the first two comedies of Aristophanes, and at Rheims were published some of his criticisms on the fragments of Menander and Philemon. His edition of Horace, the labour of ten years, appeared in 1711, and exhibits in a marked shape the excellencies and defects of its learned editor—great industry, singular ingenuity, and felicitous conjecture, along with inexcusable carelessness, and characteristic vanity and arrogance. Besides throwing a new light on the Horatian metres, he attempted to fix the chronology of the poems. His general principle was, that the coarser and more wanton of the poems belong to the bard's earlier years, but the truth of this observation cannot be fully borne out; nor can the other portion of his

theory be assented to, that Horace wrote only one kind of poetry at a time, for though the satires were published first, yet some of the odes which Bentley places last, were written in the poet's youth. Fynes Clinton has overthrown some of Bentley's chronology, and though it has been well canvassed by such continental scholars as Grotefend, Walckenaer, Weber, and Passow, it is still unshaken in many of its positions.

Bentley's next publication did him credit. It was a reply to Collins on Freethinking. It appeared in 1713, under the assumed name of Phileleutherus Lipsiensis. After scowling on the sophistry, and holding up to scorn and ridicule the fallacies of the infidel, he proceeds to what lay more especially within his own province as a scholar and a critic. The publication of Mill's New Testament had, by its great mass of various readings, excited the fears of many, and Whitby had advertised a reply or examen. Collins made his own of these timid and ignorant lucubrations, professing that such discrepancies destroyed all faith in the integrity of the divine word. Bentley's reply is a masterpiece, showing that every ancient author has numerous varieties of readings,—that these are multiplied with the number of MSS. in which such ancient writings are found,—that confidence in a Greek or Latin classic is not shaken by such variations, that these documents of heathen antiquity have, for their size and the number of copies of them, vastly more differences than the New Testament, and that, therefore, the results of critical investigation, showing the errors and emendations of thoughtless or pedantic scribes, are not incompatible with the authenticity and credibility of the sacred scriptures. In 1716 Bentley addressed a letter to Archbishop Wake, proposing to restore the text of the New Testament to the state in which it was at the period of the council of Nice. His critical principles were on the whole correct,—that the age of a MS. gives, *ceteris paribus*, a proportionate value to its readings, and that, therefore, the older a manuscript is, its readings are of the higher value. Bentley had collated with great care the Codex Alexandrinus, now in the British museum, and he had also a collation of the Vatican Codex at Rome, made for him first by an Italian, and then by his own nephew. Wetstein, who had seen him in England, made him notes from the codex of Ephrem at Paris. A specimen of the proposed edition was also published; but Dr. Middleton and others fiercely assaulted the enterprise, poured unsparing contempt on the plan, and traduced the editor. The editor defended himself in his own style, for he was vastly superior to his assailants, who did not understand the subject, and had not even detected the weak points of Bentley's system. The contest was pitiable; and in squabbling about the letter of inspiration, they forgot the spirit of truth and charity which it inculcates. The conclusion of Bentley's reply to his anonymous assailants is so characteristic that we give it: "If they will attack an edition before it's begun, let them put their *names* to the work. If they do not, they *shall have* no answer; and if they do, they will *need* none." But such contests, along with his feuds with his college and with the university, retarded the work, and the materials amassed were never used. They were left to his nephew who did nothing with them, but returned the money to the subscribers. In 1726 Bentley published an edition of Terence, Phædrus, and Publius Syrus, with an excellent "Discursus on Latin metres." This brought him into collision with Bishop Hare on the metres of Terence, and the contest provoked the calm and utilitarian Sir Isaac Newton to observe, that "two dignified clergymen, instead of minding their duty, had fallen out about a play-book." At the suggestion of Queen Caroline, and at the age of seventy, he next tried his powers on Milton's Paradise Lost, and, as might have been expected, signally failed. He had no poetic taste—had not made English poetry his study—knew nothing of the earlier English bards, and, therefore, his criticisms are often mistakes, and his emendations ludicrous blunders. Two years later the veteran arch-critic set himself to revise the text of Homer, but his labours were interrupted by a stroke of paralysis. His notes have, however, been of some advantage to subsequent scholars. An edition of Manilius, with a preface by his nephew, was Bentley's last production.

It must be on all sides admitted, that Bentley stands in the foremost rank of scholars. None of his contemporaries surpassed him in varied, skilful, and profound erudition. His conjectures were often happy restorations of the text, for such was his acquaintance with idiom and usage—such his intuitive sagacity, and so much could he identify himself with his author, that he could divine with singular felicity what words he had employed. His adventurous labours led the way in this field of erudition, and many, especially on the continent, have followed in his steps. He maintained a close connection with continental scholars, and sent some learned notes to Grævius for an edition of Callimachus. Editions of the Greek lexicographers early occupied his attention, though his designs were not carried out. He took, however, an active interest in Kuster's edition of Suidas; and, with his sage advice, he directed the studies of Hemsterhuis. He commented severely on Le Clerc's blunders, in his edition of the fragments of Menander and Philemon, and by this procedure gratified Burmann, and roused the enmity of Gronovius. But with all this industry and correspondence, and all these superb qualifications, he was impetuous, arrogant, and overbearing, and his works are tainted by these miserable elements of his character. His contests with the university show him to be proud and grasping, indomitable in energy, and full of resources. We cannot go the length of Dr. Parr and say, in reference to his disputes with his college, that "he was eminently right and the college infamously wrong." But we have no hesitation in avowing our belief, that he was vastly superior to his antagonists, that his aims were worthy of his high position, and that if some of his methods were sweeping and unconstitutional, his objects were unselfish and magnificent. Some of the reforms which he introduced still remain in Trinity. But he was impatient of control, was very prone to self-assertion, though he does not seem to have been marked by any of those jealousies and errors which degraded and exasperated so many of his literary compeers. His mind, however, was coarse in its texture, his manners were repulsive, and he was utterly unscrupulous in gaining his ends. His grandson, Richard Cumberland, acknowledges that "his ordinary style of conversation was naturally lofty, and his frequent use of *thee* and *thou* carried with it a kind of dictatorial tone." It is said that he refused a fellowship to an orphan grandchild of his early patron, Bishop Stillingfleet, and preferred a far inferior candidate. Bentley's labours were often misunderstood in his own time, and the "awful Aristarch" is figured at length in the fourth book of the Dunciad, as—

> "That mighty scholiast, whose unwearied pains
> Made Horace dull, and humbled Milton's strains,"

and who confesses—

> "For Attic phrase in Plato let them seek,
> I poach in Suidas for unlicensed Greek."

Bentley left a son and two daughters, one of whom married Denison Cumberland, bishop of Dromore, and was mother of Richard Cumberland, the well-known dramatist. Bentley's life has been written by Dr. Monk, the late bishop of Gloucester; his Letters have also been collected and edited, the last editor being Dr. Wordsworth; and his Works, in three volumes, have been recently published under the care of the Rev. A. Dyce.—J.E.

BENTLEY, Richard, son of the preceding, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and was reckoned an excellent scholar. He was on terms of intimacy with Horace Walpole, and was a friend of the poet Gray. But his habits were desultory, and none of his dramas or miscellaneous writings were of any permanent value. Died in 1782.

BENTLEY, Thomas, nephew of the great critic, was a fellow of Trinity, and published in 1713 the Text of his uncle's work on Horace. In 1718 he published an edition of Cicero *de Finibus*, and in 1741 an anonymous edition of Callimachus.

* BENTZON, Adrien Benoni, was born at Tönsberg in 1777. Having finished his studies at Copenhagen, he adopted the profession of the law, and has honourable place as one of the leaders in the literary movement in which his friends, Zens Baggesen and Adam Ochlenschläger, were so prominent.

BENVENISTE or BENBENASTE, is the family name of several rabbinical writers. Ten of this name are mentioned by Fürst. Their works treat almost exclusively on ritual subjects. Samuel Benveniste seems to have attended to philosophical studies, as de' Rossi speaks of a translation made by this rabbi into Hebrew, of Boëthius' Consol. Phil. Meïr Benveniste wrote exegeses on the ancient Midrashim.—T. T.

BENVENUTO, G. Bat., surnamed l'Ortolano, died at Ferrara in 1625. He studied at Bologna under Bagnaccavallo. Pictures by him of "The Virgin and the Wise Men's Offering," are to be found in the churches of his native place.—W. T.

BENWELL, J. H., son of the steward to the duke of Marlborough; he became portrait painter, and taught drawing at Bath. He had a plan of combining crayons with water colours, then all but unknown. Some of his drawings were engraved, particularly his "Children in the Wood," by Sharp. Died in 1785.—W. T.

BENZEL-STERNAU, Christian Ernst Graf von, was born of a noble family of Swedish origin, at Mentz, 9th April, 1767, and died at his estate of Mariahalden on the lake of Zurich, 18th August, 1849. He held several high posts in the administrative services of the electorate of Mentz, 1791–1806, and the grand-duchy of Baden, 1806–1812, and in 1812 was appointed prime minister to the grand-duke of Frankfort. After the dissolution of the latter grand-duchy, he lived in retirement on his estates, embraced protestantism in 1827, and was a member of the Bavarian diet in 1825 and 1828. Benzel-Sternau occupies a conspicuous place among the German humorists, although his works are deficient in form, and his style is extravagant, full of conceits, and sometimes even of contortions. His most admired novels are—"Das goldene Kalb;" "Der Steinerne Gast;" "Der alte Adam," &c. Among his dramatic writings we mention "Das Hoftheater zu Barataria," a series of dramatic pieces which excel by sprightly wit and brilliant jeux d'esprit. As a politician, he was a steady and enlightened partisan of constitutional government, and has exercised a consequent influence by his political writings, especially by his "Bayernbriefe," and his periodical, *Der Verfassungs-Freund.*—K. E.

BENZELIUS, Eric, a Swedish theologian, born at Benzeby in 1642; died in 1709. Charles XII., by whose orders he superintended an edition of the bible in Swedish, gave him the archbishopric of Upsal. His principal works are—"De viris Prophetarum" and "Brev. Hist. Eccles. Vet. et Novi Test."

BENZELIUS, Eric, a learned Swedish writer, son of the preceding, born at Upsal in 1675, travelled in France, Germany, England, and other countries of Europe, and on his return to Sweden became in succession professor of theology, bishop of Gothenburg, and archbishop of Upsal. Besides a work on the history of his native country, and editions of various northern chronicles, he published "Monumenta Sueco-Gothica," and "Ulphilas Illustratus." He supplied an amended text, a Latin version, and annotations for the Gothic Gospels, published by Lye at Oxford in 1750. Died in 1743, leaving a reputation for extensive scholarship in theology, languages, and antiquities.—J. S., G.

BENZELIUS, Henry, brother of Eric the younger, was one of the learned men whom Charles XII. sent from his retreat at Bender to explore the Holy Land and adjacent countries. He visited the Archipelago, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and, on his return to Europe, Italy, Germany, and Holland. The result of his observations are still in MS., with the exception of slight notices published in his "Syntagma Dissertationum," 1745. He was advanced to the see of Lund in 1740, and became archbishop of Upsal in 1747. Born 1689; died 1758.—J. S., G.

BENZENBERG, Jean Frederic, a learned German physicist and politician, born in 1777; died in 1846. Benzenberg was a true German, and therefore a deadly enemy of the first Napoleon. The events of 1815 alone defeated a conspiracy organized by him, the object of which was a rising *en masse*, in several of the German states. He wrote a great many flying essays, alike on physics and public affairs. His pamphlet on falling stars is still replete with interest.—J. P. N.

BENZIE, Max, a French nobleman, sent to Rome to study under Ferri and Ferrati; more ambitious than most rich men are, he executed five medals for the queen of Sweden, one for Innocent XI., and one for Louis XIV. Flourished about 1700.

BENZON, Freidrich-Wilhelm-Karl, was born at Kioge on the 7th of May, 1791, and was educated for the profession of the law at Copenhagen. He devoted himself to the study of history, and was appointed secretary to the Royal Historical Society of Denmark. He has left a work on the Danish nobility.

BENZONI, Jerome, an Italian traveller, born at Milan about the year 1519. He visited France, Spain, and Germany, and afterwards resided a number of years in America. Author of an account of the New World published at Venice in 1565.

BEORN or BIORN, a historian, native of Iceland, lived in the seventeenth century; author of "Annales Groenlandiæ, ab A.C. 1400, usque ad sua tempora," and a work "De Novitiis Groenlandorum Indiciis.

BEOWULF, the hero of a very old Anglo-Saxon poem, a MS. of which, supposed to belong to the tenth century, is preserved in the British Museum. It was published in London in 1833. Suhm, the Danish historian, supposes that Beowulf was a real person living in the fourth century; but it is more likely that he belongs to the region of mythology.—J. B.

BEQUET, Stephen, born at Paris, 1800, was one of that distinguished staff of political writers, whose talents and spirit served to raise the *Journal des Debats* to that leading place it held during the reign of Charles X., whose fall it helped very much to precipitate. Bequet might probably have been only known as a lenient and elegant critic, had he not contributed a political article destined to produce an extraordinary effect. A prosecution for libel ensued, which, ending in defeat, exposed the true feeling of the middle class, and the words "unhappy France, unfortunate king," with which the acquitted libel terminated, were caught up as a watch-word, which sounded like the knell of the falling dynasty. Bequet died in 1834.—J. F. C.

BERAB, Rabbi Jacob b. Mos. b. Isr., ended his agitated life in the year 1546, at Ssefath (or Zephath) in Galilee, at the age of seventy-two. His birthplace was Maqueda, near Toledo, in Spain. After having received a careful education under Rabbi J. Aboab, he left his native country, in his nineteenth year; although he was so young, his great abilities attracted attention at Fez, where he resided for some time. He subsequently travelled eastward, passed through Egypt, and at length settled as chief of the Hebrew community in Ssefath, in the Holy Land. Here he laboured with extraordinary energy for the revival of learning among the Jews in the east; he longed to restore to their ancient activity the then long closed academies of Palestine; but he coupled with this laudable aspiration the ambitious design of resuscitating, in his own person, the dignity of Nassí or Patriarch of the Holy Land, which had been extinct for upwards of a thousand years. He convoked, for the elaboration of his plan, a synod which was attended by twenty-five rabbis, whose concurrence he secured. Had he fully succeeded, he would have raised himself to the position of universal religious chief of the Jewish people. But his plan was frustrated by the unwearied opposition of Rabbi Levi Chabib, at that time at the head of the Hebrews at Jerusalem. Neither advantageous proposals of confederacy, nor threatening denunciations had any influence on Chabib; he successfully overthrew Berab's centralizing scheme. The interesting documents which the controversy between the two rabbis called forth, have happily been preserved.—T. T

BERAIN, Pierre-Martin, a French historian, lived in the first part of the eighteenth century; author of "Historical Memoirs of the three Dagoberts," Strasburg, 1717, 8vo.

BERANGER, Pierre Jean de, a poet, was born the 19th August, 1780, in Paris. While yet a boy of twelve years of age he went to live with his aunt, an innkeeper at Peronne. So far from denying his humble origin, the poet in his song "Le Vilain," boasts that his ancestors had never harassed poor serfs, nor supported absolute power, nor committed any of those crimes with which history has covered French nobility. His only title was love of country; as for the rest, he was *vilain et très vilain.* As we proceed in our notice of this illustrious poet's life, we shall find at each step convincing proof that his acknowledgment of his birth, parentage, and education was simple and sincere. We have, in fact, to deal with not only an original genius, but an honest, independent character, one of those noblemen of nature's own making. While with his aunt, chance threw in his way Telemachus, Racine, and Voltaire. It may be presumed that the writings of the philosopher of Ferney, were not those he least enjoyed, by a circumstance which occurred about the period in question. His aunt, terrified by a thunder-storm, sprinkled the house with holy water; but, as it did not save her hopeful nephew from being struck down and stunned by the electric fluid, the lad on recovering his senses, satirically asked her what good did the holy water do him? At fourteen he was bound apprentice to a printer, and it is told as a fact, that it was through his master's correction of his faults of grammar, that he learnt to write correctly. An educational establishment was formed at Peronne, called the Institut Patriotique, which is described to have been something of a half camp and half club, in accordance with the spirit of the time; and here it was the poet finished his education, in the ordinary sense of the term. At sixteen he returned to Paris, where he wrote a comedy not destined for success. What is more remarkable as illustrat-

ing at once his sense of his own defects, his veneration for letters, and the noble turn of his ambition, is his having conceived the idea of an epic poem, of which Clovis was to be the hero, and which he resolved not to begin until he should have reached his thirtieth year; he devoting the intervening twelve to preparation for his work. As young poets generally begin by imitation of the writers who manifestly influence their time, so Beranger feeling the power of Chateaubriand, then in the ascendant, wrote a semi-pastoral, semi-religious poem, "The Pilgrimage;" but his own true vein had yet to be opened. Disappointed and poor, he had half resolved upon following Napoleon to Egypt, but was dissuaded by the advice of some friends who had returned home, stripped of illusions by the realities of hardships. It was during the miseries of early poverty, that the poet threw off those pieces abounding in animal spirits and rich melody, such as "La Gaudriole;" "Les Gueux;" "Lisette," &c. The enthusiasm which tempted him to follow Buonaparte, probably induced him to turn to the hero's more literary brother, Lucien, and to him he inclosed his poems. Contrary almost to his expectations, the poet received a kind encouraging letter from the prince, advising him against hasty composition, and pointing out the necessity of paying attention to style. But as Lucien set out immediately for Rome, the poet fancied there was an end to the correspondence. Happily he was mistaken. A letter came from Rome, with an inclosure the most satisfactory ever offered to a sensitive child of song; it was a transfer of Lucien's salary, as a member of the Institut, a gift which, implying that Beranger was worthy of sitting in his place, raised him to an equality of literary rank. Soon afterwards he was employed upon the *Annales du Musée*, and in 1809, received an under-clerkship in the office of the secretary of the university, at the low salary of 1200 francs. Hitherto the songs of Beranger had been the outpourings of a full nature; but when, about 1814, the excesses of Napoleon's ambition were exhausting France, and exciting the tremendous passions of countries he had so ruthlessly violated, the poet chimed in his playful remonstrance, and set his laughing countrymen a-wishing that their superbly extravagant ruler would put on the cotton nightcap of Le Roi d'Yvetot. That the emperor could not have taken the poet's wit and humour in bad part, may be considered proved, by the offer to become censor made during the Hundred Days. Of course he refused it, and with the more determination, as his own political feelings had undergone a serious change. Democratic as he was by temper and principle, yet the anarchy occasioned by the Republic had for a while reconciled him to the order decorated with glory, established by Buonaparte. The emperor had, in turn, abused his power, and Beranger thought the time arrived for the experiment of a constitutional monarchy. As it was the principle of national liberty he desired, he entertained no illusion as to names, and his first volume of poems, published in 1815, was so little flattering to those in power, that the author received a warning, which he understood to be a hint that his situation depended on the will of the government. When in 1821 he published his second volume, with the old warning in his mind he resigned office. The new poems contained some lively satires on the old regime reinstalled at court, and glowed with patriotic appeals to the love of glory and patriotism of the people. A prosecution followed, and the writer was condemned to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs. On the day of his condemnation, 8th December, 1821, was circulated in court his "Adieux a la Campagne," ending with a vow to sing in his prison the glorious hymn of liberty, and he kept his word. His confinement could not have been a sorrowful one, if we may judge from his poetical acknowledgments of the presents of choice wines, fruit, and game, which poured in on him from his admirers; and probably for the first time the French Anacreon celebrated the realities of feasts which before were not unfrequently dreams of the imagination. Upon his liberation, Jacques Lafitte, afterwards prime minister of the king of the barricades, offered him a post in his banking-house, which the poet, fearing to compromise his friend, delicately declined. The ministry of Villele, having sunk under the weight of its unpopularity, the king, Charles X., created the quasi-liberal ministry of M. de Martignac, but so far from the change bringing good fortune to Beranger, he was prosecuted for his new volume, containing, amongst other offensive songs, his "Sacre de Charles le Simple," the "Infiniment Petits," and condemned, 10th December, 1828, to nine months' imprisonment, and to pay, for him, the enormous fine of 10,000 francs. So great was the anger of the court and the priesthood, that it broke out in allusions introduced into a speech from the throne, and in direct references in a mandement of the archbishop of Toulouse. The revolution of July, 1830, which followed so soon after Beranger's liberation, opened to him the freest choice of office, but he would accept nothing. True to his own genuine simplicity of truthfulness, he affected no surly independence, and put on no grandly-affected airs. He pleaded love of ease, and indisposition to labour, but yet would not accept a sinecure against the dictates of conscience. On the declaration of the republic in 1848, the people of Paris elected the national poet to a seat in the constituent assembly; but finding the noise and confusion not suited to the easy intercourse in which he loved to indulge, he, after a few visits to that short-lived body, sent in his resignation, which was at first refused, and only on his resolute persistence accepted. Napoleon III., on his advent to the throne, tried to succeed where Napoleon I., and Louis Philippe, and the Republic, had successively failed. His majesty, with his usual ability, determined upon assailing the hitherto unconquered citadel of the poet's independence, through the weak points of a heart susceptible to grace and loveliness. The attack was not openly conducted against a hero so watchful of his honour. The beautiful and graceful Empress Eugenie engaged Beranger's publisher to pay him a clandestine pension, in the form of a pretended increase of profits of sale. The respectable publisher proved as jealous of the poet's character as if he felt himself a trusted guardian, and the imperial design only elicited a beautiful and characteristic letter from the unconquerable worshipper of independence. When Beranger yielded at length to the infirmities of age, and his last sickness grew heavy upon him, the empress was unceasing in her attentions to the dear old dying poet; and when he at length died in July, 1857, the crown assumed to itself the right of ordering and directing a public funeral. Had the poet's own wishes been consulted, he would have been privately interred, surrounded only by the few whom he loved. Such was his written request; and who, after a consideration of his pertinacious avoidance through life of public honour, can doubt of the sincerity of his will regarding the disposal of his remains? As each song of Beranger's might be called an act of his life—for the greater number at least were suggested by public or private circumstances affecting his feelings—so have we explained the earnestness of purpose, which, under a surface whether playful or serious, sent them home to the hearts of his countrymen. His songs became in this way notes of his own life's history. His sincerity and conscientiousness appear in his very style, which is laboured and polished to that high degree which ends in the appearance of spontaneous ease. His fine taste and truth would not allow of his putting anything imperfect from his hand. The most warm and impassioned is the most melodious of poets. To translate Beranger into English would, perhaps, be about as easy as to render Burns into French. There are locutions in both which cannot be transplanted from the racy soil of the peculiar population to which they were given, and which depend for effect upon associations altogether their own. The French and Scottish national poets have the like character, that with the freest use of popular dialect, they are never vulgar. Perhaps the advantage belongs to Beranger, because of the greater difficulty of raising the corrupt jargon of the lower orders of a city, which is not always, like that of the acquired tongue of the country people, a well-adapted instrument to their own genuine feelings. From the command exercised by Beranger over classical literature, how few could believe that his education was so scanty; but here, again, we have the same man, who owed everything to himself, and would receive nothing from prince, or potentate, or power, determined as he was to supply his needs by his own honest exertion; and this is the more admirable, when we consider that he had to bend luxurious tastes to contentment with small means, and to preserve his independence by reducing his temptations to few wants. Beranger is thus not only the first of national poets, but of great characters.—J. F. C.

BERARD, Pierre Clement. Soon after the revolution of 1830, a periodical appeared, which, under the title of *Cancans*, levelled the most ferocious abuse against the king of the barricades, his family, and government. In order to evade the control exercised over periodicals, the author would vary the title by the addition of an ever-changing epithet, as well as shift the day of

publication. Hardly a number appeared which did not provoke a prosecution so well-founded as to insure conviction. During the two years and a half that the *Cancans* ran their eccentric course, the writer was sentenced to imprisonment, which made a sum total of fourteen years, and to fines amounting to 13,000 francs. Some time about 1834 he, probably to escape imprisonment, was not heard of afterwards.—J. F. C.

* BERARD, Auguste Simon Louis, a noted French statesman, receiver-general of finance in the department of Cher, was born at Paris in 1783. His father, an eminent merchant, and during the earlier years of the Revolution an enthusiastic officer of the National Guard, was of an ancient Provencal family, who had suffered confiscation of their estates, in consequence of their attachment to protestantism. He entered public life in 1810 as auditor, and in 1814 became master of requests to the council of state. From the downfall of Napoleon, except during the Hundred Days, he was out of office till 1817, when he was recalled to the council of state. In 1820 he had the honour of being dismissed, in company with such men as Guizot and Royer-Collard. The consequent interval in his political life was occupied with various schemes of national importance, such as the lighting of Paris by gas, and the establishment of a bank for the transaction of business connected with public works. In 1827 he was called to the chamber of deputies, where he voted generally with the opposition, but without taking part in any factious movements against the ministry. After the publication of the ordinances of the 25th July, 1830, he exerted himself, but without effect, to induce some of his colleagues to sign a protest against these offensive proclamations, and to try the effect of presenting it themselves to Charles X. He afterwards played a conspicuous part in the elevation of Louis Philippe to the vacant throne. In August, 1830, he was named director-general of bridges, &c., and councillor of state. After a period of retirement from public life, he was appointed in 1839 to the office which he holds at present. He has published "Souvenirs historiques sur la Revolution de 1830," and "Essai bibliographique sur les editions des Elzevirs les plus precieuses et les plus recherchées," 1822.—J. S., G.

BERARDIER DE BATAND, François-Joseph, a French litterateur and historian, born at Paris in 1720; died in 1794. He published an excellent introduction to history, entitled "Precis de l'Histoire Universelle," 1766, and other works.

BERAULD, Francis, son of Nicholas, was an admirable Greek scholar. He taught at Lausanne, when Beza went thither in 1549. He was head of the college at Montargis in 1571, and afterwards resided at Rochelle. At the request of Henry Stephens, he translated some books of Appian. The exact date and place of his birth and death are uncertain.—T. J.

BERAULD, Nicholas, an eminent French lawyer and commentator, was born in 1473, as some say, at Orleans, but, according to others, at Languedoc. He was the tutor of admiral de Coligni. Erasmus speaks highly of his commentaries on Pliny. He also published a Greek-Latin dictionary. Erasmus describes him as possessing a smooth and voluble tongue, a sweet melodious voice, and a ready and pure style. But others attribute the slow words of his pupils to the ill habit of their preceptor. He died in 1550.—T. J.

BERAULT, Claudius, regius-professor of Syriac in the university of Paris after the death of M. d'Herbelot, and author of the commentary on Statius, "in usum Delphini," died at Paris, in March, 1705.—T. J.

BERAULT, Michael, a celebrated Huguenot minister and professor of divinity at Montauban, flourished about the end of the sixteenth century, and the beginning of the seventeenth. Scaliger says that he was once a monk, and commends his learning. He was chosen to dispute against Du Perron in the conference of Mantes. He published a work on the "Vocation of Ministers of the Gospel" in 1598. He favoured the interests of the duke of Rohan in the civil wars. He appears to have been hasty and ambitious. The place of his death is unknown.—T. J.

BERBEGUIER, Benoit Tranquille, a flutist, was born at Caderousse, in the department of Vaucluse, December 21, 1782, and died at Paris in 1838. He was designed for the bar, but his strong inclination for music induced his parents to allow him to abandon his legal studies, and devote himself to the practice of the flute. Besides his early mastery of this instrument, he obtained facility also upon the violin and violoncello. In 1805 he went to Paris, and entered the conservatoire, where he was placed in the class of Wunderlich. In 1813, being drawn in the conscription, he was compelled to quit Paris with the army, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant; he had no taste, however, for military life, and was glad to quit the service and re-establish himself at Paris as a civilian in 1819. He married, in 1823, Mademoiselle Plou, an esteemed harp-player. His renown as an executant was very extensive, and his extremely numerous compositions for his instrument are in the repertory of every amateur of the flute.—G. A. M.

BERCH, Karl Rheinhold, a Swedish historian and antiquary, was born at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He was also distinguished for his knowledge of political economy and numismatics. He wrote several works, especially on the latter subject. He died in 1777.—J. F. W.

BERCHELMANN, Johann Philipp, a German physician, born at Darmstadt in 1718, practised at Giessen, and afterwards became physician to the landgrave of Darmstadt, where he died in 1783. He wrote a treatise "On Cancer," published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1756, and also a periodical work, entitled *Fragmente zur Arzneikunde und Naturgeschichte*, of which two volumes appeared there in 1780 and 1781.—W. S. D.

BERCHENEY, Nicholas, a Hungarian chief, born in 1664. In 1700 he entered into a plot with his relative, Prince Rakotzky, for the separation of Hungary from Austria. Having received a subsidy from the French king, then at war with the emperor, they raised an army of 60,000 men, and advanced triumphantly almost to the gates of Vienna. Bercheney was made ducal lieutenant of Hungary. In the end the confederates suffered great reverses, and Bercheney was compelled in 1711 to flee into Poland. He died in 1725 at Radorto in Turkey.—J. T.

BERCHENEY, Ladislaus, son of the preceding, was born in 1689. He fought, like his father, in the cause of his country, and after the establishment of Austrian supremacy in 1711, he took refuge in France, and next year entered the French service. He served with great distinction in various campaigns, and was conspicuous for his indomitable courage. He was created a marshal of France in 1758, and died in 1778. A regiment of hussars went by his name until the year 1790.—J. T.

BERCHET, Peter, a French historical painter, born in 1659, a pupil of that La Fosse who decorated Montague house. In 1681 he came to England, and did ignoble work for our nobles. He painted the ceiling of Trinity chapel, Oxford, the duke of Schomberg's staircase, and the summer house at Ranelagh. His academy drawings and small mythological works were much admired till 1720, when he died.—W. T.

BERCHET, Toussaint, a French protestant controversialist and philologist, born at Langres in 1540; died at Sedan in 1605. He translated into Latin the Greek catechism of Henri Estienne, and annotated Clenard's Greek grammar, which he published with the title, "Instit. ac medit. in Græcam linguam."

BERCHET, Giovanni, a Lombard poet, born at Milan in 1790. Berchet was one of the noble band who commenced, in 1818, the then peaceful struggle for Italian emancipation, under the garb of literary romanticism, in the *Conciliatore*, a literary periodical, in which he was associated with Silvio Pellico, Confalonieri, the marquis of Brême, Borsieri, Romagnosi, and other distinguished writers, until the journal was suppressed by the Austrian government, and the contributors imprisoned or exiled. Berchet was involved in the conspiracy which led to the insurrection of 1821 in Piedmont, first headed, and afterwards betrayed by Charles Albert of Savoy, then prince of Carignano; and one of Berchet's most powerful and popular poems was written in denunciation of the prince's treachery on that occasion. The terrible lines—

> Esecrato O Carignano:
> Va il tuo nome in ogni gente;
> Non v'è clima sì lontano,
> Ove il tedio, lo squallor,
> La bestemmia d' un' fuggente
> Non ti annunzi Traditor!

rang throughout all Italy in 1821 and the following years; their echo was prolonged by the royal betrayal of Milan in 1848, and they are said to have been never forgotten by the vacillating and unhappy king. Condemned to death by the Austrians, Berchet fled into exile, and travelled in France, England, and Belgium. While in France, he wrote the greater number of those magnificent patriotic songs which have gained him the name of the Tyrtæus of Italy, and the love of every Italian heart. They breathe

the most energetic hatred to Austria, a sacred indignation against the apathy of the Italians of that day, and a deep distrust of kings and princes, expressed with striking originality and extraordinary power. Though prohibited by all the Italian governments, his songs, nevertheless, penetrated in MS. copies from one end of the peninsula to the other, and greatly contributed to the reawakening of that spirit of nationality in Italy which has since become indomitable. To this day they are learned by heart by all the youth of Italy. Berchet returned to Italy in 1848; but his health was already shattered by exile, and, after a long and painful illness, he died in October, 1851. Besides other less important works, Berchet wrote a spirited translation of the ancient Spanish ballads of the Bard of Gray, and of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.—E. A. H.

BERCHEURE or BERCHOIRE, Pierre, a learned French Benedictine, author of a translation of Livy, and of a work entitled "Reductorium, Repertorium, et Dictionarium morale utriusque Testamenti," was born towards the end of the thirteenth century at St. Pierre du Chemin in Poitou, and died at Paris in 1362. Of the former work several copies exist in MS. in the imperial library at Paris.—J. S., G.

BERCHOUX, Joseph, born at Lyons, 1765. During the Reign of Terror he served in the ranks of the army, not from any taste for a military life, but to escape being pointed at as a devoted friend of the royal family, when loyalty was a capital offence. Upon his liberation from service, he published a satire on the prevailing rage for imitating the costume and supposed habits of the Greeks and Romans. Not only in works of art and in household furniture did the fanaticism for antiquity display itself, but ladies went to evening parties in costumes borrowed from engravings of Dido and Venus in the Dauphin's edition of Virgil. Berchoux's satire became highly popular, and his reputation was further raised by another poem, "La Gastronomie," which was translated into nearly all the living languages. Other poems did not obtain equal success. As a political writer he remained faithful to the Bourbons, being one of the original founders of the *Quotidienne*. He died in 1839.—J. F. C.

BERCHTOLD, Leopold Count von, a German philanthropist, born in 1738. He has been called the German Howard, and with no exaggeration of his claims to the gratitude of mankind. Thirteen years he travelled in Europe, and four in Asia and Africa, intent on mitigating the sufferings of humanity, and in the pious labours which he undertook for that purpose, sparing neither his person nor his fortune. He could speak fluently the principal languages of the continent, and turned his talents as a linguist to the account of his philanthropy, by publishing, in various countries, tracts on the condition of their criminals, &c. While in England, he wrote "An Essay to direct and extend the inquiries of patriotic Travellers," and exerted himself to promote the circulation of the works of native philanthropists. In 1791 we find him at Vienna publishing a work on the restoration of the apparently dead; in the following year at Lisbon, distributing his tract on the preservation of life in different dangers; in 1795–7 studying, in the hospitals of Turkey, the plague and its remedies; and somewhat later, in his own country, labouring to popularize vaccination. During the famine of 1805–6, he expended an immense sum in relieving the wants of the inhabitants of the Reisengebirge; and in 1809 he converted his castle into an hospital for the Austrian soldiers wounded at Wagram. This was his last act of beneficence, and fitly terminated a career, in which the comforts of an exalted station had been constantly sacrificed to the ends of philanthropy. A fever, caught among his patients, proved fatal.—J. S., G.

BERCKMANN, John, a German chronicler, born probably at Stralsund between 1490 and 1500; died in 1560. Author of "Chronicles of Stralsund," a manuscript chiefly valuable as a specimen of low German.

BÈRE, Oswald, a German physician, born at Frankfort in 1472, practised medicine for many years in his native place, but died at Basle in 1567, at the great age of ninety-five years. He was a protestant, and published several works in support of the religious views which he had embraced. Amongst these are a "Commentary on the Apocalypse of St. John;" a treatise, "De Veteri et Nova Fide;" and a "Catechism of Faith and Morals," derived from Cicero, Quintilian, and Plutarch.—W. S. D.

BEREBISTES, a celebrated Dacian chief. He routed the Scythians about 50 B.C., and possessed himself of Olbia and other Greek settlements on the Euxine. Cæsar, and afterwards Octavius, attempted to subdue him, but without success. He was assassinated by his subjects.

BERECO, Gonzalez de, a monk of St. Milan, born at Avila, Castile, in 1198. He is considered upon good grounds to be the most ancient poet of Spain. Nine of his poems have been preserved, forming altogether more than 13,000 lines. Having from his childhood been brought up amongst the monks of St. Milan, his mind was so much imbued with religious thoughts, that he could not choose for his poetical strains any other than sacred subjects. Hence, his two principal poems are the lives of St. Domingo de Silos and St. Milan, in which he relates their actions, sufferings, death, and miracles, in a style always monotonous and prolix, with a versification inharmonious and often faulty. It is supposed, however, that these poems are posterior to that of the Cid. He died in 1266.—A. C. M.

* BÉRÉDINKOFF, Jakoff Ivanovich, a Russian archæologist, was born in 1802. In conjunction with M. Stroieff he went to Eastern Russia upon an archæological expedition, for the purpose of collecting materials for the great work on the Chronicles of Russia, which is now in course of publication. In 1840 Bérédinkoff undertook to edit Katochikine's work upon Russia, under Czar Alexis Michaelovich; and more recently still took a principal share in the great Sclavonic dictionary, published under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, of which he is a member.—J. F. W.

BERENDS, Johann Bernard Jacob, a German physician, born about the year 1760, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he afterwards filled the chair of anatomy. He took his doctor's degree in 1792, when he sustained the following thesis:—"Dissertatio qua demonstratur cor nervis carere, addita disquisitione de vi nervorum arterias cingentium." In this treatise, which was afterwards reprinted in Ludwig's Scriptores Neurologicæ, Berends maintains that the filaments of the cardiac plexus are not distributed to the fibres of the heart, but simply to the surface of its vessels, that the heart is insensible, and that, consequently, irritability is distinct from nervous action. This hypothesis made considerable noise for a time, from its being defended by Sœmmering, but it soon fell to the ground. Berends also contributed to Hufeland's *Journal der praktischen Heilkunde*. He died about 1830.—W. S. D.

BERENGARIA, queen of Alphonso VIII. of Castile, was not less famous for her decision of character than for her beauty. She successfully defended Toledo against the Moors; and died in 1159.

BERENGARIA, the divorced queen of Alphonso IX. of Leon, and sister to the celebrated Blanche of Castile, held the regency of the latter kingdom for some time during the minority of her brother, Henry I., and at his death succeeded to the throne.

BERENGARIO or BERENGARIUS, Jacopo, a celebrated Italian surgeon and anatomist of the first half of the sixteenth century, was born at Carpi, near Modena, but the date of his birth is unknown. From his native place he sometimes received the surnames—"Il Carpi," "Carpus," and "Carpensis." His father was a surgeon of some repute, and the young Berengario probably acquired his taste for anatomical studies under his father's roof; but a great impulse appears to have been given to his mind in this direction by Alberto Pio, lord of Carpi, a distinguished patron of scientific men, in whose presence, we are told, Berengario made the public dissection of a pig. He afterwards studied at Bologna, where he took his doctor's degree. After lecturing on surgery for some time at Pavia, he returned to Bologna, where he occupied a chair, according to Alidosi, from 1502 to 1527. In this year, Bologna passed under the dominion of the duke of Ferrara, and Berengario removed to the latter city, where he resided, with the exception of a visit to Rome, until his death. The date of his death is unknown; but we are told by Fallopio, that he left his fortune, amounting to fifty thousand ducats, to the duke of Ferrara. The most absurd stories are told of the cause of his quitting Bologna. According to one generally received statement, this distinguished anatomist, having two syphilitic Spaniards under his treatment, took the opportunity of gratifying at once his hatred for their nation, and his desire of seeing their hearts beat, by dissecting them alive; whilst another account attributes his retreat to Ferrara, to his having been too free in talking of the organs of generation. Berengario is to be regarded as the first restorer of anatomy, or, at all events, as one of those who commenced the vast progress made by that science in the sixteenth century. Instead of

blindly following the old writers, like his predecessors, and most of his contemporaries, he investigated the structure of the body for himself, and boasts of having dissected upwards of a hundred human subjects, an enormous number at that period. He was the first to prove that the human uterus has a single cavity, and that the network of arteries at the base of the brain in certain quadrupeds, does not occur in man; and he was also the first to mention the vermiform appendage of the cæcum, the seminal vesicles, and the arytenoid cartilages. His observations also threw considerable light upon numerous other branches of human anatomy, especially the structure of the larynx, the kidneys, and the spinal marrow; and to him we are indebted for the first introduction of anatomical figures. It has also been asserted by Tiraboschi and others, that Berengario was the first to employ mercury in the treatment of syphilis, and that he was the inventor of mercurial ointment, but these statements are incorrect. The works of Berengario are written in an inelegant and incorrect style. The earliest and most important, entitled "Isagogæ breves perlucidæ et uberrimæ in Anatomiam Corporis humani," &c., was published at Bologna in 1514, and frequently reprinted both at that place and elsewhere, up to the year 1530. His "De cranii fractura Tractatus," Bologna, 1518, is but an indifferent treatise, in which he follows the Arabian physicians; it nevertheless passed through numerous editions, of which one was as late as 1715. He also published a "Commentaria, &c., super anatomia Mundini," &c., Bologna, 1521, of which a translation appeared at London in 1664.—W. S. D.

BERENGARIUS, a reformer of the eleventh century, a native of France, principal of the academy at Tours, and archbishop of Angiers, in the province of Anjou. He denied the doctrine of the real presence, opposed popish celibacy, and the baptism of infants. A letter he wrote to his friend, Lanfranc (then head of the convent of St. Stephen's, Caen, and afterwards made by William the Conqueror archbishop of Canterbury), being opened in Lanfranc's absence, was sent by the convent to Leo, the pope; and that pontiff, shocked at its heretical contents, summoned a council at Vercelli, and cited Berenger to appear. By the advice of his friends he disregarded the citation, and sent two friends to answer on his behalf. Lanfranc also pleaded for him; but in the end his opinions were condemned. The same year the council of Paris, summoned by Henry I., gave a similar decision, and Berenger was in consequence deprived of all his revenues, and he and his adherents threatened with imprisonment and death if they did not recant. In the meantime his sentiments had spread widely in the south of Europe, and are said to have "corrupted the French, Italian, and English nations." At length, after thrice renouncing his alleged errors on the real presence, and again avowing them, he retired from all worldly concerns, and passed the rest of his days in retirement, and in the unostentatious practice of piety. He bitterly regretted his dissimulation, and in 1088 was withdrawn from what had proved to him a world of incessant struggle, leaving behind him a deep and wide-spread impression of his sanctity. A considerable sect was called from his name Berengarians. They seemed to have been attached to him as much by his sufferings and piety as by his doctrines, and were reckoned by Roman catholics among the most dangerous heretics.—See Mosheim, ii. 379; Du Pin. ix. 6; Jones' *Ecclesiastical History*.—J. A., L.

BERENGER I., marquis of Friuli, and great-grandson of Charlemagne, through Louis le Debonnaire, was elected to the throne of Italy in the close of the ninth century. His reign was filled with constant struggles against rival princes, and was terminated by his assassination at Verona in 924.—W. B.

BERENGER II., marquis of Ivry, and grandson of the preceding, obtained the throne by the aid of Otho the Great, about the middle of the tenth century, but was afterwards deposed by that monarch, and died in prison at Bamberg in 966.—W. B.

BERENGER, DE LA TOUR, a poet of the sixteenth century, born at Aubenas. His compositions are of so light a character, that it is with some surprise it is learned that he filled the grave office of magistrate. But at that time places in the magistracy were hereditary in families by right of purchase. On the other hand, levity in composition was much in vogue, and regarded as an allowable relaxation from severe studies, so that the poet's integrity in office ought not to suffer by compositions allowed by the prevailing taste of his time. He died in 1560.—J. F. C.

BERENGER, DE PALESOL, a French troubadour, whose birth is not recorded, but whose death took place in 1194. He was a poor knight of Roussillon, who, by the grace of his manners and his poetical genius, attracted the favour of Raymond, count of Toulouse, when that court was the centre of not unrefined pleasures. The fair object of his songs was named Ermesine. There was another poet of the same name at the court of Jeanne, queen of Naples, who wrote five tragedies illustrative of the different periods of life from childhood to old age, and which appear in former times to have been admired.—J. F. C.

BERENGER, JEAN PIERRE, a Genevese miscellaneous writer, born in 1740; author of a "History of Geneva," 1775; an abridged edition of Busching's Geography, 1776; a Collection of all the Voyages round the World, 1788–90; and a "History of Cook's Voyages," 1795. He died in 1807.

BERENGER, JEAN, Count, a French statesman, was son of a protestant minister near Grenoble. He became a member of the states-general and of the council of Five Hundred, took a prominent part in the revolutionary movements in the close of the last century, and held high offices, not only under the republic, but after the restoration.—W. B.

BERENGER, LAURENT PIERRE, French writer, born at Riez, November, 1749. By some poems he gave offence to the brethren of the Oratoire, by whose influence he was deprived of the professorship of rhetoric at the college of Orleans. He was subsequently appointed royal censor, which office he held until the outbreak of the Revolution. His later writings in prose are chiefly on moral subjects, as indicated by their titles, such as "Practical Morality," the "People instructed by their own Virtues," &c. He died in 1822.—J. F. C.

BERENGER, PIERRE, a French theologian of the twelfth century, born at Poitiers. He was the pupil and apologist, and afterwards the persecutor, of Abelard. Three of his letters are preserved in Duchesne's edition of the works of Abelard.

BERENGER, RAYMOND IV., count of Provence in the first half of the thirteenth century, was distinguished by his literary tastes, and had three daughters married, severally, to the kings of France, Naples, and England.

BERENGER, RAYMOND, of Dauphine, became grand-master of the knights of St. John at Rhodes in 1365. His administration was signalized by the reforms which he introduced into the order, and by his vigorous suppression of the Egyptian pirates, in the course of which he stormed Alexandria and the Syrian Tripoli.—W. B.

BERENGUER, FRA RAMON, prior of the chartreuse of the Scala Dei in Catalonia about 1630, painted a series of small frescos for his cloisters, St. Bruno being the hero. They were partly borrowed from Carducho.—W. T.

BERENHORST, GEORG HEINRICH VON, a distinguished German military writer, was a natural son of Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. He entered the Prussian army, and for several years was adjutant to Frederick the Great. Afterwards he travelled in France, England, and Italy, and held several high posts at Dessau, where he died in 1814. His "Betrachtungen über die Kriegskunst," Leipzig, 1797-99, 3 vols., mark a great progress in military science.—K. E.

BERENICE, eldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and sister to the younger Agrippa (Acts xxv. 13), was married to her uncle Herod, king of Chalcis, and after his death to Polemon, king of Cilicia. The latter she espoused in order to avoid the merited suspicion of incestuous intercourse with her brother. Both Vespasian and Titus are represented to have intrigued with this beautiful but licentious princess. Titus carried her to Rome, and was only prevented from making her his wife by the murmurs of the populace. Her notoriety in the Roman world brought her under the lash of Juvenal (Sat. vi.)—J. S., G.

BERERED S, AMELIA, a literary lady, born in 1804, in Hungary; died 1837. She was married to one of the most remarkable members of the opposition party in Hungary before 1848. Author of novels and tales, Pesth, 1840.

* BERESFORD, LORD JOHN GEORGE, archbishop of Armagh, son of the first marquis of Waterford, and second earl of Tyrone, was born in the year 1773. In 1805 he was consecrated bishop of Cork; in 1807 he was translated to Raphoe; in 1809 to Clogher; and in the same year he was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin, in which see he continued till the year 1822, when he was raised to the primacy of Ireland, being the first Irishman who occupied that place within a space of one hundred and twenty years. In the year 1829 he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin; and upon the death

of the king of Hanover, the late chancellor, in 1851, he was elevated to that high office. In the discharge of his duties as the head of the Irish branch of the Anglican church, he is distinguished for his gentle, yet firm maintenance of its rights, for the purity and impartiality with which he administers the trusts reposed in him, for his munificence in public and private charities, and for the piety and meekness of his deportment. He has spent vast sums of money out of his private fortune, as well as his ecclesiastical revenues, in supporting the various institutions of the established church in the country—in particular, in restoring and beautifying the ancient cathedral of Armagh; and, in the year 1854, he gave the sum of £12,000 for the erection of the beautiful bell-tower of the university of Dublin, the first stone of which he laid on the 1st of December in that year. To him is also owing the support of the admirable observatory of Armagh, so long under the management of Dr. Robinson, one of the best practical astronomers of our time.—J. F. W.

BERESFORD, William Carr, Viscount Beresford, field-marshal in the British army, was a natural son of George, first marquis of Waterford. He was born October 2, 1768, and entered the army in 1785 as ensign in the sixth foot. Having served for a short time in Nova Scotia, he was sent to the Mediterranean in 1793. Here he was present at the capture of Toulon, at the siege of Caloi, at Bastia, and St. Fiorenza. Having rapidly risen to the rank of colonel in 1795, he served in the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and commanded a brigade in Sir D. Baird's army in Egypt in 1799. His next scene of active service was the Cape of Good Hope, in the reconquest of which colony he bore a distinguished part. From thence he was sent as brigadier-general to Buenos Ayres, but was taken prisoner. In 1807 he effected his escape and returned to England, and in the same year assisted Admiral Hood in his descent upon Madeira, of which island he was made governor and commander-in-chief. In 1808 he was called to join the British army in Portugal, and, proceeding with Sir John Moore's army to Spain, was present at Corunna, where he was able to cover the embarkation of the troops. Returning to England, he received the rank of major-general, and was sent back to Portugal, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, to take the command of the Portuguese army. At the head of 12,000 men he drove back the French from the north of Portugal, and crossing the upper Douro and joining his troops with those of Sir A. Wellesley, pursued the French army till it was entirely disorganized. When General Beresford first undertook the command of the Portuguese army, he found it a weak and disorderly rabble; he soon stamped his impress upon it and made it a powerful and well-ordered army, as was proved by their conduct at the battle of Busaco. For his eminent services in this engagement General Beresford was made a knight of the bath. He had next an opportunity of displaying his prowess on the sanguinary field of Albuera, for which battle he received the thanks of parliament, and the poetical congratulations of Sir Walter Scott. He was subsequently present at Badajos, Salamanca (where he was severely wounded), at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle (where he led the right of the centre), at Nive, and at Orthes. It was also his good fortune to be in command of the British forces which took possession of Bordeaux, and he subsequently bore a distinguished part in the battle of Toulouse. During his absence in the peninsula, he was elected M.P. for the county of Waterford in 1811, and again at the general election of 1812, but he never came to England to take his seat in the House of Commons. In May, 1814, he was elevated to the peerage, as Lord Beresford, and was advanced to the viscounty in 1823. After the close of the Peninsular war, he received the orders of many foreign states, and was appointed governor of Jersey. In the meantime, he had so far gained the confidence of the Portuguese government, that he was sent by them to Rio Janeiro for the purpose of suppressing a revolt, which at one time appeared formidable. In 1822 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and became a general in 1825. On the accession of the duke of Wellington to office in 1828, he appointed Lord Beresford master-general of the ordnance, but this office he resigned on the duke's retirement in 1830. From this date he took no interest in public affairs, but lived for the most part in retirement at his seat in Kent. In 1832 he married his cousin, a daughter of Archbishop Beresford of Tuam, and widow of Mr. Thomas Hope of Deepdene, Surrey, the author of Anastasius, &c. (See Hope, Thomas.) He died at Bedgebury park, near Goudhurst, Kent, January 8, 1854. Besides his other honours, Lord Beresford was a field-marshal in the Portuguese army, duke of Elvas, and marquis of Campo Major in Spain, count of Conde de Francesco in Portugal, and a knight of the orders of the Tower and Sword, San Fernando, St. Ferdinand, and Merit, and of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.—E. W.

BERG, De. The counts of this noble family in the Low Countries were well known in the wars of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In 1486 they were raised to the dignity of counts of the empire; but in 1712 the male line being extinct, the title passed, by one of the female branches, into the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.—W. B.

BERG, Francis, born at Wurtemburg in 1753; died in 1821; was professor of church history at Wurtzburg, and author of two philosophical works entitled "Sextus," and "Epicritique de la Philosophie." In the former he maintains scepticism in opposition to the early views of Schelling. In the latter he develops his views more fully, and professes to furnish an Organon by the aid of which philosophers may arrive at absolute truth. He bases his system on what he calls "logical will," or will applied to thought. The work was not marked either by originality or profundity, and attracted no attention.—J. D. E.

BERG, Jens Christian, a Norwegian lawyer and antiquarian, born 23rd September, 1775, at Drontheim, where his father, the actual counsellor of justice for Christiania, then resided. He received his education at the cathedral school of Christiania, and after 1792 at the university of Copenhagen. Being unsuccessful in his wish to obtain an appointment in the royal library, he devoted himself to jurisprudence, and in 1803 was chosen president of the court of justice in the district of Jarlsberg. He was member of the extraordinary storthing in the autumn of 1814, and devoted himself to the amendment of the laws. Hence, in November of the same year, he became justiciary or president of the supreme court of justice at Aggerhuus. Being, in July, 1835, elected by the storthing administrator of the Christiania branch of the Norwegian bank, he resigned his official posts, which he afterwards resumed on becoming states-commissioner in Christiania, where he resided. In all these posts he enjoyed the esteem of the nation, besides which he enjoyed a great reputation as a northern antiquarian. He was an able contributor to the periodical journals called the *Saga* and *Budstikken*, and still more valuable are his contributions to the *Samlinger till der Norsk Sprog og Historie*, a historical magazine which he edited for some time.—M. H.

BERG, Joachim de, of Herrndorf in Silesia, a scholar and statesman in the sixteenth century, filled the office of ambassador to various countries of Europe, and devoted his property at his death to the education of the poor in his native land.—W. B.

BERG, Johann Peter, a German theologian and linguist, born at Breme in 1737; died at Duisburg in 1800. He enjoyed a reputation for immense scholarship, especially as an orientalist. His only publication of any importance is entitled "Specimen animad. philologicarum ad selecta Vet. Testamenti loca," 1761.

BERG, Mathys Vander, a portrait and historical painter, born in Ypres in 1615. He was a disciple of Rubens, and thought to be of great promise; but he proved a mere clever copier of nature, and not a creator. He died poor; his pictures are scarce, but his copies of his master's are much valued. Date of death uncertain—1647 or 1687.—W. T.

BERGAMO, James Philip de, or Foresti, prior of the Augustine convent at Bergamo in Italy, which he repaired at a great expense—a man of good family—author of a "Chronicle (in Latin) from the Creation of the World to the year 1503," showing considerable literary skill, and a "Treatise of Illustrious Women," was born in 1434, became a monk in 1451, and died in 1518.

BERGASSE, Nicolas, born at Lyons in 1750; died there in 1832. Bergasse was an avocat of some celebrity, and published some tracts on animal magnetism. When the states-general were convoked, he was sent as deputy from Lyons; and he presented, as a thousand others did, a memorial to the king on the proper organization of the contemplated constitution. He preached, at the same time, a discourse on the relations to each other of the legislative and executive powers, and the fitting limits to each in a monarchy. The constituent assembly disregarded his speculations; but in some short time he was called upon by the king to draw up his plan of a constitution. The fate of the king involved that of Bergasse's new constitution; while it would be well for him had it passed unnoticed to that

region where all things transitory and vain are gathered; but our hero's new constitution for France fell into the hands of the furious republicans; he was persecuted and imprisoned, and was fortunate in not meeting a worse termination of this perilous authorship. Bergasse remained in safe obscurity till the Restoration. In 1814 he published some political tracts—still speculative, but now inoffensive—and he entered into a correspondence with the emperor of Russia, which only ceased at Alexander's death. He published also some pamphlets, in which he claimed the restoration to the emigrants of the property forfeited at the Revolution. This led to an abortive prosecution. In 1830 Bergasse was named "conseiller d'etat." Bergasse is described as one of those weak and inconsiderate men who were instrumental in creating the Revolution, and who were wholly powerless to control the spirit they had evoked. He left a son, Pierre Bergasse, who, like his father, pursued the practice of the law. There is some confusion in the accounts in bibliographical books of the works of father and son, which it is not easy to disentangle.—J. A., D.

BERGE, Ernest Gottlieb, a German of distinguished literary attainments, born in 1649, and well known for his able translation of the Paradise Lost into German in 1682. Berge was well qualified for this undertaking by his thorough knowledge of the language of the original, having resided in London, whither he came in 1678, and enjoyed the advantage of mixing in the best literary circles. Berge's translation is a standard work in Germany.—J. F. W.

BERGEN, Charles August de, a German botanist and anatomist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder on 11th August, 1704, and died on 7th October, 1760. He prosecuted his classical studies at his native city, and then went to Leyden in 1727, and attended the lectures of Boerhaave, Albinus, and others. He also prosecuted his studies at the university of Strasburg. He graduated as doctor of medicine in 1730 at the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and succeeded his father there as professor of botany and anatomy. In 1744 he became professor of pathology and therapeutics in the room of Goelicke. A genus of plants was called Bergena by Adanson. He published numerous anatomical and botanical works. Among them may be noticed his dissertations "On the Intercostal Nerve;" "On Cellular Tissue;" "On the Membranes of the Brain;" "On the Specific Gravity of Metals;" his "Flora of Frankfort, and Catalogue of Plants in the Botanic Garden;" "Elements of Physiology;" and "Memoirs on Aloes, Alchemilla, and Petasites."—J. H. B.

BERGEN, Dirk Theodore van, born at Haarlem, that nursery of Dutch painters, in 1645. He studied under Adrian Vanderoeldt, the calm-sea painter, and excelled him in glow and variety; but his trees were lumpy, and his cattle and men were coarsely drawn, though tolerably natural. He spent a year in England, but did not attain much success, and returned to his straight canals and fat pastures. Improvident and thriftless he died poor, and was buried by subscription—a dreary end—in 1689, a year after Orange ruled in England. Bergen painted frequently on paper, perhaps owing to his poverty. His colour is so so, and his shadows are baked and black.—W. T.

BERGEN, Johann Georg de, a German physician, a native of Dessau, died on 27th April, 1738, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he was professor of botany and anatomy. He was succeeded in the chair by his son Charles August. He published medical dissertations on Conception, the Circulation of the Blood, Scrofula, Plethora, and Hæmoptysis.—J. H. B.

BERGEN, Nicholas, born at Breda in 1670; died in 1699. He painted historical subjects, and was a far-off imitator of that prince of darkness—Rembrandt.—W. T.

BERGEN, Rudiger de, a German poet, born at Riga in 1603; died in 1661. He was of a benevolent disposition, and left a large sum of money to help poor students. Author of "Apollo acerbo dulcis," and a collection of poems.

BERGER, Joachim Ernst, a German protestant theologian, born at Gramzow in 1666; died in 1734. He published, "Von der Spötterey mit der Sünde," 1702; "Das verdeckte Evangelium;" and "Entdeckte Jugendsünden," 1704.

BERGER, Johann Gottfried Emmanuel, a German theologian and philosopher, author of several treatises on the philosophy of religion, was born at Ruhland in Upper Alsatia in 1773, and died in 1803.

BERGER, John Eric de, a Danish philosopher, born in 1772; died in 1833; was professor of philosophy and astronomy at Kiel, and author of two works entitled "A Philosophical Exposition of the System of the Universe," and "A General Sketch of Science." The latter treats, 1st, on the analysis of the faculty of knowing; 2nd, on the philosophical knowledge of nature; 3rd, on anthropology and psychology; 4th, on moral philosophy. A certain amount of originality characterizes these works.—J. D. E.

BERGER, Ludwig, a musician, was born at Berlin, April 18, 1777, where he died in 1839. His father was an architect in the employ of the court, but losing his appointment, he removed to the small town of Templin, whence Berger was sent to Frankfort-on-the-Oder to pursue his studies. His progress in composition and as a pianist was considerable; and after a time he returned to Berlin and took lessons of Gürrlich. In 1801 he went to Dresden with the purpose of becoming the pupil of Naumann, but reached there only in time to witness the death of this master, his reverence for whom he testified in an elegiac cantata, which was much praised. Failing to obtain an appointment in this city, he again went to Berlin and settled himself as a teacher. In 1804 Clementi made acquaintance with Berger's talent, with which he was so pleased that he offered to take him as his pupil to Russia, a proposal that was willingly accepted. Arrived in St. Petersburg, Berger met with marked success, as he had done in his many performances under the auspices of his distinguished master upon the tour. Here he found Steibelt and John Field, whose eminent talents made the standard of pianoforte playing very high in the Russian capital. He profited greatly from the example of the English artist in his skill as an executant. The troubles of the times in 1812 made it dangerous for foreigners to remain in St. Petersburg; and it is said that Berger's life was threatened, but he escaped by a stratagem and reached Stockholm in safety. After a brief sojourn in Sweden he came to London to meet again his friend and instructor, Clementi, who published some of his music, and otherwise assisted him to an honourable position. He gained considerable esteem by the concerts he gave here, and he was held in high repute as a teacher. He returned finally to his native city at the close of 1815, where soon afterwards he became the instructor of Mendelssohn. Partial paralysis of his arm stopped his career as a player, but he was still highly respected for his admirable qualities of musicianship, proved in his excellent teaching, and still more in his meritorious productions. He published several sonatas and many smaller pieces for his instrument, as well as a book of studies; besides these, many songs for one and four voices, and some compositions for a military band. Domestic sorrows in his early years greatly embittered his life, to which it is attributed that, with remarkable talent for his art, a morbid temperament deprived him of the energy which alone could enable him to exercise this talent to advantage.—G. A. M.

BERGER, Paul, a German protestant theologian and Hebraist of the first half of the eighteenth century, was a native of Rosenburg. He wrote "De Montibus Sinai et Horeb," and "De cabalismo Judaico-Christiano detecto."

BERGER, Theodore, a German lawyer and historian, born in 1683; died in 1773. He was professor of history and law at Coburg; author of "A Universal Synchronistic History of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe, from the time of Charlemagne," Leipzig, 1729.

BERGER, Valentine, a learned German, born in 1620; died at Halle in 1675. His sons, John-Henry, John-Godfrey, and John-William, were celebrated professors at Wittenburg.

BERGERAC, Savinien Cyrano de, born in 1620 at the chateau de Bergerac; died in Paris in 1665. Bergerac's eccentricities were at least as remarkable as his writings. He was quarrelsome and ill-conditioned, and made the persons to whom he was indebted for almost eleemosynary support the objects of his snarling satire. He made his way to Paris, got into the army, and became a notorious duellist. In some of his frequent rencontres he received a disfiguring wound in the face, which, it would appear, became the subject of many a regimental joke, which Bergerac resented, and which led to duel after duel. The soubriquet of the "demon des braves" was given him. Bergerac was wounded at the siege of Arras, and, to his great regret, had to quit the service. He was then seized with a new and unexpected passion, and philosophy became the object of his devotion. Gassendi was then teaching at Chapelle—Moliere, Bernier, and others were among his pupils. Bergerac insisted on being admitted into his classes, and literally fought the professor into reluctant compliance. Strong determination of purpose and a

powerful memory were a security for his success in whatever line of study he gave himself to. His faults and virtues of character alike made him shrink from dependence on the favour of the great. In 1563, however, we find him attached to the service of the Duke d'Arpajon. A few months after this arrangement was entered into, he leaves the duke's with a broken head—how got we are not told. He found shelter with another friend, but lingered and died of the effect of the injury. At the close of life he exhibited religious feeling. Passages of some beauty are quoted from his tragedy of "Agrippina." His comedy, "Le Pedant Joué," exhibited peasants speaking in their country patois, which had not before been hazarded on the French stage. The example thus given was followed by Moliére. Bergerac's "Histoire Comique des Etats et Empires de la Lune" is said to have suggested Gulliver's Travels. There is some resemblance, as in all satires of this class, but nothing that detracts from the originality of Swift's immortal work. Passages in Voltaire's Micromegas, and Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds, are foreshadowed in Bergerac's book. Boileau mentions him with equivocal praise.—J. A., D.

BERGERET, John, a French physician and botanist, was born at Morlas, in the Basses-Pyrenees, and died about 1814. He was professor of natural history, and published at Paris a work on the flora of the Pyrenees.—J. H. B.

BERGERET, Jean Pierre, a French physician and botanist, was born at Lasseube, near Auch, on 25th Nov., 1751, and died at Paris, 28th March, 1813. He pursued his medical studies at Bourdeaux, and went to Paris in 1776 with the view of prosecuting natural history, and more particularly botany. He commenced a flora of the neighbourhood of Paris. From 1785 he became devoted to surgery, and seems to have given up natural history pursuits. He published a Universal Plant Nomenclature and remarks on Fungi.—J. H. B.

* BERGHAUS, Heinrich, an eminent German geographer, was born at Cleves, 3d May, 1797, and educated at Münster. As early as 1811 he was employed as assistant-surveyor in the then French department of Lippe, and in 1815 followed the Prussian army into France as far as Brittany. From 1816 he took an active part in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia, till, in 1824, he was appointed professor at the Bauacademic at Berlin, and in 1838 director of the Geographische Kunstschule which he had originated at Potsdam. He has published a great number of atlases and maps, which are constructed with perfect skill, and have greatly contributed to place the geographical study on a truly scientific basis. We mention his atlases of the Low Countries in forty plates, edited by Weyland, of Africa and Asia; his maps of France, of Spain, and Portugal, &c. His physical atlas in ninety plates, an English edition of which has been published by K. Johnston, is a work of magnificent range and completeness. Berghaus' writings are not less numerous than his maps, but more popular than scientific. We quote his "Allgemeine Länder-und Völkerkunde;" "Grundriss der Geographie;" "Die Volker des Erdballs;" "Kritischer Wegweiser im Gebiete der Landkartenkunde." He edited such periodicals—as *Hertha*, *Annalen der Erd Völker*, &c.—K. E.

BERGIER, Nicolas Sylvestre, born at Lorraine in 1718; died in 1790; became successively curé of a village in Franche-Comté, professor of theology, principal of the college of Besançon, canon of the cathedral of Notre-Dame, and confessor to the king. He published several learned works, and a translation of Hesiod, which was much esteemed, but is best known for his opposition to Rousseau and his school. His works are neat and orderly, but in no way remarkable.—J. D. E.

BERGK, John Adam, born at Zeitz, in Prussia, in 1769; died at Leipzig in 1834; was author of a great number of miscellaneous works on law, philosophy, politics, and religion. In philosophy he was a Kantian.—J. D. E.

BERGK, Johann Adolf, a prolific miscellaneous writer and translator, was born at Hainichen in Saxony in 1769, and died at Leipzig in 1834.—K. E.

* BERGK, Theodor, son of the above, a distinguished philologist, was born at Leipzig, 22d May, 1812. After having studied in his native town under G. Hermann, he was successively teacher at several gymnasia, and professor of philology at the universities of Marburg and Freiburg, until, in 1857, he was called in the same capacity to the university of Halle. His principal works are an edition of Anacreon, 1834; "Commentationes de Reliquiis Comœdiæ Atticæ," 1838; "Poetæ Lyrici Græci," 1843; "Beiträge zur Griechischen Monatskunde," 1845, &c. He is also the editor of the *Zeitschrift für Alterthums Wissenschaft*, since 1843.—K. E.

BERGIUS or BERG, Benoit, a Swedish banker and botanist, was born at Stockholm in 1723, and died in that town in 1784. He was governor of the Stockholm bank, and employed his fortune in instituting a chair of horticulture, and in keeping up a botanic garden at Stockholm. The chair was first occupied by Olaus Swartz. He published a work on natural history; and several memoirs by him on pasture grasses, on lycopoden bovista, and on the radish, appear in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm.—J. H. B.

BERGIUS, Peter Jonas, a Swedish physician and botanist, brother of Benoit, lived at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and died in 1790. He was a pupil of Linnæus, and was professor of natural history at Stockholm. He published "Descriptions of the Plants of the Cape of Good Hope," "Vegetable Materia Medica," and several botanical articles in the Transactions of the Stockholm Academy.—J. H. B.

BERGLER, Stephen, a learned hellenist, was born at Hermanstadt in Transylvania, towards the end of the seventeenth century. His origin was humble, but being a youth of genius, he left his native city for Leipzig, where he attracted the attention of Thomas Fritsch, who employed him to correct the press. He did not, however, remain long here, but went to Amsterdam, where he assisted Wetstein in the edition of Homer published by him. Bergler's unsettled habits of life set him again upon change, and we find him successively at Amsterdam, Hamburg, and other places, still occupied in literary labours. After having taken a part in Fabricius' work, the Bibliotheca Græca, he returned to Leipzig, where he became well known as a writer and scholastic reviewer. Amongst his many translations was that of Alexander Mavrocordato's work—Περὶ τῶν καθηκόντων—which so pleased the author, who was then hospodar of Wallachia, that he appointed Bergler to an office in the household of his son. Bergler had now the opportunity of examining the valuable Greek manuscripts in the prince's library, of which he made great use. After the death of the hospodar, Bergler left Wallachia for Constantinople, where he taught for some years in a Greek school, and died in 1746. It has been alleged, but without sufficient authority, that he became a Mahomedan in the latter part of his life. He acquired the reputation of an exact and erudite critic, and a masterly Greek scholar.—J. F. W.

BERGERON, Nicolas, a native of Bethisey, lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century; a jurist, and a man of great learning in his profession. He appears to have been the first person who published synchronical tabular forms, exhibiting to the eye at one view the leading events of history. He also wrote a "History of the Royal House of Valois." Among his works is enumerated "L'Arbre universel de la Suite et liaison de tous les Arts et Sciences." He was one of the executors of Ramus, and assisted in the publication of his works.—J. A., D.

* BERGGREN, Jakob, clergyman of Skällvik in Ostgothland, known to the public by his travels in the East, was born 11th March, 1790, in the parish of Krokstad, in the Swedish province of Bohus-Län. In his childhood he fell into a wolf's den, where he remained several hours in company with a living wolf, when he was found and taken out uninjured. He studied at Upsala, and in 1819 was appointed chaplain to the embassy at Constantinople. In the following year he visited Syria, went up the Nile to Cairo and the pyramids, and so proceeded to the Holy Land. On his return to Constantinople in 1822, finding the terrible massacre of Scio had taken place, he obtained permission for his departure, and went to Paris and London, where he was in both places elected a member of the Asiatic Society, and at the close of 1824 reached his native land. During his residence in the East, he paid considerable attention to the modern Arabic, and compiled a lexicon in that language, the first part of which was published in St. Petersburg, whither he went for that purpose in the year 1825. The work, however, not succeeding, the publication was discontinued, and the manuscript placed in the university library of Upsala. On his return from St. Petersburg, he brought out his travels in Europe and the East ("Resor i Europa och Œsterländerna," 3 vols., Stockholm, 1826–28.) He was offered the professorship of the Oriental languages at Lund, at Cherson, and at Charkow; also the directorship of the missionary society at Madagascar: but he declined all, and accepted instead the pastorate of Skällvik in 1830.—M. H.

BERGHEM, Nicholas, was born at Haarlem—a city of painters—in 1624. His family name was Van Haarlem; but one day his angry father, pursuing him into school, the master called out to the boys—"Berg hem, berg hem, Hide him, hide him;" and by this nickname he was afterwards known. From his father, a mere painter of silver plate and cod-fish, he passed to study art under Grebber, van Goyen, Mojaart, Wils, and especially Weeninx. From the last painter he learned some bad drawing and colour, but much lightness and playful looseness of handling. It is supposed Berchem—as he sometimes called himself—also studied in Italy. He foolishly married the daughter of Jan Wils, his own landscape master. She turned out both "a screw and a nipper," kept him short of money, and took care to manage the sale of all his pictures for him. He seems to have been a quiet, easily-managed, cheerful worker, always singing at his easel, and comforting himself after a scold by turning over his rich collection of prints of the old masters. If he stopped singing for a moment, the dreadful manager used to tap at the wainscot or ceiling, to see if he was idle or asleep; knocking, the terrible woman, till the good man meekly answered her. To his pupils, Begyn, Sibrecht, Vischero, and Carré, the worthy henpecked man is said to have been quite a father, but not in the Squeers' sense. When Berghem had to try to borrow money of his pupils to buy coveted prints, he used to say, that he loved work, and did not value money; and when he wanted money, he could earn it by agreeably amusing himself. Another of his kindly sayings was, "that genius required encouragement, as well as cultivation." A rich amateur, named Vander Hulk, bespoke a picture of Berghem and one of Both, at the same time, for 800 florins each. For the best picture there was also to be a present in addition. Berghem painted a mountainous landscape—Both a glowing sunset. Vander Hulk, unable to decide which was the best, gave each a present. On one occasion, Berghem foolishly let himself out to paint for a Dutch merchant at ten florins a-day. The painter, quick in productions of paint, was outwitted by the business-man, and lost by the bargain. Kind and amiable, Berghem seems to have been, as epitaphs say, "universally beloved." He painted cattle and figures for the landscapes of Ruysdael, Hoffman, Wils, Beauclerc, and Bertram, and ceased to paint in 1683, when he was buried in the West Kirk at Haarlem. Berghem is said to have painted, the greater part of his life, from four in the morning to sunset. He passed part of his life in the castle of Bentheim, the vicinity of which furnished him with pictures. There are forty-eight prints engraved by him, and a hundred and thirty-three after him. His merits were variety and facility. His leafing is neat—free, but false. His clouds are light and unreal. He was renowned for the breadth of his light, his good perspective, and easy, natural figures. He has three styles. His early works, in the Weeninx manner, abound in red and ochres. He painted a few careless and portly portraits, and attempted history and poetry unsuccessfully. His drawings—generally from nature, in chalks, washed with bistre or Indian ink—are deservedly esteemed. His fault was, that, without imagination, he tried to paint whatever was not before him. He turned Dutch peasants into Italians; he invented aqueducts, fountains, cascades, temples, and mountains. A skilful, dexterous, common-place, is his characteristic. Hoffman painted fields and woods, and Ruysdael Norwegian waterfalls; but Berghem painted scenic mountains, pleasant, but unreal. He could fish no beauty from the swamps and fat flats of Haarlem. Yet though tame and mannered, his spirit and finish, his brilliancy and atmospheric effect, will always have a market value, in spite of his thousands of imitators, who glut the picture-shops. His subjects are varied. Sometimes we have a frozen canal—sometimes peasants playing the flageolet, as they drive cattle along a river bank; now cattle feeding beside a ruined temple—now dancing herdsmen, or a scarlet-clothed falconer, bound for the hawking. The ford, the bridge, the seaport, the bird-catcher's hut, the Alpine pass, the ferry-boat, the lobster-fishery, the farrier's stall, the washing-pool, the merry-making barn, and the gispsy's booth, were his studies. Berghem, in fact, was one conventional mass of contradictions—an in-door painter of out-door life—a Dutch painter of Italian views. He invented, when he should have copied; he copied, when he should have invented. After all, he is but a clever painter of dreams. His landscape poetry was such poetry as that of Berghem's age—from Charles I. to the expulsion of James II.—W. T.

BERGHES, Joshua van den, a Portuguese navigator, born at Bruges in the fifteenth century. He discovered or rediscovered in 1445 a part of the archipelago of the Azores.

BERGIER, Nicholas, was born at Rheims in 1557. He studied and taught in the new university which the cardinal de Lorraine had just established in that city. He afterwards became a distinguished advocate and syndic of Rheims. He wrote a work on the "History of the Great Roads;" an account of the coronation of Lewis XIII.; a "Traité du Point du Jour," which he had issued before under the title of "Archemeron," and several others. Having been for some time royal historiographer, he died at the castle of Grignon, September 15, 1623.—T. J.

* BERGMAN, C. J., a Swedish poet, author of "Stud. i Upsala" and "Brölloppet pa Arolsen," 1839.

BERGMANN, Gustavus, a German historian, born in 1744; died in 1814. Author of a manuscript lexicon of the Levonian tongue, and several works on the history of Livonia.

BERGMANN, Joseph, a German physicist, naturalist, and theologian, born at Aschaffenburg in 1736. He entered early into the order of the jesuits, and being devoted to the study of physics and natural history, obtained permission from his superiors to visit Vienna, in order to perfect himself in those sciences. After his visit to Austria, he travelled through the whole of Hungary. On the suppression of the order of the jesuits in 1773, he returned into his native country, and obtained a professorship in the gymnasium of Mayence, which he soon afterwards exchanged for the chair of physics and natural history in the university of that city. He died on the 20th September, 1803, at his native town of Aschaffenburg, to which the university of Mayence had been removed, during the union of that city with France. His writings are not of much value, and consist principally of elementary works. He published at Mayence, "Elements of Natural History," in 3 vols., in the years 1782 and 1783; "Brief Instructions in Natural History for Children," in 1783; "What animals certainly are not, and what they most probably are," in 1784; and "Principles and Applications of Experimental Physics," in 1784. He also translated into German the Institutiones Physicæ of A. Bruchhausen.—W. S. D.

BERGERON, Pierre, a French litterateur and poet, born at Paris in 1787. He left his native country, and became professor at the university of Brussels. Author of translations of the Odes of Anacreon, Terence's Comedies, &c.

BERGESTROM, Hans, a Swedish poet and clergyman. Besides many translations from Voltaire, Thomson, and Young, he wrote odes and satires, and two larger poems—"Dygden," a heroic poem in six songs, and "Konsten att Kyssa." These poems are of a dry allegorical character, and deficient in the higher qualities of poetry. He wrote also a volume called "Indianiska Bref," in imitation of Montesquieu's *Lettres Persannes*. He died in 1782.—M. H.

BERGKLINT, Alof, a Swedish poet and pastor of Westerås. His collected works were published in 1837. As a poet he had more intellect than fancy. He died in 1805.—M. H.

BERGMAN, Torbern Olof, naturalist and chemist, was born 9th March, 1735, at Katharinburg, in the Swedish province of Westgothland. With much difficulty he prevailed upon his family to allow him to devote himself to the study of the sciences. As the scholar of Linnæus at Upsala, in 1752, he attracted the attention of that great man, and became in after years himself the professor of physics in the same university. In order to convince such as doubted of his fitness to become professor of chemistry and mineralogy, for which he was candidate, he wrote his treatise "On the manufacture of Alum," which work still remains the authority on that subject; and obtained the professorship in 1767. Besides other chemical discoveries, was that of the existence of sulphuretted hydrogen gas in mineral waters; he also prepared the same artificially. He died in 1784 at Medevi, where he had gone for the use of the baths. Among his works may be mentioned "Opuscula Physica, Chemica, et Mineralogica," 6 vols., published 1779–81.—M. H.

BERGMULLER, John George, painter and engraver, was born in Bavaria, and was a pupil of Wolff. He lived at Augsburg. His engravings are well known. Born in 1687; died in 1762.—W. T.

BERGMULLER, Nicholas van, a Dutch painter, born at Breda in 1670. Painted after the manner of Rembrandt, but died young in 1699.—W. T.

BERGONZONI, Lorenzo, a native of Bologna, the disciple

of Bolognini and Guercino. He at first painted history, but latterly confined himself to portraits. He died about 1700, aged fifty-four.—W. T.

BERGSTRÄSSER, Johann Andreas Benignus, a distinguished German entomologist, was born at Idstein in Nassau, on the 21st December, 1732, and received his early education at the gymnasium of that town. In his eighteenth year, he left his native place, and went to study at Jena and Halle. He afterwards resided for about a year in Holland, and having returned to Germany, became rector of the Evangelical Lutheran Lyceum in Hanau, in the year 1760. In 1775 he obtained the position of professor of philosophy; in 1784 he was also appointed a consistorial councillor; and died at Hanau in 1812. Bergsträsser was a most learned scholar, and possessed such a vast amount of information on most branches of knowledge, that he seems to have been regarded by his contemporaries almost as a universal genius. His small scholastic works—"Vorschläge zur lateinischen Erziehung;" "Vorschläge zu einer allgemeinen Schulreformation;" "Beispiel einer Phraseologie, wie sie vielleicht in Schulen nicht nur zu dulden, sondern einzuführen wäre," and others, published at Hanau in 1775, 1777, 1789, &c., contain excellent practical hints as to the mode of instruction and management to be pursued in gymnasia. Bergsträsser was one of the first to vindicate the title of natural history and mathematics to a place in the course of instruction communicated at the public schools of his country; and he himself wrote several valuable text-books for use in the schools, such as his "Elementary Algebra," and "Elementary Geometry," published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1779 and 1789; and his "Decimal fractions and Logarithms" at Hanau in the latter year. Some of his scholars turned out first-rate mathematicians; amongst others, Langsdorff and Kopp. One of his principal literary undertakings was a great "Dictionary of the classical Greek and Roman writers, both sacred and profane, with illustrations of the arts and sciences relating to them;" of which the first volume appeared at Halle in 1772. This undertaking was, however, as might have been expected, too vast for the powers of any one man; and after the publication of the seventh volume (extending to the word *Equus*) in 1781, it was discontinued. It is, however, chiefly as an entomologist, that Bergsträsser's reputation has extended beyond the limits of his own country. His works, in this department of natural history, certainly entitle him to an honourable place amongst the entomologists of his time. His earliest entomological work is entitled "Nomenclature and descriptions of the insects of Hanau-Münzenberg," and the neighbouring districts, published at Hanau, in 3 volumes 4to, illustrated with 72 coloured plates, in the years 1777–79. A second work, written like the preceding in German, and called "Figures and descriptions of all the European Butterflies," appeared in three parts, at the same place, in 1779 and 1782; of this a Latin translation was published in the latter year, under the title of "Icones Papilionum diurnorum." Bergsträsser also communicated several memoirs on insects, chiefly lepidoptera, to the *Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde* of Berlin, of which he was an honorary member, and to the *Hanauischen Magazin.* Bergsträsser appears to have continued his classical labours, even at the time when these large entomological works were in preparation; and about the year 1781, he became editor of the new translations of the Roman classic authors, the publication of which commenced at that period, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. In this task, however, he showed but little taste; and his own translation of "Cornelius Nepos," published in 1782, was not considered as at all satisfactory, until the appearance of its third edition, thoroughly revised by N. G. Eichhoff in 1815. The notes appended by Bergsträsser to the various translations, are, however, regarded as of considerable value. Besides these scientific and classical investigations, Bergsträsser found time to pay considerable attention to the subject of telegraphs, and even went so far as to invent a new system of signals, to which he gave the name of "Synthematographie," explaining this term as "the art of writing by preconcerted signals, just as well as the articulate sounds of a language may be committed to paper." Upon this subject he wrote several memoirs, of which the most important was published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1795; but his method, although it was considered by many to be to a certain extent preferable to those previously in use, did not altogether answer the expectations which Bergsträsser had excited with regard to it, and from this or some other cause, met with an unfavourable reception.—W. S. D.

BÉRIGARD or BEAUREGARD, Claude Guillermet, seigneur de, was born at Moulins, some say in 1578, and others in 1591, became professor of philosophy and medecine first at Pisa and then at Padua. His most famous work, entitled "Circulus Pisanus," is a dialogue upon cosmogony between an adherent of the atomic theory of Anaximander and an Aristotelian, the latter maintaining, the former denying that the power of God was necessary to the formation of the world.—J. D. E.

BERING, Vitus, a Swedish poet and historian, born at Wiburg, Jutland, in 1617; died in 1675. He wrote on Danish history. In poetry he succeeded in elegy and epigram, but his epics are cold and languid.

BERINGER, Joachim, a German protestant theologian of the seventeenth century, known also by the names of Joachim Ursinus and Salmuth. He wrote against the jesuits, and in defence of the reformed faith.

BERINGER, Michael, a learned German, born at Uhlbach in 1566; died in 1625. He was professor of Hebrew at Tübingen. His principal works are grammars of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues.

BERINGHEN, Jacques Louis, marquis de, chief equerry of Louis XIV., and a distinguished cavalry officer, born in 1651; died in 1723. About the year 1708, a party of French protestants, in the service of Holland, undertook to carry off the dauphin from Sevres; but falling in with the chief equerry, who quartered the royal arms on his carriage, they mistook that functionary for the prince, and were on the point of transporting him to Holland, when he was rescued by some troops of the royal household.—J. S., G.

BERINGTON, Joseph, an ecclesiastic of the Roman catholic church, conspicuous for his moderate views and his extensive literary attainments, was born in Shropshire of catholic parents in the year 1743, and was sent at an early age to the college of St. Omer. Having fulfilled the ordinary course of studies there, he was ordained, and exercised the functions of the priesthood for some years in France. Returning to his native country, he pursued with great industry the career of letters, on which he had already entered in France, by his publication, in 1776, of a "Letter on Materialism and on Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind." Three years after the above date, he published "Immaterialism Delineated, or a View of the First Principles of Things." In the same year he gave to the world his "Letter to Fordyce on his Sermon on the Delusive and Persecuting Spirit of Popery." In the next year appeared his "State and Behaviour of the English Catholics from the Reformation down to 1780." In 1786 he came forward with "An Address to the Protestant Dissenters who had lately Petitioned for a Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts." In the following year he published the "History of Abelard and Heloise, with their genuine Letters," which reached a second edition in 1789. In 1787 Mr. Berington published his "Reflections, with an Exposition of Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the Country," followed closely by other controversial tracts of a similar character. In 1790 he again appeared as an author, publishing in quarto a "History of Henry II. and his Two Sons, with a Vindication of the Character of à Becket from Lord Lyttelton's Attacks." In 1793 he gave to the world a more important work, entitled "Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani," giving an account of his conduct in England as agent of the pope of Rome in 1634–36, translated from the Italian original. Panzani's object was the reconcilement of differences between the secular and regular clergy of the Roman catholic body, and to obtain permission for the establishment of a catholic bishop in England; and it appears that he was favourable to some middle course such as would satisfy the existing government. Some remarks on this work, calling in question the authenticity of Panzani's memoirs, were published from the pen of the Rev. C. Plowden. In 1812, in conjunction with his friend, the late Rev. J. Kirk of Lichfield, Mr. Berington brought out his celebrated work on "The Faith of Catholics proved from Scripture, and the Testimony of the Fathers of the First Five Centuries," a treatise which has been frequently reprinted, and has become the standard text-book of the subject among the Roman catholic body. In 1814 appeared the publication by which Mr. Berington's name is most widely known—his "Literary History of the Middle Ages"—a work (according to no less an authority than W. Hazlitt) ad-

mitted on all hands to be the best extant account of the important subject to which it refers, and which has been reprinted in Bogue's Standard Library, with a preface by Hazlitt himself. In 1814 Mr. Berington settled as pastor of the Roman catholic congregation at Buckland, near Farringdon, Berkshire, where he died in 1827.—E. W.

* BERIOT, Charles Auguste de, a violinist, was born at Louvain, Feb. 20, 1802. He was of a noble and opulent family, and it was as an indulgence of his fondness for music that he was placed under the instruction of Robrex, a distinguished pupil of Viotti. His next master was Tiby, professor of music in the college of his native town. His early progress was so rapid, that at eight years old he played a concerto of Viotti at a public concert. In 1821 he went to Paris, where he at once sought the acquaintance of Viotti, then leader of the Italian opera, who warmly commended his already well-developed talent. Eager for improvement, he entered the conservatoire, to be placed in the class of Baillot. He received also some few lessons of Lafont, but, having already established a style of his own, he found the tuition of both these artists tend rather to embarrass his independence than increase his resources; and he accordingly remained but for a short time under either of them. His appearance as a solo player at Paris immediately secured him a foremost rank in general esteem, and the publication of his "Airs Variés" served greatly to extend his popularity. About the year 1826 he first visited London, where the charm of his exquisite finish and graceful manner gained him a brilliant success. On revisiting his native country, he was appointed solo violinist to the king, with a pension of 2000 florins, which was continued until the revolution in the Netherlands of 1830 overturned the monarchy. It was about this time that he became united to Madame Malibran, between whom and himself there had long existed the warmest attachment; but their legal marriage could not take place until the death of M. Malibran, in 1836, released his wife from his unfortunate claims upon her. With this renowned and gifted songstress he passed through Italy, eliciting admiration wherever he displayed his talent; and in Naples, especially, he was eminently successful. He was the only violinist of the day who suffered nothing from a comparison with Paganini, but was as cordially welcomed wherever he reappeared, as he had been before this extraordinary meteor shone upon the artistic world, which was because his speciality always distinguished him. He was at the Manchester festival with his wife at the time of her sudden death in October, 1836, and was so violently shocked at this calamity, that he fled precipitately from the place, unable to discharge the last offices of affection to her remains. For a year he abandoned himself entirely to grief for her loss, after which it was with extreme difficulty that he was persuaded to resume the exercise of his art. He accompanied his wife's sister, Madame Viardot, in an extensive musical tour, which included a sojourn in Russia. He purposed a visit to England in 1851, but was diverted from the fulfilment of this intention. He has since then lived in retirement with his son, near Brussels, and his sight, which had been for some time failing, has for the last few years entirely left him. His compositions are an index of his style as an executant; his original airs are remarkable for elegance; his Concerto in D minor—a first movement only—is a string of novel and effective bravura passages; and his Concerto Russe possesses more decided character, and consequently musical interest, than anything he has produced.—G. A. M.

BERKELAER, John, a Dutch lexicographer, born at Bois-le-Duc; lived in the second part of the sixteenth century. Author of "Dictionarium Germanico-Latinum," Antwerp, 1556.

BERKELEY—this family was possessed of great wealth and power in the west of England in the feudal times, and held the castle of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, as tenants in chief under the crown. Its most celebrated members are the following:—

Berkeley, Robert de, owner of Berkeley castle under Richard I. and John. He espoused the cause of the barons against the crown, and thus fell under the displeasure of King John, but was restored to the royal favour. Falling, however, from his allegiance, his estates and lands were seized by the king, and their profits assigned to the maintenance of the royal castle of Bristol. He died in 1219.

Berkeley, Maurice de, nephew of Robert de Berkeley, and lord of Berkeley castle, had military summonses to march against the Welsh under Henry III. Having distinguished himself in Wales, he subsequently was commanded to attend the king in person at Westminster, with horses and arms, to take part against the barons who were in open hostility. He appears, however, to have adopted an opposite course, and to have joined the insurrectionist lords, for which his lands were seized, and forfeited to the crown. He died in 1281.

Berkeley, Thomas de, son of Maurice de Berkeley, lord of Berkeley, served under Edward in the Welsh wars, and afterwards assisted the king in his invasion of Scotland, and took part in the battle of Falkirk.

Berkeley, Maurice de, son and successor of the preceding, was successively governor of the castles of Gloucester and Berwick-on-Tweed, and justice of South Wales; but joining the standard of Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, he was committed a prisoner to Wallingford castle, where he died in 1321.

Berkeley, Thomas de, son of the preceding, was the lord of Berkeley castle when the unfortunate Edward II. was committed a prisoner there, and afterwards barbarously murdered. (See Edward II.) Owing to his humane refusal to take part in the deed, he was forced to give up his castle to the Lord Maltravers. He was subsequently arraigned as a coadjutor in the bloody act, but was honourably acquitted. He died in 1361.

Berkeley, Augustus, fourth earl of, born in 1715, eldest son of the third earl, was a distinguished officer in the army, in which he rose to the rank of general. He obtained the command of one of the regiments embodied to march against the Scottish rebels in 1745. He died in 1755.

Berkeley, Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield, G.C.B., second son of the fourth earl of Berkeley, was born in 1753. He entered the navy at an early age, and served under Admirals Keppel and Barrington. While captain of H.M.S. *Marlborough*, 74, he captured two French ships in the action of June 1, 1794. He was subsequently commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, and sometime lord high admiral of Portugal. He represented the county of Gloucester in parliament from 1781 to 1812, and supported Mr. Pitt. He died in London in 1818.

Berkeley, General Sir George Henry Frederick, K.C.B., son of the preceding, was born in 1785. He entered the army as cornet in the horse guards in 1802, served in Sicily and Egypt, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns, and at Waterloo. He was appointed surveyor-general of the ordnance in 1852, and represented Devonport from that date till April, 1857. He died at Richmond, Surrey, in the following September, aged 72.—E. W.

BERKELEY, George, D.D., bishop of Cloyne, one of the most distinguished philosophers and scholars of his age, was born at Pelerin, near Thomastown in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 12th of March, 1684. He received the principal part of his education at the college of Kilkenny, and in his fifteenth year he entered Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became a fellow in 1707. The same year he published his first work, "An Attempt to Demonstrate Arithmetic without the aid of Algebra or Geometry." Whatever question there may be with regard to the value of this treatise, it unquestionably exhibits great mathematical knowledge, subtlety of mind in investigation, and that tendency for adopting novel and eccentric views, unswayed by the settled opinions of others, which was so distinguishing a characteristic of his life. In the year 1709 he published his work on "The Theory of Vision," a treatise of great ability, being the first attempt made to distinguish perceptions solely visual from those in which the sight is aided by other senses. This was followed the next year by two treatises on "The Principles of Human Knowledge," which gave full expression to his peculiar philosophical views, which are since known as the Berkleian philosophy. It would be impossible in a short space to give an adequate statement of these principles. They may be briefly, though imperfectly described, as a denial of the reality of matter according to the commonly-received notion, and that sensible objects are nothing more than impressions made internally upon the mind, according to certain rules which are termed laws of nature. These doctrines at once attracted attention and opposition amongst philosophers and metaphysicians, among whom were Whiston and Dr. Clarke. It must be confessed, however, that this opposition was shown more by denial of the theory, than by refutation of it. Upon one occasion a conference took place between Berkeley and Clarke for the purpose of discussing these speculative points; but the parties separated without coming to any agreement, and Berkeley complained of the want of candour

in Clarke, who would not own himself to be convinced where he was unable to answer. At this time of day, when the ideal theory of Berkeley is thoroughly in disrepute, if it be not exploded, one does not wonder at the result of the discussion, or the inability of Dr. Clarke to answer his opponent; the system being one, the falsehood of which is from its very nature as impossible to demonstrate as its truth. It is not a little remarkable, that while Berkeley wrote these treatises for the purpose of detecting and exposing the fallacies of those who deny divine revelation, the effect of them has been to encourage scepticism, and afford weapons of argumentation to doubters and disbelievers. Berkeley was not, however, entirely absorbed in the pursuit of metaphysics. In 1712 he published three sermons in favour of passive obedience and non-resistance. These subsequently caused him some inconvenience with George I., to whom he was represented as holding jacobite opinions; but Molyneaux, who was his pupil, corrected this error, and vouched for his loyalty to the house of Hanover. The writings of Berkeley had by this time established for him a high reputation amongst men of letters in England, who courted his acquaintance. Swift, Arbuthnot, Addison, and Steele, were his friends. For Steele he wrote several papers in the *Guardian*, and introduced him to Pope, with whom he formed a strong and lasting friendship. Swift, who was then on terms of intimacy with the earl of Peterborough, introduced Berkeley to that nobleman, who, upon his appointment as ambassador to the Italian states shortly after, took Berkeley with him as his secretary and chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England with Lord Peterborough, and shortly after he accepted the proposal of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, to accompany his son upon a tour through Europe. It was while upon this tour that he made the acquaintance of Malebranche in Paris. Berkeley paid the great French metaphysician a visit while the latter was labouring under an inflammation of the lungs, and a discussion took place between them which appears to have been carried on with a heat and violence that probably hastened the death of the Frenchman, who survived it only a few days. His travels in Italy and Sicily were extensive, and from the few portions that he published (the greater part having been lost in passing from Naples), especially a description of an eruption of Vesuvius, there is great reason to regret that he did not turn his genius to historical and descriptive writing, for which his acute and observant mind, and lively and poetic imagination, eminently fitted him. He would, as has been observed by one of his biographers, have been the Humboldt of his age. While at Lyons upon his return, he composed an essay upon a subject proposed by the Royal Academy of Paris, upon the "Principle and Cause of Motion." The tract is in Latin, and was published in London in 1721. Shortly after his return to England, Pope introduced him to the earl of Burlington; a congenial taste for architecture commended him strongly to the friendship of that nobleman, who recommended him to the duke of Grafton, then appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and with him Berkeley returned as chaplain to his native country, having during his absence become senior fellow of the college, and immediately on his arrival took his degree of D.D. Through Swift he had made the acquaintance of the celebrated Vanessa, Mrs. Hester Van Homreigh, who, upon discovering Swift's marriage with Mrs. Johnson, bequeathed to Berkeley and Mr. Marshall her fortune, consisting of £8000 equally, which they received upon her death. The duke of Grafton conferred the deanery of Derry upon Berkeley in 1724, when he resigned his fellowship. But church-preferment or worldly aggrandizement could not fill the noble and philanthropic heart of Berkeley, and he willingly relinquished home, with its ease and affluence, to organize and promote the great missionary work originated by him for the conversion of the American Indians to christianity, by means of a college to be established at Bermuda. To raise funds for this project, in which he was joined by many young clergymen, including three junior fellows of his college, Berkeley proposed that the proceeds of certain lands in St. Christopher's, then about to be sold by the government, should be applied for the founding of the college. The proposal was approved of, a charter granted, and £20,000 promised. Berkeley accordingly set sail in September, 1728, for Rhode island, accompanied by his wife (the daughter of the speaker of the Irish house of commons), whom he had recently married. This noble and philanthropic scheme of one of the most single-minded and self-denying of men was doomed to failure, owing principally to the total breach of faith of the minister, Sir R. Walpole, who applied the money to other purposes; and eventually, after spending all the funds he could raise from his deanery and other private sources, Berkeley was forced to abandon his project and return to England. Almost immediately after his return, Berkeley published the most useful of his works, "The Minute Philosopher," in which he adopted the ancient method of Socratic and Platonic dialogue, and with rare felicity follows all the windings of scepticism through the different fields of fallacy in which it has from time to time taken refuge. Of this work Dr. Clarke speaks in terms of high praise, and Dr. Sherlock took it to the queen, with whom Berkeley soon became a great favourite. Through her influence he was appointed to the deanery of Down, and in 1736 promoted to the see of Cloyne. From this period the life of Berkeley was one of retirement, devoted to the discharge of his duties as a christian prelate, the regulation of his household, the pursuits of literature and science, and the exercise of the charities of life in their largest sense. And it may be observed, that so little worldly ambition had this good man, that he resisted all the solicitations of his friends to put forward a claim for the vacant primacy, a claim which could scarcely have been disregarded, and he refused in 1745 the see of Clogher, which would have doubled his income. In addition to his correspondence with the learned and eminent men of the day, Berkeley continued from time to time to publish pamphlets and treatises on various subjects, including his celebrated treatise "On the Virtues of Tar-water." At length his health beginning to fail, and being deeply impressed with the responsibilities of his station as a bishop, he retired to Oxford, and, solicited permission to resign his see, and obtained a canonry in that city. The king, however, declined to accept his resignation, and declared "That Berkeley should die a bishop in spite of himself," but gave him permission to reside wherever he pleased. His last act at Cloyne was to make over £200 a year rents, arising out of see lands, to poor housekeepers in his diocese. On Sunday the 14th January, 1753, when in his 69th year, death came to this great and good man, almost robbed of its terrors. He was seated amongst his family, listening to a sermon, and expired so quietly that his decease was not known till his daughter taking to him a cup of tea, found him stiff and cold. He was interred in Christ church, Oxford. In person, Berkeley is described as "a handsome man with a countenance full of meaning and benignity, remarkable for great strength of limbs; and, till his sedentary life impaired it, of a very robust constitution." In his life and conversation he was a bright example. Pious, simple-hearted, and benevolent, humble, unambitious, and honourable—he was adorned with all Christian graces and noble qualities.—J. F. W.

[One word more about Berkeley's peculiar metaphysics:—Berkeley's immaterialism, bizarre though it is apt to appear, was nevertheless an essential and inevitable step in the history of English philosophy, after the period of Lord Bacon. It has been stated under our notice of that illustrious thinker, that although the charge of materialism so often urged against himself is a false charge, the principles established and illustrated throughout the *Instauratio*, might, and assuredly would—if applied without restriction or limit—lead to a psychology purely empirical, and ultimately to a scheme of thought purely materialistic. The logical but hard intellect of Hobbes indeed, pushed at once, and without stop or misgiving, to the term in question. Locke went backward a step or two in theory, and a long way in practical belief; but the cardinal error remained in his rejection of the true idea of *Substance*, and generally of every notion not traceable directly or mediately to the action of external impressions on a comparatively passive or purely receptive thinking faculty. The certain consequences of such a fundamental position will surprise no one conversant with the history of philosophy at any one of its critical epochs:—deny the existence of a Faculty in the Mind itself to construct universal ideas from the facts offered by experience, and the whole list of conceptions related to the idea of Substance dwindle into mere *names;* nor can objective or absolute reality of any sort be logically predicated concerning them. Berkeley discerned these consequences, and recoiled from them. But he did not discern the cause of the disaster. On the contrary, he merely contended for one downward consequence of the prevailing philosophy, and imagined very vainly that he had thereby saved much that seemed to him very precious. Urged in this direction, also, by several truths that appeared demonstrated by his new *Theory of Vision*, he reached the conclusion, that there are no qualities

of Matter, known to us, except what Locke calls *secondary qualities;* in other words, that we know nothing and can know nothing of matter in itself; that *reality* belongs only to sensations produced (*somehow*) in the understanding; in one word, that we can know nothing save the phenomena of Mind—representations, or ideas. It is easy to see how Berkeley might persuade himself, that he had thus destroyed every germ of the Materialism he dreaded by taking away its substratum—the reality of Matter itself: certainly, however, the present very acute historian of philosophy—Erdmann—has made a most sad mistake in classing the good bishop as a spiritualist, and claiming for him the honour of association with Leibnitz. Berkeley made no change whatever in the *fundamental position* of the prevailing philosophy; nor did he attempt any such task. Pursuing this very course, and carrying out the logic in which Berkeley trusted, Hume, the arch-destroyer, quickly appeared; and, along with the idea of Cause and Effect, demolished totally all reality, except what belongs to sensation or feelings or states of mind as they momentarily exist. He withdrew substratum from Mind also, and so installed scepticism into absolute empire. Like multitudes of others occupying a middle position, the excellent bishop only hastened the advent of utter night. Men's *common-sense* quickly rebelled indeed; but for a clear scientific detection of the sources of error, and the final exposure of that error, modern philosophy is indebted to KANT of *Königsberg.*—J. P. N.]

BERKELEY, GEORGE, an English divine, son of Bishop Berkeley, born in London in 1733, was educated at Oxford. He was prebendary of Canterbury, rector of St. Clement's Danes, London, and chancellor of Brecknock. A sermon, "On the Danger of violent Innovations in the State, exemplified from the reigns of the two first Stuarts," which he published in 1785, drew on him public attention for a short period. He inherited the virtues and some of the intellectual qualities of his father. Died in 1795. A volume of his sermons was published by his widow in 1799.—J. S., G.

* BERKELEY, THE HON. GEORGE CHARLES GRANTLEY FITZ-HARDINGE, a younger son of the late earl of Berkeley, and next brother of the present earl, was born at Berkeley castle, February 10, 1800. He was chosen M.P. for the western division of Gloucestershire in December, 1832, and continued to represent that constituency down to the general election of 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He is well known as a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and as the author of a novel called "Berkeley Castle." He is married to a daughter of the late Paul Benfield, Esq., and is heir presumptive to the earldom, which of right belongs to his brother, but which has never been assumed by him.—E. W.

BERKELEY, JOHN, an officer in the service of Charles I., who clung to the fortunes of his exiled family, and was raised to the peerage at the Restoration. He wrote "Memoirs of the Negotiations with Cromwell and the Parliamentary Army," which have been recently published by Guizot, in his collection of the Records of the English Revolution.—W. B.

* BERKELEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MAURICE FREDERICK FITZ-HARDINGE, K.C.B., second son of the fifth earl of Berkeley, was born in 1788. He entered the navy in 1802, and commanded the gun-boats which were sent to support the troops in the lines at Torres Vedras on the Portuguese coast. He commanded the *Thunderer*, 84, at the capture of Acre. He was for many years M.P. for Gloucester city, and one of the lords of the admiralty, in which capacity he introduced some very valuable reforms in the administration of naval affairs.—E. W.

* BERKELEY, MILES JOSEPH, a clergyman of the church of England at King's Cliffe, Kent, is the most eminent British mycologist of the day. He has published numerous papers on fungi, and on the diseases of plants, in various periodicals, and he is the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Cryptogamic Botany." He has published "Gleanings in Algæ," has described the fungi in the fifth volume of English Botany, and has issued "Fasciculi of Dried Fungi."—J. H. B.

BERKELEY, SIR WILLIAM, governor of Virginia in the seventeenth century, published a description of that country, and a compendium of its laws.—W. B.

BERKELSZOON or BŒKELSZOON, a learned Dutchman born at Biervliet in Zealand; died in 1397. He is reputed to have commenced the traffic in salt herrings, which has become so important a branch of the commerce of the Low Countries.

BERKEN or BERQUEN, a lapidary of Bruges, lived about the middle of the fifteenth century. He employed the method of cutting one diamond by means of another, and of polishing surfaces with the dust which resulted from the process. His ingenuity was also exhibited in the invention of some mechanical appliances, afterwards commonly used in his art.—J. S., G.

BERKENHEAD or BIRKENHEAD, SIR JOHN, a witty writer of the seventeenth century, the son of Randal Berkenhead, saddler, of Northwych in Cheshire, was born in or near the year 1615. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., and was soon appointed amanuensis to Archbishop Laud, who created him M.A., by diploma, and caused him to be elected fellow of All Souls college. During the civil war, when King Charles I. was at Oxford, he was the chief contributor to a broad-sheet called *Mercurius Aulicus*, which communicated the intelligence of the court to the rest of the kingdom. His witticisms in this journal became very popular. Thus useful to the royalists, he was appointed reader in moral philosophy, but lost that office and his fellowship, being ejected by the parliamentary visitors. At the Restoration, he received the degree of D.C.L., was knighted, and in 1661 was elected member of parliament for Wilton. He held several lucrative appointments until his death in Westminster, December 4, 1679. There was a divine, of both his names, who, in 1644, published a sermon on Rom. xiii. 5. Our author deserves mention as one of the earliest newspaper wits in English history.—T. J.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, an English physician, son of a Dutch merchant, was born at Leeds about the year 1730, and died in 1791. He at first entered on a military career, and then studied medicine at Edinburgh. He graduated at Leyden in 1765, and finally settled as a practitioner at Isleworth. He was the author of a "Botanical Lexicon;" "Outlines of the Natural History of Britain;" "Elements of Chemistry;" "Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog;" "Symptomatology," &c.—J. H. B.

BERKHEY, JOHN LE FRANCQ VAN, a Dutch naturalist and poet, was born at Leyden on 3rd January, 1729, and died on 13th March, 1812. He founded a museum of comparative anatomy and natural history. His leisure moments were devoted to poetry. He resided successively at Amsterdam, Leervliet, and Leyden, where he was professor. He went to the Hague in 1807, and finally retired to the country. His works are—"A Description of Composite Flowers;" "Natural History of Holland;" and "Account of the Reproduction of Testaceans," besides various poetical pieces.—J. H. B.

BERKHEYDEN or BRECHBERG, JOB, born at Haerlem in 1637. He studied on the vine slopes of the Rhine, and what he could not paint he sketched. His portfolios were laden with duplicates of vine-dressing, half-dressed boors, sturdy husbandmen behind their oxen, knavish inn-keepers, and patient stolid fishermen feasting, dancing, drinking, or conversing. His handling was as good as his colour. Having heard much of the munificence of the elector palatine, he set out for that golden but ill-fated court, in company with his brother Gerard. Unable to obtain an audience, he hit upon a painter's trick. He watched the elector and his nobles sweep out to the chase, instantly went home and began a picture which contained portraits of the prince and all his attendants, drawn of course from memory. When it was finished, the cunning man of Haerlem got a friendly steward to place it, still wet and bright, in a gallery, through which the prince on his return, slow and tired, had to pass. The prince came, saw, and was conquered; he expressed his surprise and gratification; more than that, rewarded them with money, and gave them two medals. Job died in 1693.—GERARD, his brother, who was born in 1645, painted with Job's brushes, and on the same canvass. His delight were churches, convents, and noblemen's houses, with a garnishing of small figures. His reputation, by help of his brother's name, was rising when he was unfortunately drowned in a canal as he was returning home from a party. There is a historical doubt, however, whether it was Job or Gerard who was drowned, and this great question we must still leave unsettled.—W. T.

BERKMANS, HENERY, a Dutch historical painter, born in Holland, in 1629. He was the pupil of Wouvermans, and Jordaens, but eventually retired to portrait, in which humble mode of art he obtained success. He died about 1679. His finest work represented a company of archers at Middleburg.—W. T.

BERLICHINGEN, GOETZ or GOTTFRIED VON, one of the last representatives of German chivalry, was born at the castle

of Jaxthausen, kingdom of Wurtemberg, about 1480, and died 32d July, 1562. He took a prominent part in the civil wars and feuds of his time, and was generally esteemed for his valorous and truly chivalrous conduct. After having lost his right hand in the siege of Landshut, he wore an iron one, which is still shown at Jaxthausen. In 1525 he was one of the chiefs of the rebellious peasants, and after their defeat by the Suabian league, was kept a prisoner in his own castle for eleven years. He left a highly interesting autobiography, edited by Pistorius, Nurnberg, 1713, and by Gessert, 1843, and is the subject of Goethe's celebrated drama, which has been translated into English by Sir Walter Scott.—(See *Mechel Die eiserne Hand des tapfern Ritters Götz von Berlichingen*, Berlin, 1815.)—K. E.

BERLICHINGEN, Joseph Frederick Anthony, of Tyrnau in Hungary, was adjutant to Prince George of Mechlenberg in 1784; afterwards served under the banner of Austria against the Turks, rose to distinction at the court of the king of Wirtemberg. He published a translation of Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea in Latin verse.—W. B.

BERLINGHIERI, Camillo, an Italian historical painter, surnamed N. Ferraresino. He studied under Bononi, and died at Ferrara in 1625. The Ferrara churches are stored with his art.—W. T.

BERLINGHIERI, Andrea Vacca, a celebrated Italian surgeon, born at Pisa in 1772. At the age of seventeen he went to Paris, where he studied anatomy under Dessault, whom he also accompanied on a tour through Holland. He afterwards came to London, to attend the lectures of John Hunter and of Benjamin Bell, and on his return to Pisa in 1791, was admitted doctor of medicine. Shortly afterwards he published his "Observations on the Treatise on Surgery of Benjamin Bell." The uncertainty of the practice of physic having disgusted him, he resolved to devote himself entirely to surgery; and the work just mentioned, with some courses of lectures which he delivered at the same time, laid the foundation of a reputation, which his great skill as an operator rapidly increased. In 1799 Berlinghieri again visited Paris, and resumed his studies with the same ardour that he had manifested ten years before, obtaining, according to his own avowal, great advantages in regard to practice, without adding much to his theoretical knowledge. He was nominated a member of the Medical Society of Emulation, at which he read two interesting memoirs—one on fractures of the ribs, the other on the structure of the peritoneum. At the end of 1799 he returned to Pisa, when he was first appointed to assist his father in the course of lectures on surgery delivered by the latter in that university, and three years afterwards was placed at the head of the newly-formed clinical school of Pisa, which has ever since attracted so many pupils from all parts of Italy. In consequence of the death of his father, his brothers, and some of his children, Berlinghieri removed to a place in the neighbourhood of Pisa, where he was exposed to an unhealthy atmosphere, which, acting upon a frame already shaken by grief, gave rise to a malady which carried him off on the 7th September, 1826, after an illness of only a few days. Operative surgery is indebted to Berlinghieri for many useful instruments, and for improvements in some surgical processes. Amongst the former are his machine for the compression of aneurisms of the popliteal artery, and instruments for trichiasis, for lithotomy in the male, and for œsophagotomy. He also improved the bistouri for trichiasis, and that of Thomas for lithotomy in the female—modified Dessault's processes for the treatment of fistula lacrymalis, and of fracture of the neck of the femur, and that of Sanson for recto-vesical incision, of which he was a warm partisan. A new method of treating trichiasis is also to be attributed to him. The writings of Berlinghieri are rather numerous. Besides the memoirs above mentioned, as having been read before the Society of Emulation in Paris, and his "Riflessioni" on the surgery of Benjamin Bell, he published at Pisa, in 1803, the "History of an Aneurism of the Popliteal Artery," which was treated unsuccessfully according to the method of Hunter; in 1819, a "Memoir on the Ligature of Arteries;" in 1820, a treatise on "Œsophagotomy," explaining the use of an instrument which he introduced into the œsophagus, so as to distend that canal, force it outwards to the left, and facilitate its being opened; in 1823, a "History of a ligature of the exterior iliac artery, and reflections on the temporary ligature of the large arteries;" in 1821, a "Memoir on the extraction of stone from the bladder by way of the *intestinum rectum*," followed, in 1822 and 1823, by a second and third memoir on the same subject; and in 1825 by a fourth, "On Lithotomy in the two sexes." In 1825 he also published a paper on a "New method of curing Trichiasis," which was inserted in the Annali Universali di Medicina di Omodei.—W. S. D.

* BERLIOZ, Hector, a musical composer and critic, was born at Cote Saint André, a small town in the department of l'Isere, December 11, 1803. His father, who was a surgeon, designed Hector for his own profession, to prepare him for which, he was at the age of nineteen, sent to Paris. He had never till then been able to indulge his predilection for music, but, away from parental supervision, he deserted the schools of medicine for the Conservatoire. He entered the class of Reicha for composition, and was also assisted by the advice of Lesueur. Anxious to assert his creative power, Berlioz very soon wrote an opera, "Estelle et Nemorin," which, however, was not produced. He had better fortune with a mass, which was publicly performed at the church of St. Roch, when he was greatly encouraged by the praises of the wife of the composer, le Brun, whose opinion had considerable authority. He then paid a visit to his father, who was so disgusted at the neglect of his clinical studies, that he discontinued the allowance for his maintenance, and Berlioz returned to Paris with no resource but the art to which he had disobediently devoted himself. He gave lessons on the flute and the guitar, which, as he had little practical facility, yielded him a scanty harvest. To improve this, he took an engagement as chorus singer at one of the minor theatres, and so supplied his slender necessities. In 1827 his highly romantic character experienced an influence which, if it induced not the peculiar tenor of his artistic career, may well be supposed to have found expression in his productions. An English dramatic company was engaged at one of the Parisian theatres, amongst whom Miss Smithson—a lady whose graceful person had been her only qualification for the stage in London, and who, with this advantage, had here only filled the most trifling parts—held a prominent position. Berlioz witnessed her performance of Ophelia, immediately invested the actress with all the idealism of the poet's creation, and was seized with a passion for her as ardent as it was enduring. He embodied the long train of feelings of which this connection was the source, in some of his most important works; in speaking of these, occasional reference must again be made to it; let suffice for the present, that, in 1834, he married the lady, who, after a long period of mental aberration, died a few years since. It was about the time when Berlioz first saw Miss Smithson, that his artistic aspiration received a most genial stimulus in the kindness of some friends, by whose exertions he was enabled to give a concert at the theatre Italien, and so to bring the first of his remarkable productions before the world. At this were performed the overture "Les Francs Juges," the scene "Heroique Grecque," the "Mort d'Orphée," and the "Overture to Waverley."

The next event of importance that has to be recorded, is his gaining a prize for composition at the Conservatoire, by his cantata of "Sardanapale." This work was subsequently given at one of the concerts of the Conservatoire (a series of performances analogous with our Philharmonic, which have no connection with the music school), but it has not been printed; on the same occasion was produced the "Episode de la vie d'un Artiste, Symphonie Fantastique," which is the first acknowledged outpouring of his romantic passion. Berlioz spent the year 1830 in Italy, where he composed the sequel to the "Symphonie Fantastique," in which the same poetical purpose is continued; this portion of the work is called "Lelio ou le Retour a la vie;" it is a mono-drama interspersed with choruses, and comprises the following divisions:—"La Ballade du Pécheur;" "Le Chœur des Ombres;" "La Chansor des Brigands;" "La Harpe Éolienne;" "Le Chant de bonheur;" "Fantaisie dramatique sur la Tempéte de Shakspere." It was in Italy that Berlioz first met Mendelssohn, and where he professes to have made this wonderful musician first sensible of the genius of Gluck, his own idol of especial adoration Paganini had suggested to Berlioz the composition of a work with an important part for the viola, and he carried out this proposition in his "Harold en Italie," which he wrote on his return to Paris, embodying in it the impressions of his Italian sojourn. Immediately after the first performance of this extraordinary symphony, Paganini, who was little less remarkable as a miser than renowned as a violinist, wrote the composer a letter of eulogy, inclosing him a draft for 20,000 francs, in acknowledgment of his admiration of the work. In

1835, Berlioz was engaged to succeed M. Castil-Blaze, as musical critic in the *Journal de Débats*, which office he still holds, and his spirited writing in this publication distinguishes him scarcely less than does his individuality as an artist. After the siege and taking of Constantine, Count Gasparin, minister of the interior, engaged Berlioz to write his "Messe des Morts," to be performed at the obsequies of General Danremont, and the officers and soldiers killed in that event, which solemnity was celebrated at the church of the Invalides, December 5, 1837. His next important production was the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini," which was given at the Académie Royale with such opposition as to compel its immediate withdrawal, and it was reproduced after a few months with no better fortune. This work has had more success in some of the principal towns of Germany; but, when it was performed in 1853, under the composer's direction, at the Royal Italian opera in London, it was so ill received that it could not be repeated. The "Carnaval Romain," one of the most admired instrumental compositions of Berlioz, is the overture to the second act of this opera, and it has often been played in Paris with applause as great as the disfavour that greeted the entire work from which it is extracted. The grand ceremony of the inauguration of the Colonne de Juillet in 1839, gave occasion for a series of most extensive musical performances under Berlioz's direction, at which he produced his "Apotheose," and his "Symphonie Funébre," composed in honour of the victims of the Revolution of 1830. These concerts were attended by an audience of ten thousand, and the excitement of the moment enhanced not a little the interest of the music, which, aided by the multitudinous scale of its execution, created an enthusiasm that has not been forgotten. On the 24th of November in the same year, the symphony of "Roméo et Julliette" (a composition for orchestra, solo voices, and chorus) was first performed. This remarkable work is a further expression of the train of feelings depicted in the "Symphonie Fantastique" and its sequel, it having been originally suggested by a representation of Shakspeare's tragedy, the heroine of which had now become the wife of the composer. In this year also he published his treatise on instrumentation, a work to which his speciality as a composer —mainly consisting as this does in his care for orchestral colouring—gives particular interest. In 1841 Berlioz made a tour in the north of Germany, giving concerts of his music in all the important cities. At Leipzig he again met with Mendelssohn, then conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts, who treated him with the courteous cordiality with which he received every one of artistic pretensions; on this occasion, at the request of Berlioz, the two conductors exchanged batons, each promising to preserve the other's gift as a pledge of friendship and esteem. He then visited the principal towns of the south of France, and afterwards proceeded to Vienna, and was everywhere received with consideration, if not dismissed with profit. In Austria he composed the "Damnation de Faust," a dramatic cantata founded on the national German legend, which he subsequently produced at the Opera Comique.

Berlioz had, after his return to Paris, given a series of *concerts monstres* at the cirque in the Champs Elysées, by which he had been a pecuniary loser, and the two performances of his new cantata scarcely yielded the amount of their expenses. Having thus little interest to retain him in Paris, he now undertook a tour in Russia, the success of which was more lucrative than anything he had yet experienced. He was much honoured both at St. Petersburg and Moscow; at the latter he received an invitation from the king of Prussia to visit Berlin, and produce his "Faust" there. This work had already been performed in Germany, where it had excited much interest, which was still increased by the presence of the author, and the honours paid to him at court equalled the acknowledgments he received from the artistic world. When M. Jullien opened Drury Lane theatre at Christmas, 1847, for the performance of English operas, Berlioz was engaged as conductor; his reputation in this capacity was very great, but it was founded on his practice in the concert-room, where he had chiefly directed the performance of his own compositions, and rarely that of solo singers; his want of experience in the theatre and of sympathy with the style of music, added to his ignorance of the language, were the natural causes of his unfitness for an office which a person of more discretion would scarcely have undertaken. During this his first visit to London, his "Harold" and some portions of his "Faust" were performed at one of the Philharmonic concerts under his own superintendence, and they were better understood than the overture to his opera had been, when, seven years earlier, it was given by the same society, being the first of his works heard in England. On his return to Paris, Berlioz wrote the "Fuite en Egypte," which he produced as a composition of Pierre Ducré, a pretended composer of the 17th century. It is said that many critics perceived beauties in this work of supposed antiquity, which they would never have admitted in a production of the living Berlioz; and full of admiration, busied themselves with researches for other emanations from the same unheard of genius. The success of the work being decided, the author dropped his pseudonyme, and declared himself to be the only Pierre Ducré when the eulogies that had been pronounced could not be retracted. His second visit to London was in 1851, when he was engaged to conduct the New Philharmonic concerts; he came again the year following, invited by the Philharmonic Society to direct some of his works, and in 1853 once more visited London. The last expression of his romantic love is rendered in "Meditations Religieuses," a work which Berlioz wrote on the death of his wife; it consists of three parts, which are thus entitled, "Trestia," for six voices, with accompaniment of violin, violoncello, and pianoforte; "La Mort d'Ophelie ballade;" and "Marche Funébre."

He now extended the "Fuite en Egypte," into the trilogy, "L'enfance du Christ," preceding the original portion by the "Songe d'Herode," and concluding the work with "L'arrive a Sais;" thus completed, it was first performed at the Salle Herz, December 12, 1854. His next production was the "Te Deum," for three choruses and orchestra, which was first performed at the church of St. Eustache by a band of 150, and a chorus of 800, April 30, 1855. On the 15th of November following, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Palais de l'Industrie Universelle, Berlioz paid his homage to the reigning sovereign by the production of his cantata "L'Imperiale," which was executed by 1200 performers. On the death of Adolphe Adam in 1856, Berlioz was chosen to fill the place thus rendered vacant in the membership of the institut, the extremely wide range of the honourable distinction being peculiarly exemplified in the remotely opposite artistic character of these two men. Besides the works already mentioned, Berlioz has produced the following—overtures, "Le Roi Lear" and "Le Corsaire"; "Le Cinq Mai," a cantata on the death of Napoleon; "Vox Populi" two choruses, "La Menace des France" and "L'Hymne à la France;" "Rêverie et Caprice," for the violin, written for Artot; "Irlande," "Feuillets d'album," "Die Sommernachte;" "Sara la Baigneuses," "La Captive," and "Fleurs des Landes," each a collection of vocal pieces. In addition to his contributions to the *Débats*, he is also the author of two literary works—"Voyages en Allemagne et en Italie;" and "Les Soirees de l'orchestre,—which are replete with artistic enthusiasm and sprightly satire. He is now engaged upon a five-act opera for the acadèmie, of which, as of the trilogy, he writes both the text and the music. Berlioz regards music in the highest artistic sense, and thus a deep earnestness of purpose distinguishes all he has produced. He appears to consider it as necessarily the medium of a defined expression; but it is, perhaps, less to this view of the appropriation of the art, that the peculiarity may be attributed of what he writes, than to a natural incapacity of melodic invention, the late commencement of his technical studies and their probable incompleteness, and, in some degree, to his inability to play his compositions upon any instrument. Contemporary criticism of what is so entirely new, is equally liable to be blinded by intolerance or by enthusiasm; they who examine it with implicit faith in the validity of established principles, are not more likely to do injustice to its merits, than are they liable to render to its failings whose mania for originality (as they misname rejection of precedent), leads them to esteem every infraction of the revered rules of art, as an excellence. It is posterity alone that can truly determine how far and in what rank this very remarkable man is to be classed as a musician.—G. A. M.

BERMUDO. This name was borne by three kings of Asturias and Leon, in the line of the renowned Pelayo:—Bermudo I., called to the throne A.D. 788 instead of Alphonso II., to whom, as the rightful heir, he afterwards resigned it; Bermudo II., who, in alliance with Navarre and Castile, conquered Almanzor on the plains of Osma in 998; and Bermudo III., grandson of the preceding, who fell in battle against the combined forces of Castile and Navarre in 1037, leaving the sceptre of Pelayo to the ascendant house of Sancho El Mayor.—W. B.

BERMUDEZ, J. A. Cean de, was born in 1749, in the Asturias, and educated in the jesuits' college. Befriended by the statesman, Jovellanos, he followed him to Seville, Murillo's city, and there studied art. He then went to Madrid, and worked under Mengs. His patron obtained for him a situation in a bank, and in 1790 he was employed by government in arranging papers in the office of Indian affairs at Seville. In 1797 Jovellanos made him secretary of the Indian department, but on that statesman's exile he returned to Seville, to prepare his "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," which came out in 1800. In 1808, when Ferdinand VII. ascended the throne, Bermudez was restored to office. He died of apoplexy in 1829. His works are—his "Dictionary;" "A Summary of the Roman Antiquities in Spain;" a "Life of Jovellanos," &c. The learned Sterling gives his Dictionary great praise; its chief faults are his undue admiration for his contemporaries of the academy of St. Ferdinand.—W. T.

BERMUDEZ, Jerom, a native of Gallicia, supposed to have been born in 1530. He belonged to the order of St. Augustine, and was very remarkable for his knowledge of sacred and profane literature. He wrote a Latin poem, "Hesperoida," in praise of the duke of Alva, and translated it into Spanish. He wrote, also, two dramas in five acts, which he boldly calls "the first Spanish tragedies," both on the same subject—Inez de Castro. Ticknor observes, that these two dramas contain many passages of no little poetical beauty. He died towards the end of the sixteenth century.—A. C. M.

BERMUDEZ, John (called by Alvarez Mestre Joam), accompanied the first Portuguese embassy to Abyssinia as physician in 1520, and subsequently became patriarch of Ethiopia. He returned to Portugal in 1565, and published an account of his residence in Abyssinia, now exceedingly rare.—W. B.

BERN, Michael, a learned German, lived at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, in the first part of the eighteenth century; author of a work entitled "The Age of Atheists, Heathens, and Christians," and other works of a similar character.

BERNABEI, Giuseppe Ercole, a musician, was born at Caprarola about 1620; died at Munich in 1690. He was a pupil of Benevoli, and followed his example and the practice of his age in writing for a combination of several choirs of four voices each. He held the office of maestro di capella in the church of St. Giovanni di Lateran from 1662 till 1667, when he received the same appointment in that of St. Luigi di Francesi; and on the death of his instructor in 1672, succeeded him in the pontifical chapel. He filled this last post but for one year, when he was engaged by Ferdinand Maria, elector of Bavaria, to take the direction of his chapel on the death of Johann Caspar Kerl, and he remained at Munich till his death. Here, besides much ecclesiastical music, he wrote two Italian operas. He published a set of madrigals, and a collection of his motets was issued the year after he died. His most distinguished pupils were his eldest son and Steffani.—G. A. M.

BERNABEI, Giuseppe Antonio, a musician, the son of the above, was born at Rome in 1643, and died at Munich in 1732, according to some authorities, who remark upon his reaching the advanced age of eighty-nine; but others, who give the same date of his death, state him to have been born in 1659. In 1690 he succeeded his father, whose pupil he was, in the office of kapell meister to the elector at Munich. He had also the distinction of Hofrath, which indicates his general attainments, and the consideration in which he must have been held. He wrote prior to this five Italian operas, and in 1698 published a large collection of sacred music, under the title of "Orpheus Ecclesiasticus." Martini and Paolucci each prints a specimen of his composition. His younger brother, Vincenzo, born in 1666, was also a composer, but of less distinction.—G. A. M.

BERNABEI, Pier Antonio, born at Parma, died in 1666, a disciple of Paremegiano, but an imitator of Corregio, his master's great model. He filled half the churches of flat Lombardy with grand frescos. One of his finest pictures is a "Beatification."—W. T.

BERNADOTTE, Jean Baptist Jules, Karl Johann XIV. of Sweden, the son of a lawyer, was born at Pau, 26th January, 1764. He was educated at home till seventeen, when he entered the army as a volunteer, and was sent to Corsica, where he served two years as a grenadier. On account of his health he obtained his discharge, and returned home; but very soon afterwards, in spite of the entreaties of his family, again enlisted into the French service as a private soldier. On the outbreak of the Revolution he was sergeant-major, and had the good fortune to save his colonel, the Marquis d'Ambert, from an infuriated populace. Bernadotte soon showing himself an able soldier, rose rapidly from rank to rank. He fought as a colonel and chief of brigade under General Cusine, and distinguished himself greatly at Speirs and Maintz. In 1794 he was made chief of brigade, and shortly afterwards general of division. In 1795 he essentially aided the French in their passage of the Rhine at Neuvied, and in 1796 fought under Jourdan's command. The advantage which he obtained on the Lahn, the blockade of Maintz, the battle of Neuhoff, the passage of the Rednitz, the taking of Altdorf, the conquest of Neumark, and the advantages he obtained over Kray, from whom he took his military stores on the Main, established his reputation as a general. After this he was ordered by the Directory to march with reinforcements to the army in Italy, and was commissioned by Buonaparte to lay siege to the fortress of Gradisca, on which occasion he exhibited the utmost coolness and intrepidity. Shortly before the 18th Fructidor, he was chosen by Buonaparte to convey the ensigns taken at the battle of Rivoli to the Directory, and was mentioned in the accompanying letter "as one of the stanchest friends of the republic—as one whose principles would as little allow him to capitulate with the enemies of freedom as with honour itself." About the same time, Bernadotte being asked by some of his friends his opinion of Buonaparte, replied—"I have seen a young man of six or seven and twenty, who assumes the tone of a man of fifty, and this in my opinion bodes no good for the republic." Although he was in Paris on the 18th Fructidor, yet he took no part in the occurrences of the day, and returned to Italy. When Buonaparte, after signing the treaty of Campoformio, returned to Paris, he withdrew half the forces from the command of Bernadotte, which he had brought with him from the Rhine, because he distrusted him. On this Bernadotte, seriously offended, demanded from the Directory either that another command should be given him, or that his resignation should be accepted; and the Directory sent him as ambassador to Vienna. But in consequence of the display of the tri-coloured flag over the entrance to his hotel, and which had been done by order of the Directory contrary to his own wishes, a tumult ensued, and Bernadotte leaving Vienna went to Rastadt, and forward to Paris.

On the 16th of August, 1798, Bernadotte married Eugenie Bernhadine Désirée, born 8th of November, 1781, the daughter of a merchant named Clary, of Marseilles, and sister to the wife of Joseph Buonaparte. In the campaign of 1799 he served under Jourdan, and was ordered as commander-in-chief of the army of observation to cross the Rhine and invest Philipsburg. But when the demands of the Archduke Charles, Jourdan's retreat across the Rhine, the dissolution of the congress of Rastadt, and the advance of the allied forces in Italy, called for extraordinary measures, Bernadotte was appointed minister of war. His energy and popularity were needed at this time, when the French army was dejected by reverses, and the enthusiasm of war had cooled throughout the nation. For three months he laboured assiduously to re-establish confidence and discipline, and was beginning to see the first fruits of his labours, when finding himself overreached by the intrigues of the Abbe Sieyes, he threw up his appointment. Bernadotte had retired to his country residence, when the 18th Brumaire made another change in his circumstances. He was, through Buonaparte, appointed minister of state, in which capacity he opposed the establishment of the order of the legion of honour. The uncompromising spirit evinced by the new minister of state, again made Buonaparte desirous of removing him, and accordingly he proposed to place him at the head of the expedition to St. Domingo. The breach between the two was thus growing wider and wider, when Bernadotte's brother-in-law, Joseph Buonaparte, effected a kind of political reconciliation between them. In 1800, Buonaparte, then first consul, gave him the command of the army of the west, that he might pacify La Vendee and other disturbed districts. At the peace of Luneville he was nominated plenipotentiary to the United States; but the renewed outbreak of war rendering it desirable to keep so able a soldier at home, he was sent, in 1804, as stadtholder to Hanover, where he made himself greatly beloved by his prudence and clemency. The same year, Buonaparte having assumed the imperial dignity, Bernadotte was made marshal, and soon after received the decoration of the legion

of honour. On the renewal of hostilities with Austria, he left Hanover with his forces, joined the Bavarian army at Wurzburg, and marched to the siege of Ulm. At the battle of Austerlitz, his corps broke through the centre of the Russian army, and on the 5th June, 1806, Napoleon appointed him prince of Ponte-Corvo. In the war against Prussia, he commanded the first corps and greatly distinguished himself. On the 14th October, following up his advantages against the Prussian army, he pursued General Blücher to Lübeck, where he compelled him to capitulate. He was the only French commander who earnestly endeavoured to prevent the fate of this unfortunate town. He also behaved with great kindness towards 1500 Swedish prisoners, which excited the greatest esteem for him in Sweden, and was probably the foundation of that national regard which afterwards raised him to the throne. After this he advanced towards Poland, and on 25th January, 1807, was present at the bloody battle of Morungen. Fighting afterwards against the Russians, he was wounded at Spanden on June 5, and was thus unable to take part in the battle of Friedland. After the peace of Tilsit, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army stationed in North Germany, and made stadtholder of the Hanseatic towns, with command to march into Denmark, and take possession of Sweden and Finland. Pomerania was already in his hands when King Gustavus IV. was dethroned by the revolution of 1809, and various causes prevented the carrying out of this scheme. In April, 1809, Bernadotte was ordered to the Danube; here he took command, in the war against Austria, of the allied troops, principally Saxons, and led them to the battle of Wagram, where they fought with the most unexampled bravery. The Saxons took Wagram, and kept their ground for two hours in the burning village. As they had lost great numbers of their body, Bernadotte ordered General Dupas, whose division belonged to the 9th corps, to support the Saxons. But Dupas hesitated; he had, he said, received superior orders to remain where he was. Astonished at this Bernadotte determined to save the remnant of his brave Saxons, and hastened to headquarters to remonstrate. "If they wanted his death," he said, there were other less hateful means of accomplishing it, than by murdering with him such numbers of brave men." The emperor was again displeased, because he had issued in his own name a proclamation after the battle, in which he called the Saxon troops "the granite column." Nevertheless he endeavoured to explain away the cause of dissatisfaction which Bernadotte felt on being left unaided, by saying that such misunderstandings were unavoidable in great actions; but Bernadotte, on an armistice being concluded, returned to Paris.

Bernadotte, however, could not remain inactive, and on the landing of the English at Walcheren, the minister of the interior and the minister of war urged upon him the command of the troops. He accordingly called out the national guard, and by a series of marches and counter-marches, compelled the enemy to evacuate the island. Spite of all this the emperor, still continuing to be distrustful of him, superseded him in his command, and ordered him to return to his principality; but instead of doing so, Bernadotte demanded his discharge. Sent back to Austria by the minister of war, he had an interview with the emperor at Vienna, when an apparent reconciliation took place. Still, however, the emperor considered him dangerous to his power, and in order to remove him from his sphere of influence, offered him the office of governor-general of the Roman states, which after some hesitation he accepted.

Bernadotte was in Paris making preparation for his departure to Rome, when events were taking place in the north which entirely altered the whole future of his life. But before we proceed with the incidents of his life, it is necessary to take a hasty glance at the state of affairs in Sweden. Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had in consequence of incapacity been compelled to abdicate his crown in March, 1809, and the states of Sweden had declared him and his descendants excluded from the throne for ever. His uncle, the duke of Sudermania, assumed the government under the title of Karl XIII.; but, being childless, the brother of the reigning duke of Augustenburg was chosen as his heir and successor. This young man, however, suddenly dying 26th May, 1810, not without suspicion of poison, it was necessary to choose another heir to the crown. Many candidates offered themselves; but none seemed to have the requirements needful, where a man of firmness, experience, and military abilities was so requisite. It was not extraordinary, perhaps, that Bernadotte, already so favourably known by his kind behaviour to the Swedish prisoners, and by his moderation and wisdom in his government of the Hanseatic towns, should suggest himself to the minds of the Swedish nation; and it is unquestionable that, as soon as his name was publicly proposed, it was universally accepted. The immediate means in which, however, this extraordinary event was brought about, has been only made known of late years. It was revealed by M. A. Geoffray in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* from memoirs compiled and arranged by M. Bergman, son-in-law of Colonel Schinkel, aid-de-camp to the late king of Sweden, from private papers left in the hands of that officer by his majesty himself, to assist in drawing up a memoir of his life. The circumstances as thus related are shortly these. A lieutenant of the Swedish army, M. Mörner, arrived in Paris in June, 1810, with despatches for Herr von Lagerbjelke, the Swedish ambassador. Young and enthusiastic, he was an ardent admirer of Napoleon, and could imagine no one so fitted to rule over Sweden as one of his generals; therefore no sooner had he delivered his despatches, than he hastened to M. Lapie the geographer, one of his Parisian friends, and broached the subject to him. Lapie, on his side young also and enthusiastic, was flattered by this compliment to his emperor, and seized the idea with avidity. The subject was discussed, and the merits of the various generals weighed. None had equal merits or equal recommendations to the mind of the Swede with Bernadotte. Lapie was quite acquiescent, and the affair being so far agreed, Lapie sounded General Guilleminot as to the probable sentiments of the emperor, whilst Mörner consulted Signeul, the consul-general of Sweden in Paris. Signeul, imagining that Mörner spoke only the known wishes of his countrymen, advised him to go at once to Bernadotte, without mentioning the subject to the Swedish ambassador. Mörner accordingly saw Bernadotte, and representing to him that he spoke as the organ of a large and influential party in Sweden, and expressed the wishes of the diet, of which he himself was a member, assured him also that he could vouch for the acquiescence of Karl XIII. Bernadotte was surprised, heard all attentively, but in no way committed himself, leaving his visitor uncertain of willingness on his part to accede to the proposal. Mörner, nothing daunted, next opened his views to General Wrede, to whom Karl XIII. had intrusted his communications with Napoleon. Wrede, who knew perfectly well the state of public feeling in Sweden, was not surprised by this proposal, and imagining that Mörner was empowered by an influential party in his own country, spoke to Bernadotte on the subject, and Bernadotte, assured by this second overture, agreed that the proposal should be laid before the emperor. Napoleon having read the document, replied that he should not interfere with the wishes of Sweden, on which Bernadotte accepted the offered dignity. The business having been brought to this decisive and favourable issue, Mörner without a moment's delay set off for Sweden, without so much as informing M. Lagerbjelke, the ambassador, of the affair, with the intelligence that Napoleon wished to propose his able marshal and relative, the prince of Ponte Corvo, as successor to the Swedish throne. Immediately afterwards arrived General Wrede with the same intelligence. Every party in Sweden was thrown into the utmost excitement. The king himself was not less astonished than the rest. But time for deliberation was not allowed; for, while a committee of the diet was voting for the duke of Augustenburg, a message arrived from the Swedish consul-general in Paris, with the formal acceptance by Bernadotte of the proposal. Again, without allowing time for hesitation, Mörner and Wrede ordered copies of the consul-general's letter to be struck off and circulated among the members of the diet. The next day the fact was abroad among all classes; songs and addresses were improvised on the moment; and so completely did this choice meet the feelings and wants of the nation, that the diet on the 21st August, 1810, elected the prince of Ponte Corvo crown-prince of Sweden and heir-presumptive to the throne, on condition of his adopting the faith as laid down in the Confession of Augsburg. Bernadotte accepted the condition. After having acknowledged the Lutheran faith in the house of the consul at Elsinor, in presence of the bishop of Upsala and other Swedish dignitaries, he landed 20th of October at Helsingborg, and on the 31st was formally

presented to the assembly of the states, in which the king presided. Already acknowledged as generalissimo of the realm, and by an act dated 5th November, 1810, adopted by Karl XIII., he assumed the name of Karl Johann, and took the oath at the foot of the throne as crown-prince and heir of the throne, on which he received the homage of the states. The following year, Karl XIII. having fallen into ill-health, he resigned the government on the 17th March, under certain conditions, to the crown-prince, who directed it with energy and ability until the 7th of January, 1812. During this period, he paid particular attention to the state of agriculture and trade, as well as to that of the army. Napoleon, in consenting to Bernadotte's elevation, expected him to subserve all his views; accordingly, very soon after his election, he required that Sweden should declare war against England, and though Karl XIII. so far acquiesced as to declare war, yet when Napoleon demanded 2000 Swedish sailors for his fleet at Brest, not the slightest intention was evinced of compliance; besides which, it was soon evident that Sweden only apparently acceded to the continental system, and still continued to carry on an active trade with England at Gothenburg. This enraged Napoleon so far, that in January, 1812, his troops entered Swedish Pomerania, and he assumed the position of an open enemy. The utmost terror, anxiety, and indignation prevailed throughout Sweden. When Karl XIII. resumed the reins of government, the crown-prince had to render an extraordinary report of his regency, and the state of the kingdom. It was with him that the decree of the 29th July, 1812, originated, by which the Swedish harbours were thrown open to all nations; he wrote to Napoleon, willing to explain and justify this measure, but the emperor would receive no justification. In the French war with Russia in 1812, Sweden breaking the old alliance with France, concluded, after an interview between the crown-prince and the Emperor Alexander, at Abo in Finland, a secret alliance with Russia. It was at this interview that the final ruin of Napoleon was sketched by the able mind of his former general, who knew so well where lay the strength and weakness of the European conqueror. Arguing from this knowledge, he represented to Alexander that the present war was but the forerunner and engine of his destruction; that rushing into the desert-regions of the north, so far removed from his own frontiers, was in fact hurrying on his own fate; that all which was necessary on the part of Russia was to lay waste the country, to destroy its resources, and meet him everywhere by famine and desolation. This was to compel him to retreat, and retreat was his inevitable ruin. The advice was acted upon, and the world knows the result. In July, 1813, the crown-prince had a second meeting with the Emperor Alexander, and with Frederick William of Prussia, at their head-quarters, at Trachenburg in Silesia, after which a formal declaration of war was made against France by Sweden. The crown-prince, in so doing, had no intention of overthrowing Napoleon, but merely of limiting his conquests. He had repeatedly demanded peace from him, and with the same desire wrote to Ney, after the battle of Dennewitz, to prevent, if possible, the passage of the Rhine by the allied forces. After the conference at Trachenburg, the crown-prince was made generalissimo of the united army of north Germany, which comprised the Russian corps of Winzingerade, Woronzow, and Czernitzow, of the English under Walmoden, the Prussian under Bülow, and the Swedish under Field-marshal Stedingk. He was successful at Grosbeeren, August 23, over Marshal Oudinot, thus protecting Berlin from the advance of the French; a second time he saved Berlin on the 6th of September, when the French were defeated and driven back to the left bank of the Elbe. On the 4th October, he crossed the Elbe; and his march to Taucha, on the 17th, contributed greatly to the success of the eventful battle of Leipzig on the following day. And so well were the plans of this able soldier accomplished, that, according to their arrangement at Trachenburg, he met the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, conquerors, in the great square at Leipzig. After this, whilst the allied armies pursued the enemy to the frontiers of Germany, the crown-prince drew off towards the north, in order to attack Davoust, and his allies the Danes. Lübeck was soon taken, and the Danes were separated from the French army, which threw itself into Hamburg. Leaving therefore a blockading force before this important town, he turned with his main body into Holstein. After three months, he had extended his outposts to Ripen and Fredericia, so that Frederick VI. of Denmark found himself compelled to make peace. A treaty was accordingly concluded between them, 14th January, 1814, at Keil, by which, however, Frederick was compelled to give up Norway to Sweden. Having thus far, satisfactorily for Sweden, accomplished his undertaking, the crown-prince withdrew the greater part of his army through Hanover to the French frontiers, but before he reached these, the allies had already entered Paris. February 5, 1818, the crown-prince, strong in the esteem and affections of the nation, ascended the throne of Sweden, as Karl XIV. Johann. An abler and wiser king never occupied the Swedish throne, and all his acts justified the choice of the people. Bold and energetic in war, he showed himself no less endowed with the qualifications and capacity of a wise monarch in peace. He zealously promoted the well-being of his people in all respects. He established many important institutions at his own cost; he laboured for the improvement of every branch of the administration, for the advancement of knowledge and instruction, for the improvement of the army and navy, the improvement of agriculture, and the extension of commerce. He made roads and canals, built the great central fortress of Karlsburg, and completed the great Gotha canal, which unites the Northern sea with the Baltic. He organized the collection of the taxes, and so wisely ordered his financial affairs as greatly to reduce the public debt. In January, 1844, on the very day he entered his eightieth year, Karl XIV. was taken ill, and on the 8th March following he died, being succeeded by his son, Oscar I. Oscar accompanied his father, at fourteen years of age, to Sweden, and was carefully educated by him as a Swede in every respect. The wife of the crown-prince came to Stockholm in 1811, but soon returned to Paris, where she lived as the countess of Gothland till 1829, when she again went to Stockholm, and was crowned queen, 21st August, 1830.—M. H.

BERNAERST, Nicasius, died in 1663, aged 70. He was a pupil of Snyders, who was a pupil of Reubens. He rivalled his master in spirit, vivacity, and colour.—W. T.

BERNAERTS, John (in Latin, Bernartius), a lawyer, man of letters and philosopher, born at Mechlin in 1568; died in 1601. Author of a "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," a "Commentary on Boetius' De Consolatione Philosophia," &c.

BERNAL, Abraham Nunez de B., was burnt alive, "sanctifying the name of his creator," at Cordova, on 3rd May, 1655. In the course of the same year, Is. de Almayda B. suffered the same fate at San Yago de Compostella, in Spain. These facts are recorded in a volume of Elogios in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, which Rabbi Is. Aboab and Rabbi J. Abendana, at Amsterdam, devoted to the memory of their martyred brethren.—T. T.

BERNALDES, Andres, called El Cura de los Palacios, ranks with the best chroniclers of Spain. He wrote the annals from 1488 to 1513, and his relations are considered honest and sincere. A personal friend of Christopher Columbus, he was intrusted by that celebrated navigator with manuscripts, from which he drew most important information relating both to Spain and America. This work is considered second to none as a record of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He died about the year 1513.—A. C. M.

BERNARD, a grandson of Charlemagne, was king of Italy under that emperor and his successor Louis. Having rebelled against the latter, he was defeated, taken prisoner, and condemned to death. The capital punishment was not inflicted, but he was deprived of his eyes, and died from the effects of the injury about 818.—W. B.

BERNARD, abbot of Aberbrothock, and chancellor of Scotland under King Robert Bruce. He is believed to have been the writer of that spirited memorial, dated 6th April, 1320, addressed to the pope by the barons, freeholders and whole community of Scotland, in which they declare their determination to vindicate the independence of their country and the rights of their sovereign in opposition to the aggressions of the English. The manly, independent spirit of this celebrated letter is worthy of the heroes of Bannockburn, and ought to preserve the name of its author from oblivion. Bernard, whose surname is said to have been Linton, held the great seal of Scotland till his death in 1327.—J. T.

BERNARD, Andrew, a native of Toulouse, who was poet laureate to Henry VII. of England, and wrote a history of that monarch down to the capture of Perkin Warbeck. He survived his patron, and was in favour with Henry VIII.

BERNARD OF BRUSSELS, a painter, who died in 1540. His portraits were copied by Jordaens. He painted whirlwinds of boar-hunters, and storms of spotted hounds. Margaret of the Netherlands made him design tapestries for her. He also painted in some of his field pieces, portraits of Charles V. and his attendants. His portraits of the Nassau family were thought excellent. In a picture of "The Last Judgment," he first covered the panel with leaf gold to add lustre to his colours, and prevent them changing. Sandeart praises the effect, particularly in the sky.—W. T.

* BERNARD, CARL, the pseudonym of a Danish romance writer. (See SAINT AUBAIN, A. DE.)

BERNARD, CATHERINE, a literary lady, born at Rouen in 1662; died at Paris in 1712. She was related to Corneille, and it was probably this circumstance that first led her to a literary career. She composed two tragedies, "Léodamee," in 1690, which had but moderate success; and "Brutus" in 1691, which latter was better received, and it is said to have induced Voltaire to handle the same subject. She also wrote several romances, remarkable for keen observation and knowledge of the human heart, at a time when psychology, as an element of romance, was in its infancy. Fontenelle was her admirer, and it has been alleged that he assisted her in her literary labours.—J. G.

BERNARD, a monk of Champagne, who visited Egypt and the Holy Land about the middle of the ninth century. He wrote an interesting account of his journey, which lay among the MSS. in the library of Rheims till 1672, when it was published by Mabillon in the Acta Sanct. ord. Bened.—W. B.

BERNARD, CHARLES, historiographer of France in the reign of Louis XIII., and king's counsellor; died in 1640. His principal work is entitled "Histoire des guerres de Louis XIII. contre les religionnaires rebelles."

BERNARD OF CHARTRES, surnamed SYLVESTRIS, taught in the schools of Chartres in the twelfth century, and was the most distinguished Platonist of his time. Two of his works, entitled "Megacosmus" and "Microcosmus," have been preserved. In the former he recognizes two elements, matter and ideas. Matter in itself is devoid of form, but capable of receiving impressions from ideas, which reside in the divine intelligence. These ideas are perfect models of that which ought to be, and all things result from their union with matter. The sensible world has all the perfection of its model; it is complete, beautiful, and eternal, because these qualities belong to the divine nature. These views are manifestly borrowed from Plato. The "Microcosmus" contains a theory of man, asserting the pre-existence of the soul, and seeming to adopt the hypothesis of reminiscence. Great part of the work is occupied with physiological details. Two other works, which have perished, are attributed to Bernard; one an attempt to reconcile Plato and Aristotle, the other treating of the eternity of ideas, and the destructibility of material things.—J. D. E.

BERNARD or BERNHARD, abbot of Clairvaux, and the most noted ecclesiastic of his time, was born of a knightly family in 1091 at Fontaines in Burgundy. His earliest youth was marked by deep religious feeling, fostered by the affectionate culture of his mother Aleth. At the age of twenty-two he entered, with thirty companions, the monastery of Citeaux (Cistertium), near Dijon. The Cistercian order of monks was famed at this period for its austerities, and Bernard's strictness was so eminent that he was selected to be the head of a new house or abbey at Clairvaux in Champagne. The valley of Clairvaux had been a notorious haunt of robbers, and was called *Vallis absinthialis*, but when it was cleared of them, it received the commemorative name of *Clara vallis*—Clairvaux. Bernard's fame as saint, writer, and orator, soon spread far and wide, and his monastery at once became a seminary renowned for its pupils—one pope, six cardinals, and thirty bishops, were educated in it during its founder's lifetime. But his ecclesiastical influence was yet more conspicuous, for he ruled the church with a power that few of the popes have possessed. His sanctity and his rhetoric gave him a loftier authority than the triple crown, and his utterances, whether counsels or fulminations, were regarded as those of an oracle. In 1128 he was chosen to draw up statutes for the famous order of the Templars, and he gave them a body of wise counsels—*Exhortatio ad milites templi.* He settled the dispute between the rival popes, Innocent II. and Anaclete, and secured the chair for the former by gaining Louis VI. of France and Henry I. of England to his side. He was at the same time an indomitable defender of orthodoxy. He condemned the opinions of Abelard, who, therefore, challenged him to a public discussion, but appealed to the pope ere the debate was nearly concluded. The combatants were not well matched. Bernard was profound in feeling; Abelard, subtle in thought—emotion was the sphere of the one, dialectics the province of the other. (See ABELARD.) Abelard was the superior in intellectual power, but inclined to a critical rationalism, while Bernard excelled him in soundness of view, and thought his opponent a supporter of Pelagianism. When Raoul preached the extermination of the Jews, Bernard keenly opposed the fanatic; the followers of Arnold of Brescia were stoutly reprobated by him; and at the council of Rheims he secured the condemnation of the bishops of Poitiers and Eonde l'Etoile, for he judged them fallen aside from the pure faith of the church. At the council of Vezelai in 1146, Bernard's eloquence impelled the king and nobility of France to commence a new crusade. He was so far carried away by his warmth as to claim something like inspiration, and he threw abroad many bright and flattering predictions. Miracles and visions were supposed to signalize his progress as he went about rousing peers and peasantry to the great enterprise. The christian host under Louis VII. did no mighty achievement, were soon disorganized, and after no little folly and suffering a miserable remnant returned. Bernard's predictions were falsified, but he attempted to save his credit by ascribing the crusaders' failure to their sins; and he was right, if he meant by sins the absence of unity and warlike concert—the relaxation of discipline, and the loose and wanton misconduct of those European bands in an enemy's country, and under an Eastern sun. The mortification which this defeat occasioned seems to have preyed upon his mind, and he died at Clairvaux in 1153, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was canonized by Alexander III. in 1174. His last act was to mediate between the people of Mentz and some princes in their vicinity.

Bernard was a man of sincerity, and in his sincerity lay one main element of his strength. Conscientious and straightforward, he despised those little arts of finesse and intrigue by which so many churchmen have risen to eminence. His appeals to the religious passions of the people sprung from his own inmost persuasions, and were poured forth in letters, sermons, and harangues, with thrilling fervour and mighty result. He knew how to move the heart of his age, and he succeeded the better that no tiara adorned his furrowed brow, but that as a humble, self-denied abbot, reduced to a skeleton by his constant austerities, he spoke from his cell with equal dignity to pope, prince, and populace. While he strove hard to realize the ideal of a monastic life, and cherished a profound religious experience, he displayed at the same time a restless activity, and took a prime part in all the great questions of his time. He would not leave his retreat, though Milan, Rheims, Genoa, Langres, and other towns, sought him for their bishop. The free spirit of Bernard led him to rebuke such monks as contended about ceremonial, tonsure, dress, and order of service. His own soul longed to enjoy more of that seraphic love which his Lord enjoined, and which inner fellowship with Him fosters and developes. It would seem from some brief hints in his epistles that he believed in his own power to work miracles, though certainly, like many other enthusiasts, he was very unfortunate when he intruded into the field of prophecy. A so-called vision may dazzle into belief—a wondrous coincidence may be credulously constructed into a miracle, but a prophecy is patent to all, and all can judge of its failure or fulfilment. Bernard rose above the hard scholastic style of his period, and is both copious and vivacious in his diction. His works relate principally to experimental religion, such as his "Meditations," and his "Discourses on the Song of Solomon." Many of the Latin hymns usually ascribed to him, have great beauty and depth of feeling. The best edition of his works is that by Mabillon; and there is a full-length portrait of him as monk, abbot, counsellor, agitator, and saint, in Neander's *Der Heil. Bernard*, and *Sein Zeitalter*; Berlin, 1830.—J. E.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, commonly called LE PAUVRE PRETRÉ, a celebrated French ecclesiastic, born of a noble family at Dijon in 1588; died in 1640. A legacy of 400,000f. which came to him unexpectedly was consecrated to charitable purposes, and he steadily refused the offers of Richelieu to confer on him a benefice suitable to his birth and talents. He preached several times a week, and laboured incessantly among the poor.

BERNARD DE LA BARTHE, a troubadour of the 13th

century. He was archbishop of Auch; but a poem that he published during the war of the Albigenses, inculcating a spirit of toleration uncommon for his age, caused him to be deprived of his office.—J. G.

BERNARD DE BOLOGNA, an Italian theologian and biographer, lived towards the middle of the eighteenth century. He published "Bibloth. script. ord. Minorum Francisci Capucin."

BERNARD DEL CARPIO, a Spanish knight of the ninth century, celebrated for his prowess by the romancists of that country. His efforts on behalf of his father, who had incurred the king's displeasure, brought Bernard also into trouble; and his later days were spent as a refugee and knight-errant in France.—W. B.

BERNARD DE MORLAIX, a Benedictine monk, supposed to have been born in England, lived about the year 1140. He dedicated to Pierre Maurice, abbé of Cluny, a poem in three books, "De Contemptu Mundi," printed at Breme in 1597.

BERNARD DE VARENNES, a French historian; died in 1730. Author of "The Life of Saint Guitan," Paris, 1698; and "History of Constantine the Great."

BERNARD DE VENTADOUR, a troubadour of the twelfth century. His father was a domestic servant, whose employment was that of baking bread in the chateau of Ebles II. de Ventadour. Here young Bernard learned the "gay sçavoir," then the delight of every noble and gentle heart. Bernard's talents and the beauty of his person rendered him dangerously attractive, and his poems record the progress of a passion at first timid, then more adventurous, at length daring to name the object of his love, and at last to express exulting gratitude for favours "secret, sweet, and precious." He speaks of a kiss which she gave him, and says it inflicted a wound which, like those from the lance of Achilles, could only be healed by the weapon which inflicted it. The lady of his songs was no other than the countess of Ventadour, the fair Agnes of Montluçon. The lord of Ebles soon awoke to suspicion. Suspicion became certainty. The poet in vain endeavoured to show that his raptures were, if not altogether fictitious, to be regarded as allegorical, and that the object of his love was an allegorical vision. The lady was imprisoned, and the minstrel dismissed to unwilling freedom. Bernard's chansons are preserved, and for a while they speak of disgrace and despair, but there is something recuperative in the elastic spirit of a poet, and he soon had another theme for song, and tells of other triumphs. Eleanor of Guienne, who had been queen of France—Louis VII.'s queen—past with undiminished beauty, though somewhat tarnished character, to the hands of Henry, duke of Normandy. She was Bernard's new flame. It did not last, for she had to go to England in 1154 with Henry, who now succeeded to that crown. The troubadour proposed to continue in that country his instructions in the gay science to the indulgent queen, but Henry forbade the continuance of the acquaintance. Bernard found a home with Raymond, count of Toulouse, and with him he remained till that prince's death. He now wrote poems on other subjects than youthful passion. At Raymond's death, he sought the retirement of the abbey of Dolon in Limousin, where he became a monk. Petrarch mentions Bernard with praise. About fifty of his chansons still remain, and several tensons.—J. A., D.

BERNARD DU GRAIL, CHARLES, novel writer, born at Besançon, 1805. The works of this writer are numerous, and when they first appeared, enjoyed much favour, especially amongst the fashionable circles of society. Latterly they have become more extensively popular. In dealing with the follies and vices of the upper classes, who generally relish satire at their own expense, when executed by an initiated hand, Charles du Bernard did not always keep within the bounds of propriety. Descriptions are not in fine taste, however well founded, when they cannot be relished by others than those whom it is too late to reform by warnings which hang feebly by the side of exciting appeals to the imagination. Sometimes, reminding the reader of the impassioned voluptuousness of George Sand, and again of the penetrating observation of Balzac, and occasionally of the dexterity of Scribe, Charles du Bernard shows that, instead of possessing original genius, he is a quick imitator who falls unconsciously into the style of the author who sways his fancy and feelings for the moment. With cleverness to take the highest place amongst writers of the second order, he wants that originality of invention and peculiar power of style which mark those of the first. Of his numerous works, "L'Homme serieux;" "Anneau d'Argent," and "Gerfaut" are considered the best. He died at Neuilly, 6th March, 1850.—J. F. C.

BERNARD, EDWARD, an English scientific man, born in 1638; died in 1697. He was a very good mathematician and chronologist. He wrote a book on weights and measures, and a considerable number of separate essays, many of which are in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London.—J. P. N.

BERNARD, SIR FRANCIS, English governor of New Jersey and afterwards of Massachusetts. He passed to this latter province in 1760, when his severe measures to repress the disaffection of the people, lost him the popularity with which his more moderate administration in New Jersey had been repaid. The home government, while it showed its approbation of his conduct by creating him a baronet, was compelled to recall him in 1769. He died in England in 1779. Sir Francis Bernard was famous as a patron of literature, and was himself the author of some works. His select letters on the trade and government of America appeared in London in 1774.—J. B.

BERNARD, FRANCIS, physician to King James II.; a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best collection of scarce books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died February 9, 1697, aged 70. He was brother to Charles Bernard, sergeant-surgeon to Queen Anne, of whom there is an original portrait at Barber's hall, which has not been copied or engraved.—E. L.

BERNARD, JACQUES, son of a protestant minister, was born at Nions in Dauphiny in 1658, and died in 1718. After completing his education at Geneva he returned to France, and, in contravention of the laws against conventicles, preached publicly the doctrines of the reformed faith. His labours soon attracted the attention of the authorities, and he was obliged to seek refuge in Switzerland. He afterwards removed to the Hague, where he devoted himself to teaching and to literary labours. He published "Actes et memoires de la negociation de la Paix de Ryswick," 1725; "Lettres historiques contenant ce qui s'est passé de plus important en Europe," 1692–1728, and some religious essays.—J. S., G.

BERNARD, JEAN, a French physician, born at Nantes on the 14th May, 1702; died in 1781. He was educated at Montpellier, and commenced practice at the age of twenty. He was appointed some time after professor of classics, at Saumur. He did not keep this position long, but went to Rochelle, and afterwards to Paris, where he acquired a taste for anatomy, and became dresser to the celebrated Ferrein. He returned to Nantes, but not being able to attach himself to the College of Physicians, he came again to Paris and resumed his anatomical studies. He afterwards became professor of anatomy to the faculty of Douay, where he commenced his course in 1744. After having taught for several years he became corresponding member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Society of Medicine at Paris. He died from the effects of strangulated hernia. His philosophical ideas have been developed in a series of short dissertations, which are not known beyond the school in which he taught.—E. L.

BERNARD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French writer, canon regular of Sainte-Genevieve, was born at Paris in 1710, and died in 1772. He published some poems, orations, and panegyrics, the merit of which is to be sought in the elevated and fastidious style which their author affected in all his compositions.

BERNARD, JOHN FREDERICK, a learned Dutch bookseller; died in 1752. His principal works are "A Collection of Northern Voyages;" "Religious Customs and Ceremonies of all the Nations in the World;" and "Critical and Philosophical Dialogues."

BERNARD, LOUIS-SIMON-JOSEPH DE, a French miscellaneous writer, born in 1768; died in 1832. Author of letters on botany, physics, and natural history. He also wrote on "The Maritime and Commercial preponderance of Great Britain."

BERNARD OF LUXEMBURG, a Flemish Dominican monk, died at Cologne in 1535. He published "Sermones de diabolica colluctatione VII vitiorum capitalium et virtutum spiritualium," 1525, and "De Ord. Militaribus et arm. militarium Myst."

BERNARD OF MENTHON, SAINT, who founded the two monasteries, called the Great and Little St. Bernard, in the passes of the Alps, was born near Annecy in 923. He was descended from a noble family of Savoy, and it was against the wishes of his parents that he became an ecclesiastic. Having become archdeacon of the little church of Aosta at the foot of the Alps, he devoted himself to missionary labours among the pagan tribes

who inhabited the mountain regions. On Mountjoy, the site of a temple of Jupiter, he erected one of his monasteries, and on the site of a column dedicated to the same divinity, in one of the passes of the mountains, he placed the other. They were intended not only as houses for religious seclusion, but as hospitals for the entertainment of pilgrims on the way to Rome. The monks have ever since been fulfilling the pious intention of the founder, not only hospitably receiving strangers who come to their gate, but with the assistance of the famous St. Bernard dogs, tracing out and relieving those who wander among the snow. St. Bernard continued his missionary labours till his death in 1008.—J. B.

BERNARD, Nicholas, the disciple and biographer of Archbishop Usher, was educated at Cambridge, and incorporated M.A. of Oxford in 1628. He had been two years before ordained by Usher at Drogheda, where he was chaplain and librarian to the primate, and he was soon promoted to the deanery of Ardagh. While here he assisted his patron in the preparation of materials for his work on the antiquities of the British churches. In 1642, on account of the troubles in Ireland, he was compelled to take refuge in England, taking with him the valuable library under his care. He was presented to the rectory of Whitchurch in Shropshire, where he remained till his death in 1661. His principal works are—"The whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda," 1642; "The Life and Death of Dr. James Usher, in a sermon preached at his funeral," 1656; "The Judgment of the late Archbishop of Armagh," &c., 1657; "Clavi Trabales," a collection of pieces by Usher, Hooker, &c., 1661.—J. B.

BERNARD, Pierre, a French litterateur, known by the name of Bernard d'Héry, born near Suxerrè in 1756; died in 1833. At the time of the Revolution, he became member of the administration of the department of Youne; he afterwards was sent by the same department to the legislative assembly, and drew up several reports relative to the organization of the public service, and on the repression of mendicity. He published an abridgment of Buffon's Natural History, &c.—J. G.

BERNARD, Pierre, a French annalist, born at Calais, 1640; died in 1720. Author of "Les Annales de Calais," Saint Omer, 1715; a very rare work, containing an account of the sieges of Calais.

BERNARD, Pierre Joseph, born at Grenoble in 1710; died 1775. Voltaire's praise of Bernard gave him reputation, if not popularity, and led to his being generally spoken of with the kindly epithet of "gentil." Bernard was always fond of letters, but was discouraged by his patrons from exercising his talent of verse. He passed into the service, as secretary, of the marshal de Coigny. He was present at the battles of Parma and Guæstalla. It was only in secret he could exercise his poetical talents during the marshal's life, but after his death he was more free, having obtained some office which left him a great deal of time to himself. His verses were admired, and secured him the favour and support of Madame Pompadour. He read and recited his poems to circles gathered to hear them; they were praised. The charm was lessened or destroyed when they were printed, but the poet was unconscious of his failure. Dissipation and disease had destroyed his mental powers, and he languished some years in entire fatuity. His poems were collected in 1803 by M. Fayolle. Their character is feeble elegance.—J. A., D.

BERNARD, Pont Joseph, a French mathematician and engineer, born in 1748; died in 1816. His chief work is his "Nouveaux principes d'hydraulique," a work the more valuable as it is the summary of important engineering practice—the result of the works undertaken by him to confine and deepen the bed of the Durance, and to improve the navigation of the Rhone from Arles to its embouchure.—J. P. N.

BERNARD, Richard, a puritan divine, who first translated Terence into English, was born in Lincolnshire probably about the year 1566. He was educated, it would appear, by the charity of two ladies, daughters of the Lord Chief Justice Wray, who sent him to Cambridge with the view of his taking orders in the church of England. In 1601 he was installed vicar of Worksop in Nottinghamshire, and in 1612 rector of Batcombe in Somersetshire. He died at the latter place in 1641. He wrote "The Faithful Shepherd;" "Look beyond Luther; or, an Answer to the question, Where this our Religion was before Luther's time?" "The Isle of Man, or the Legal Proceedings in Man-shire against Sin;" "Thesaurus Biblicus."—J. S., G.

BERNARD, Saint-Affrique Louis, member of the French national convention, born at Valerangue, Gard, in 1745. He was educated at Nimes for the protestant ministry; but the persecutions to which the professors of the reformed religion were subjected induced him to demit the charge to which he had been appointed at Saint-Affrique, Aveyron, and to enter on a political career. In 1792 he presided at the electoral assembly, whose office it was to appoint deputies to the convention. In October of the same year, he was nominated a member of the committee of accusation, but in the process against Louis XVI. he declined to vote with the majority for the punishment of death. He was afterwards chosen a member of the council of the ancients, to which he was elected secretary in 1796 and president in 1797. Quitting the council the following year, he retired to Belmont, in the neighbourhood of Saint-Affrique, and recommenced the exercise of his ministerial functions. He died at the advanced age of eighty years.—G. M.

* BERNARD, Saint-Affrique, le baron Louis, brother of the preceding, born at Valerangue, 15th August, 1771. Arriving in Paris while his brother sat in the convention, he became attached to the bureau for the administration of military affairs, and was afterwards nominated, by the first consul, inspector of reviews. In 1807 he entered into the service of Joseph, who took him to Naples, where he made him intendant of his guard, and conferred on him the title of baron. In 1814 he hastened to give his allegiance to the new regime, and was named by Louis XVIII. inspector of reviews, and chevalier of Saint Louis.—G. M.

BERNARD, Samuel, born at Paris, 1618; died 1687. He studied under Vonet, and executed large oil frescos, and cabinet pictures of history and landscape. He also engraved in mezzotint. His son, the banker, was the millionaire whom Louis XIV. showed over Marly, in order to induce him to consent to a loan.—W. T.

BERNARD, duke of Septimania and Toulouse, held a high station at the court of Louis le Debonnaire through the favour of the empress, but was subsequently degraded and banished under charge of gross immoralities. He recovered rank and influence by assisting Louis against his rebellious sons, but was put to death by Charles the Bald.—W. B.

BERNARD, Simon, a French general, born at Dôle, 28th April, 1779; died 5th November, 1839. At the age of fifteen years, he was admitted into the Polytechnic school, where his mind was formed under the teaching of Lagrange, Laplace, &c. He first entered the army of the Rhine, in which he soon obtained the rank of captain; and in 1805, having been intrusted by the emperor with an important mission, he was appointed his aid-de-camp. He was in the service of Napoleon during the Hundred Days, and fought at Waterloo. After the Restoration, he went to the United States, where he was employed for many years by the government on various important public services. On his return to France, he became aid-de-camp to the king, soon afterwards lieutenant-general of engineers, and finally, in 1836, minister of war.—G. M.

BERNARD, Sydney, a young surgeon of a ship which sailed between England and the coast of Africa. On the voyage his ship met with another vessel, the *Eclair*, whose crew were suffering from the ravages of the yellow fever. They had no surgeon on board; many had already died, and others were sickening. Bernard volunteered his services, went on board the infected vessel, and sailed in it to England. When the ship arrived, the noble philanthropist did not quit the post of duty; but resolving that no other life should be risked in ministering to the diseased and helpless crew, he remained in the vessel, caught the infection, and died in 1845. Sydney Bernard left a poor widow, but to the disgrace of those who were acquainted with his heroic conduct, no acknowledgment was ever made of his services in the shape of gift or pension to her.—J. T.

BERNARD Sylvestre, probably a Belgian by birth, taught theology and philosophy at Utrecht towards the commencement of the twelfth century. He wrote a commentary on the Eclogæ of Theodulus, which exists in MS. in the Bibliotheque Imperiale of Paris. His "Epistola ad Raymundum Castri Ambosii, de modo rei familiaris utilius gubernandæ," is also extant. Two works, "Megacosmus" and "Microcosmus," generally attributed to Bernard de Chartres, are by some ascribed to this author.—J. S., G.

BERNARD, Thomas, an English philanthropist, born at

Lincoln, 27th April, 1750; died at Leamington Spa, 1st July, 1818. He studied for the profession of the law, and commenced practising at the bar in 1780; but having, two years afterwards, married a rich heiress, he quitted his forensic pursuits, and gave himself up to the charitable employment of devising and executing schemes for ameliorating the condition of the poor and suffering classes of society. He first turned his attention to the state of the Foundling hospital in London, in which he effected many valuable improvements. In 1792 a society for the relief of the poor was constituted on a plan which he had sketched. He was among the first to direct public attention to the condition of children employed in chimney-sweeping and in cotton-spinning. He took also an active interest in promoting the spread of vaccination. In 1799 he entered warmly into the views of Thomson, a patriotic Englishman, who had conceived the design of establishing in his own country a corporation of learned men similar to the Institute of France; and two years afterwards, mainly through their joint labours, the Royal Institution of Albemarle Street, in London, was founded. He afterwards formed two other establishments—the British Gallery for the exhibition of pictures by the old masters of Great Britain, and the Alfred Club for the advancement of literature. Between 1793 and 1817, he published a variety of works, mostly on subjects relating to the welfare of the industrial classes, and the relief of the indigent.—G. M.

BERNARD, ———, a German theologian and chronicler of the last half of the seventeenth century. He published at Augsburg in 1653, "Exegesis rerum Augustanarum quae suo tempore ab 1646 in urbe Augustana contigerunt."

BERNARD, ———, born at Naples, 1680 (temp. Charles II.), a pupil of Solimena; all we know of him is that he was an eclectic painter of the volcanic city.—W. T.

* BERNARD, a very acute French physicist of Toulouse. Bernard's researches are connected mainly with the more delicate inquiries in optics. He has invented several instruments of astonishing nicety; one of these, the refractometer, was exhibited at the recent meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, and was greatly admired. It is to be regretted that none of Bernard's instruments are yet on sale.—J. P. N.

BERNARDES, Diego, born at Ponte-de-Barca, in 1540. His very harmonious versification, and the purity of his language, have caused him to be deservedly styled the "Guarrini of Lusitania," and he has left many idyls highly esteemed. His collection entitled "Flores de Lyma," and his "Rimas devotas," rank him with the best poets of Portugal. He died in 1596.—A. C. M.

BERNARDI, Angelo, a musician, was born at St. Agata, near Bologna, in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a pupil of Marco Seacchi, whom he held in great esteem. In 1681 he was maestro di capella of the cathedral of Spoleto, having previously filled the same office at the cathedral church of St. Angelo de Viterbo. In 1687 he was canon of this latter establishment, and in 1693 he was maestro di capella at the church of Santa Maria Trastevere at Rome. His writings on music contain nothing original, but they were important to the art, as presenting the first systematic arrangement of the principles of double counterpoint, which had been for some time in practice, and as defining the rules of the tonal fugue, in which the answer is a modification of the subject, opposed to the real fugue, where the subject and answer are identical, which alone had been treated of before his time; these consist of—"Ragionamenti musicali;" "Documenti musicali;" "Miscellanea musicale;" "Arcani musicali," twice printed; and "Il Perche musicale." He also had some credit as a composer, having produced motets, psalms, offertories, and a mass, the majority of which appeared prior to his first tract.—G. A. M.

BERNARDI, Arnald, a French theologian, born at Cahors; died in 1334. He belonged to the order of Dominicans. His principal works are—"Postilla super Apocalypsin," and "Lecturæ et Sermones super VII Psalmos poenitentiales."

BERNARDI, Augustus Ferdinand, a German linguist, born at Berlin in 1769; died in 1820. He was pupil of Wolf and Zieck, and author of works on languages, the organization of schools, &c.

BERNARDI, Francis, a historical painter of Brescia.

BERNARDI, John, a faithful follower of the exiled James II., was born at Evesham in 1657. He was descended from an old Italian family, his grandfather having come to England as resident from Genoa, and his father having held the same office till displeased with the senate of Genoa, he resigned all connection with it, and retired to Evesham. When only thirteen years of age, the subject of our notice ran away from his father's house, and having been for a time supported by the kindness of some friends, he soon enlisted as a private soldier in one of the English companies employed by the prince of Orange. He was distinguished in the States for his soldierly qualities, speedily rose in his profession, and married a Dutch lady of good family and fortune. When the English regiments were recalled by James II. from the service of the States, Bernardi was one of the few officers who obeyed the summons. He thus secured the favour of James, but, of course, forfeited that of the prince of Orange, and when that monarch landed in England, Bernardi had to seek his safety in following the abdicated king. He served King James till his cause became hopeless, and then sought retirement in Holland. Having ventured to visit London, he was, in 1696, taken into custody on suspicion of being party to a plot for assassinating William. Though nothing was established against him, he was sent to Newgate prison, where, for forty dreary years, he was confined, his sentence having been prolonged by acts of six successive parliaments under four successive sovereigns. When in prison he married a second time, and became the father of ten children, who were left in destitution at his death in 1736.—J. B.

BERNARDI, Philippe, professor of rhetoric at the lyceum of Poitiers, and of French literature to the faculty of letters in the same town; born at Monieux in 1759; the date of his death is unknown. He devoted his life to public instruction. Among his works may be mentioned "Critical Observations on the Plan of National Education of Mirabeau the Elder;" "Observations on Fenelon, as a moralist and man of letters;" a translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, falsely attributed to Mirabeau; an edition of the Morale Universelle of the Baron Holbach.—J. G.

BERNARDI, Steffano, a musician, was born towards the close of the sixteenth century, probably at Verona, where he was a professor in the philharmonic academy. In 1611, the date of his first publication, he was maestro di capella in the cathedral of that city; and in 1634, the date of his latest work, he was a canon in the metropolitan church of Salzburg. He was a very voluminous composer of ecclesiastical music, and madrigals for three, four, five, six, seven, and eight voices; and he wrote a brief elementary tract on music, "Porta Musicale," which is praised for its clearness. The preface promises a second part of this treatise, which, however, never appeared, though the first was reprinted, and Burney mistakes the second edition for a continuation.—G. A. M.

BERNARDIN de Pequigny, a French theologian of the Capuchin order of monks, was born in Picardy in 1633; died in 1709. He wrote "Triplex Expos. in Epistolas D. Pauli."

BERNARDIN De Saint Pierre. See Saint Pierre, Bernardin De.

BERNARDIN of Sienna, Saint, an Italian theologian and preacher, canonized by Nicolas V. in 1450, was born at Massa-Carrara in 1380, and died at Aquila in Abruzzo in 1444. His noble lineage and his extraordinary eloquence brought within his reach several rich bishoprics; but, having taken the habit of St. Francis, he would accept no higher dignity than that of vicar-general of his order. His influence in his native country was such, that, in the disputes of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, no one was more frequently appealed to as mediator than Bernardin of Sienna. Before and after his return from the Holy Land, whither he was twice sent by his superiors, his preaching attracted great crowds, whom he roused to fanaticism by an eloquence which was the more popular that it was not perfectly Ciceronian. His works were printed at Venice in 1591 by the care of Rodulfi, bishop of Sinigaglia.—J. S., G.

BERNARDINI, Marcello, sometimes called Macello di Capua, a musician, was born at Capua about 1752. He wrote nineteen operas and a large number of intermezzos, the majority of which had a great though ephemeral success. His merit was entirely in the buffo style, a class of writing little understood out of Italy, and his only serious opera, "Pizarro," was a decided failure. In 1793 he produced an opera in Vienna, and in 1801 another in Paris, but neither of these met with the favour his works received in his own country.—G. A. M.

BERNARDO DA CRUZ, Frey, a Portuguese historian, lived in the sixteenth century. He accompanied Don Sebastian in his second expedition, and was present at the battle of Alcaçar-

Kebir. On his return to Lisbon he wrote a concise but excellent history of the reign of Don Sebastian, not published till 1837.

BERNARDO DA SIENA, flourished about 1370 (temp. Henry V.), painted saints, angels, and was also an animal painter of celebrity. He peculiarly excelled in the subtle drawing of the hands and feet.—W. T.

BERNARDO IL TREVISANO, so called from his title of count of Trevisano, an Italian alchemist, born at Padua in 1406; died in 1490. He details in one of his books, "De Philosophia Hermetica Liber," 1567, his labours, expense, and perseverance as an alchemist; and deplores in a most pathetic manner his uniform ill luck. In his travels in search of the philosopher's stone he was equally unfortunate, a clerk and a monk having the wit to take his money in exchange for what they knew of the object of his search. Besides the work above mentioned, he wrote "Tractatus de secretissimo philosophorum opere chemico," &c., 1600; "Opuscula chemica de Lapide philosophorum," 1567; and some other alchemical works, now rarely to be met with.—J. S., G.

BERNARDONI, PIETRO ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Vignole, 1672, in the duchy of Modena; died in 1714. At nineteen years of age he became a member of the Arcadian Academy, and held the post of imperial poet at Vienna.

BERNASCONI, ANDREA, a musician, was born at Marseilles in 1712, and died at Munich, January 24, 1784. His father had been an officer in the French army, in which there was a law that no one retired from the service who should engage in commerce in the French dominions was entitled to a pension for his military services. He had accordingly established himself at Parma in the capacity of a merchant; and probably here his family name underwent some modification to give it its Italian termination. He was on a sojourn at Marseilles when his son was born, but the family returned shortly afterwards to their residence in Parma; and Andrea, though his parentage and birthplace were French, had every other circumstance around him that could give him the feelings and character of an Italian. Young Bernasconi studied music as an accomplishment, but without any purpose of turning his natural talent for it to profitable account, until, when he had already attained to manhood, his father made some unfortunate speculations, in consequence of which, being thrown unexpectedly upon his own resources, he was obliged to adopt the art as a means of subsistence, which he had hitherto cultivated only as a matter of amusement. His first opera, "Alessandro Severo," was produced in Venice at the commencement of 1741, and its decided success immediately stamped its composer's reputation. It was followed by many similar works in rapid succession, which were written for the principal theatres throughout Italy, until the year 1752, when Bernasconi made a tour in Germany, and wrote his opera of "Sallustia," which was given at Munich in 1753. The success of this led to his engagement by Maximilian III., elector of Bavaria, as kapell-meister, in discharge of the duties of which office he remained at Munich till the close of his career. The first labours of his new appointment were the oratorio of "La Betulia Liberata," and the opera of "Bajazet," both produced in the year of his instalment. He wrote several other operas—in many cases the words as well as the music—the latest of which appears to have been "Demetrio" in 1772, and many pieces of church music that were much admired. In 1747 he married the widow of one of the household of the prince of Wurtemburg, named Wagele, who had a daughter Antonia, born of her first marriage in 1741; Bernasconi taught his step-child singing, and brought her so advantageously forward, that in gratitude she assumed his name. She did not appear in public until 1767 in Vienna. She was subsequently engaged at the chief theatres of Italy. She married an oboe player, and visited this country in 1778. Bernasconi had a daughter by a second marriage, but, though she had talent for singing, he would never allow her to come before the public.—G. A. M.

BERNASCONI, LAURO, born at Rome, 1622 (Charles I.) He painted flowers with elegance and accuracy. After a happy life spent in such trifling, he died 1675 (Charles II.)—W. T.

BERNATOWICZ, FELIX, a Polish romance writer, born in 1785. He published several works which were popular, though in point of ability he does not hold the highest place in literature. He was secretary to the prince Adam Czartoryski. He was attacked with a mental malady, of which he died on the 5th of September, 1836.—J. F W.

BERNAY, CAMILLE, born at Malmaison, March, 1813. Taken by his father, who was in the service of the Empress Marie Louise, to Italy, he was bound apprentice to an engraver at Parma, and being involved in the insurrection of 1831, which obliged him to return to France, he became connected with the law in the office of an *avoué*, or attorney. Finding law little to his taste, he essayed the literary life, and produced a volume, chiefly of comedies, which, although they made little noise, find an esteemed place in the libraries of those who love letters. He died at an early age in 1842.—J. F. C.

BERNAZZANO, ———, a painter of Milan, who flourished about 1536, and excelled in landscapes and flower pieces. The colour and handling of this pupil of Da Vinci, attracted the generous praise of the unenvious Raphael.—W. T.

BERND, ADAM, a German protestant theologian, author of "Einfluss der göttlichen Wahrheiten auf den Willen und das Leben der Menschen," born at Breslau in 1676; died in 1748.

BERND, CHRISTIAN SAMUEL THEODOR, a celebrated German writer on heraldry, was born at Meseritz, grand-duchy of Posen, 12th April, 1775, and died at Bonn in 1854. After having completed his education at the gymnasia of Guben and Gotha, and the university of Jena, he became teacher at various gymnasia, and in 1822, was appointed professor of diplomatics, sphragistics, and heraldry, at the university of Bonn. Besides several works on the German language and grammar, he published—"Allgemeine Schriftenkunde der gesammten Wappenwissenchaft," in 4 vols; "Wappenbuch der Preussischen Rheing provinz;" "Die Hauptstücke der Wappen-Wissenchaft," 2 vols., and other valuable works on heraldry.—K. E.

* BERNECK, KARL GUSTAV VON, better known under his nom de plume BERND VON GUSECK, a German novelist, was born at Kirchhayn in the Lausitz, 28th October, 1803. At an early age he entered the Prussian army, in which he now holds the rank of major, and at the same time performs the duties of professor of mathematics at the Berlin cadettenhaus. Besides novels and tales of no great merit, he has written some operas, and translated the Divina Commedia.—K. E.

BERNEGGER, MATHIAS, born at Hallstadt in Austria, 1582; died 1640; was professor of history at Strasburg, and wrote a great number of works.

BERNER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a musician, was born at Breslau in 1780, where he died in May, 1827, his father, Johann Georg, having been chief organist in that city. His public performances while a child, and his appointment as deputy to his father at thirteen, prove his natural aptitude for music. He was distinguished both as a pianist and an organist, and he played also several orchestral instruments; further, he was versed in the principles of composition, though his numerous works give small token of genius—of these the most praised is his setting of the 150th Psalm for voices and orchestra, and the most popular are many of his Lieder. In 1811 he, together with Schnabel, was selected by Zelter of Berlin, who was commissioned for that purpose, to organize a system of musical education throughout Silesia; and after a course of preparation in Zelter's academy during 1812, returned to Breslau to discharge this duty with the utmost zeal and with admirable effect. The high esteem in which he was held was evinced in the extraordinary honours paid to him at his funeral. His name is interesting in this country on account of his having been a friend of Weber, whose acquaintance he made when this graphic composer was kapell-meister at Breslau in 1804, who is said to have discussed with him the plan of the overture to the Ruler of the Spirits, and even to have profited by his suggestions on this brilliant composition. Besides his connections with Zelter, Berner became intimate with this master's illustrious pupil, Mendelssohn, and he was also a friend of Meyerbeer.—G. A. M.

BERNER, GOTTLIEB EPHRAIM, a German physician of the first half of the eighteenth century, extraordinary professor of medicine at Halle, and afterwards professor of medicine at Duisburg. His principal writings are—"De applicatione mechanismi ad medicinam, cui annectitur, dissertatio medico-practica de apoplexia cum catarrho suffocativo, cum observatione de araneæ punctura et ejus medela," published at Amsterdam in 1720; and "De efficacia æris in corpore humano et usu mechanico," published at the same place in 1723 and 1728. The former of these works contains some curious observations on apoplexy, and the second consists of remarks upon fevers, and the use and abuse of Peruvian bark.—W. S. D.

BERNER, Johann Benjamin, a German protestant theologian, born at Greitz in 1727; died in 1772. Besides some sermons, he published "Der glaubige Paulus in Trübsal und in Aengsten," and "Lebenslauf des Selig. D. Luthers, in Versen."

BERNERS or BARNES, Juliana, a lady distinguished as one of the earliest female writers of England, but about whose personal history there is some obscurity, was, it is generally believed, the daughter of Sir James Berners of Berners Roding. If this be true, she must have been born not later than the close of the fourteenth century, for Sir James was, in 1388, beheaded with other corrupt ministers of Richard II. Juliana became prioress of Sopewell nunnery, near St. Albans, where, however, she seems to have devoted herself to quite other occupations than those of a religious recluse. Warton tells us that she "resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manorial jurisdiction, and hawked and hunted in common with other ladies of distinction." It is in connection with these manly sports that her name has been remembered. Famous treatises concerning hawking, hunting, and heraldry, have been ascribed to this lady. It is most likely, however, that she was the author of those only which refer to hawking and hunting. The earliest edition of the work appeared at St. Albans in 1481, and another edition of it in 1486. In 1496 it was again issued by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster. The work, last of all, appeared at London in 1595, bearing the title of "The Gentleman's Academie, or the Book of St. Albans, containing three most exact and excellent books, the first of Hawking, the second of all the Terms of Hunting, and the last of Armory; all compiled by Juliana Berners in the year from the incarnation of Christ, 1486, and now reduced into better method by G. M." The part treating of armory was probably the production of a later hand, and this may account for the late date which this editor assigns to the production of Dame Berners, who must, if her parentage be that generally supposed, have either been dead in 1486, or at least beyond the age for compiling "excellent books of hawking and hunting."—J. B.

BERNEVILLE, Gilibert de, a trouvére of the thirteenth century, born at Berneville near Arras. Gilibert seems to have been a man of high rank. He flourished about 1240, and is mentioned in the chronicles of that period. Some of the extracts which we find from his chansons, are cast in the manner of Beranger, and have a mixture of seriousness and levity, which, till one becomes familiarized with it, is often offensive. We have several of Berneville's *tensons* and twenty-five of his chansons remaining.—J. A., D.

BERNI, Francesco, an Italian poet; he was born towards the close of the fifteenth century at Lamporecchio in Tuscany. The family is said to have been noble, and is known to have been poor. He went to Florence in the character and garb of a divinity student, where he remained till he was nineteen, and thence passed to Rome, and lived successively in the household of cardinal Bibbiena, and after his death in that of Ghiberte, bishop of Verona, and *datario* to Pope Clement. It is hard to ascertain the precise position of a man of letters in an Italian family, but something not much more dignified than the rank of a copying clerk in some public office seems indicated rather than expressly revealed under the sounding titles of secretaries and notaries, which we find given to him. However, in some such way he earned his bread for seven years, and then he obtained a canonry at Florence. Berni was at all times indolent and dissolute, and his disregard of the decencies of life led to his being supposed capable of becoming a convenient instrument of the worst crimes. Stories are told of his being solicited by each of the illustrious cousins, Duke Alexander and Cardinal Ippolite de Medici, to poison the other, and of his being himself poisoned by one of them, for his non-compliance. The characters of all parties in this romance of Italian life are well preserved in these narratives, of which, whether they have any foundation or not in fact, the details are supposed to be disproved by the date of Berni's death, which by most of his biographers is stated to have occurred in 1543; but a chronological register of the canons of the cathedral of Florence fixes it in May, 1536. Berni had given his name to a peculiar description of humorous poetry, in which he excelled. It is called the "Poësia Bernesca." The ludicrous effect produced by the contrast of serious and comic imagery and expression brought together in immediate juxtaposition, which marks his poetry and that of Pulci, is now familiar to the English reader, by the admirable imitations of those Italian masters in Frere's Whistlecraft, Byron's Beppo, and Tennant's Anster Fair. Frere reminds us of Berni's manner, more than Byron. The Latin classics are even more familiar to every educated Italian than the modern poets of his country, and a part of Berni's humour consists in the introduction of passages, the words of which are remembered and the sublimity felt by every one, and then parodying them in a spirit of playful fun. The solemn chants and prayers of the Roman catholic worship are dealt with in the same light and irreverent way by this witty ecclesiastic. In England—perhaps even in Italy at present—Berni is most known by his "Refaciamento" of Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato, though there seems a great deal of original humour in some of his satires. His praises of a season of plague may be mentioned in proof of this. Public places cease to be inconveniently crowded; one has elbow-room enough in church and market-place; one does not meet his creditors in the street; the most clamorous duns have already gone "whither the dead attornies go," or, at worst, they are afraid to stir out: in short a distressed man—and our poet, like all his brethren, sympathizing with the poor—had in the sickly season the enjoyment of freedom of body and peace of mind.

The "Refaciamento" of the Innamorato is a work of which there is no example, as far as we are aware, in the literature of any other country. Dryden's imitations of Chaucer more nearly approach it than anything we know; but Dryden's tone is at least as serious as that of Chaucer. His Palæmon and Arcite, for instance, is cast in the same mould as Chaucer's; if there be any distinction in this respect, it is that Dryden assumes somewhat of a loftier tone than his master. Both he and Chaucer, in the poems which he has imitated, are fond of arch allusions; sometimes both are unpardonably coarse. But Dryden does not find in Chaucer the same stately patrician tone which Berni did in Boiardo; and thus there is no real or seeming contrast between the ancient and the modern English poet. Between Dryden and Chaucer, however, it must be remembered three centuries intervened; between Boiardo and Berni about half a century.

The "Refaciamento," is a very curious work. There does not appear to be a single stanza, nay, there is scarcely a single line, in which Berni does not seem to have gone over the original poem, infusing everywhere a new strange spirit. We agree with the general feeling of his countrymen, though we know there is high authority against it, in thinking the "Refaciamento" almost infinitely superior to the original poem. The story of Boiardo is faithfully followed throughout; each canto is introduced like those of Ariosto and Spenser, with a stanza or two of moral reflections, suggested by the narrative. Occasionally an interlude, as it may be called, of some length occurs, in one of which we are told a good deal of Berni's own domestic history and habits. We are told by him that his person was "thin and dry;" that his legs were "spare and lean;" that his visage was broad and his nose high; that his eye-brows were sharp, and the space between them narrow; that his eye was blue and hollow; and that he kept himself close shaved, being at daily war with beard and moustache. He describes himself as the idlest wretch under the sun; from the sun itself at all hours he hid himself as much as he could, passing most of his time in bed. Pen, ink, and paper, he describes himself as holding in utter abhorrence, remembering how they wearied him when for so many a long year his daily labour with them bought his bad and bitter bread.

Berni, like most of the scholars of his day, amused himself by writing Latin verse. His Latin poems were published in a collected form with those of Segui, Varchi, and others, at Florence, 1562.—Rose's *Orlando Innamorato*; Panizzi's *Boiardo*.—J. A., D.

BERNHARD, count of Anhalt and duke of Saxony, born in 1140; died in 1212. At his death the government of Anhalt passed to his son Henry, and the duchy of Saxony to Albert.

BERNHARD, one of the generals famous in the annals of the Thirty Years' war, was the son of Duke John of Weimar, and was born in 1604. He died in July, 1639.

BERNHARD, Martin, a Polish botanist and medical man of the seventeenth century, was physician to the king of Poland. He published a catalogue of the plants near Warsaw, besides botanical memoirs in the Nova Acta.—J. H. B.

BERNHARDI, August Ferdinand, a German writer, was born at Berlin, 1768, and studied philology at Halle, under

F. A. Wolf. He then became teacher at, and afterwards head-master of, the Werdersche gymnasium at Berlin, where he formed a friendship with L. Tieck, with whom he wrote the "Bambozziaden," 1797-1800, a celebrated series of comic tales and dramatic scenes. Bernhardi was married to Tieck's sister, whom, however, he afterwards divorced. Besides a number of reviews and essays written for the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*, he published some learned works—"Sprachlehre;" and "Anfangsgründe der Sprachwissenschaft." He died 2d June, 1820.—K. E.

BERNHARDI, Johann Jakob, a German botanist and medical man, was born at Erfurt on 7th September, 1774, and died about the year 1840. He was a professor in the university of Erfurt, and published several mèdical and botanical works; among others, a "Systematic Catalogue of Plants;" "A Botanical Introduction and Manual;" "Treatises on Lichens and Ferns;" "Observations on Structural Botany;" besides numerous articles in foreign journals.—J. H. B.

* BERNHARDI, Karl Christian Sigismund, was born at Ottrau in the electorate of Hassia, 5th October, 1799. After having studied theology and philology at Marburg, he accompanied some young noblemen to the university of Louvain. Here he took his degree as Ph. Dr. and M.A., and became librarian to the university. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the library at Kassel, where his manly character, and liberal political opinions, gained him so much popularity that he was chosen mayor, and in 1848 a member of the Frankfort national assembly, in which he joined the constitutional party under H. von Gagern. He wrote—"De excidio regni Judaici," Louvain, 1824; "K. Schomburg's Nachlass und Briefwechsel mit biographischen Andeutungen;" "Sprachkarte von Deutschland," Kassel, 1844, &c., and edited a weekly periodical entitled *Der Kirchenfreund*, Kassel, 1845–46.—K. E.

* BERNHARDY, Gottfried, a distinguished German philologist, born at Landsberg in the Neumark, 20th March, 1800; completed his education at the university of Berlin, where, as soon as 1825, he was appointed professor-extraordinary. Since 1829 he holds the chair of classical philology at Halle. His principal works are—"Eratosthenica;" "Suidas;" "Wissenschaftliche Syntax der Griechischen Sprache;" "Grundriss der Griechischen Literatur;" "Grundriss der Römischen Literatur;" and "Grundlinien zur Encyclopædie der Philologie," &c.—K. E.

BERNHOLD, Johann Balthasar, a German theologian, linguist, and poet, born at Burg-Sulanch in 1687, was professor of theology at Altdorf. He was profoundly skilled in the Greek language, and wrote unexceptionable Latin verse. Died 1796.

BERNHOLD, John Godfry, a German dramatic writer, born at Pfedelbach, 1721; died 1755. His principal works are —"Sophonisba," translated from English into German verse, Altdorf, 1750, 4to.; and "Irene," a tragedy on Joan of Arc.

BERNIER, Adhelm, a French historian, born at Senlis, died within the last few years. Among his works may be mentioned—"Etudes sur l'économie politique," Paris, 1834, 8vo.; "Monuments inédits de l'histoire de France," Paris, 1834, 8vo.

BERNIER, François, a celebrated French physician and traveller, a native of Angers, distinguished himself under Louis XIV. in the latter part of the seventeenth century. At that brilliant period, his merits as a philosopher and traveller would of themselves have sufficed to give him distinction, but his good qualities were still further heightened by a handsome person and a graceful wit. Of this celebrity, a certain portion has survived him. His travels furnish descriptions of countries that no European had, perhaps, ever visited before him, and throw great light upon the revolutions of India at the period of Aurungzebe, for which reason they may still be studied with profit. His acquaintance was sought by the most illustrious and distinguished personages of his time. He assisted Boileau in the composition of that Arrêt Burlesque, which prevented the grave president, De Lamoignon, from causing the parliament of Paris to issue a serious decree against the philosophy of Descartes, which, if published, would have been laughed at by everybody. The date of Bernier's birth is not known. He studied medicine, and obtained his doctor's degree at Montpellier before the year 1654, when, impelled by his taste for travelling, he went to Syria, and afterwards to Egypt. After residing for more than a year in Cairo, where he was attacked by the plague, he embarked at Suez for India, in which country he remained for twelve years, during eight of which he was physician to the emperor, Aurungzebe. The emir Danichmend, the favourite of Aurungzebe, who was a patron of science and letters, took Bernier with him to Cashmir. On his return to France, Bernier published his travels and philosophical works, of which the principal are—"Histoire de la dernière révolution des ètats du Grand Mogol," published at Paris in 2 vols., in 1670; and followed in 1671 by "Suite des memoires du Sieur Bernier sur l'empire du Grand Mogol," also in 2 vols.; an "Abrégé de la philosophie de Gassendi," published at Lyons in 8 vols., in 1678, and augmented in 1684 by "Doutes de M. Bernier sur quelques-uns des principaux chapitres de son abrégé de la philosophie de Gassendi," 7 vols.; the appearance of which furnished Boileau with the subject for an epigram. The subject of Bernier's principal writings caused the wits of Paris to give him the nickname of the *Mogul*. He died at Paris in 1688.—W. S. D.

BERNIERES-LOUVIGNY, Jean de, a French theologian, born at Caen in 1602; died in 1659. He belonged to the order of St. Francis, and enjoyed a great reputation for piety. His works are—"L'Interieur Chretien," 1659, and "Les Œuvres spirituelles de M. de Bernieres de Louvigny, par sa sœur Jourdaine de Bernieres."—J. S., G.

BERNET, Jacques, archbishop of Aix, of Arles, and Embrun, created a cardinal by Gregory XVI. in 1846, was born at Saint Flour in 1770. He was ordained secretly at Paris in 1795 by a nonjuring bishop, became vicar of a parish of Orleans in 1802, and, after the Restoration, of the parish of Saint Vincent de Paul. In 1827 he was consecrated bishop of Rochelle, and in 1835 archbishop of Aix. Died in 1846.—J. S., G.

BERNINI, Giovanni Lorenzo, called the Chevalier Bernini in France, and in Italy the modern Michel Angelo, was the son of a Tuscan sculptor who removed to Naples. He was born in 1598, and died in 1680, after acquiring great but evanescent fame as a painter, architect, and sculptor. Bernini was a phenomenon, who carved a marble group when he was only eight years old; it proved his best work, "Apollo and Daphne." His father, nursing him as a marvel, brought him to Rome to study the old masters; there he astonished the pope by his rapidity of design, and expressed his hope to A. Caracci of some day adding to the splendour of St. Peter's. His earliest works were busts of the pope and cardinals, a St. Laurence, a group of Æneas and Anchises, and a David, with a sling (David is biting his under lip). Paul V., Gregory XVI., but still more, Urban VIII. (Barberini), were his patrons. He was created knight, received a pension of 300 crowns per month, designed the confessional of St. Peter, and the fountain Barcaccia. Floating on the full tide of court patronage, he designed the Barberini palace, the campanile of St. Peter's (afterwards taken down as unsafe), the tomb of Urban VIII., and that of the Countess Matilda. Our Charles I., hearing of his fame, sent him three portraits of himself by Vandyke, by which to execute a bust. With a singular foreboding of the fate of Charles, Bernini made a likeness that so pleased Charles that he sent him a diamond ring, worth 6000 crowns, from his own hand. Cardinal Mazarin now in vain offered him 12,000 crowns a-year to come to France, his enemies having unseated Bernini in the favour of Innocent X. He was, however, soon restored, and executed for the pontiff the fountain in the Piazza Navona, the Monte Citorio palace also, and the group of St. Theresa and the angel for the church of St. Mary. For Alexander VII. he designed the circular colonnade for St. Peter's, and the great pulpit, supported by the four doctors of the church—a clumsy business. His contemporaneous works were the Odeschalchi palace, and the rotunda of St. Riccio. Unable to resist the importunities of Colbert, who was then restoring the Louvre for Louis XIV., Bernini, in 1665, set out with six pupils and retinue for France, where he was feted and feasted like a monarch, though, after all, his designs for the colonnade were superseded by those of Perrault. He, however, executed a bust of Louis XIV.; praised him for sitting quiet while he did it; set a fashion of wearing the hair; obtained presents and a pension, and trooped back mortified to Rome, a medal being struck in his honour, and all his expenses being paid. He also executed a colossal equestrian statue of the king for Versailles. At Rome he was welcomed with fresh dignities. For Clement IX. he embellished the bridge of St. Angelo; and before his death, old as he now was, designed the tomb of Alexander VII., and a bas-relief of our Saviour for Christina of Sweden. The restoration of the old palace of the Chancery fretted him to death in the eighty-second year of his age. He was interred with pomp in

the church of St. Maria Maggiore. Bernini was of a dark complexion, with a lively, expressive eye. He was a kind critic of other men, severe only upon himself. He felt too late that he had, in pursuing originality, acquired an affected, fluttering mannerism. He was a rhetorician in art, a too florid strainer for fantastic novelties. He did great harm to art, more even than the mere imitators of the Greeks' dead mythology and untranslatable ideal.—W. T.

BERNINI, Giuseppe Maria, an Italian capuchin, missionary of his order in the East Indies, was born at Carignan in Piedmont, and died in 1753. His works are—"Notizie laconiche di alcuni usi, sacrifizj ed idoli nel regno di Neipal, raccolte nel anno 1747," a translation of which appeared in vol. ii. of the Asiatic Researches; a translation of the Adhiatma Ramayana, and of the Djana Sagara.—J. S., G.

BERNIS, François-Joachim de Pierre de, a celebrated French cardinal and man of letters, born at St. Marcel de l'Ardeche in 1715; died at Rome in 1794. He was of an ancient family of Languedoc, and being a younger son was destined to the church. Accordingly, after finishing his education at the seminary of Saint Sulpice, he took orders, but neither his tastes nor his fortunes inviting him to any ecclesiastical preferment, he depended on his talents and agreeable manners for a good reception at court, and established himself at Paris. He was speedily known as one of the most expert of the innumerable epigrammatists who infested the metropolis, and although his verses savoured more of the gaiety of a man of fashion than of the decency of an abbé, they were not the less agreeable to Madame Pompadour, who obtained for the needy churchman a lodging in the Tuileries, and a pension of 1500 francs. A more respectable sphere of action than that to which he was thus introduced, was opened to him in being appointed ambassador to Venice. He displayed so much address as mediator between that republic and the pope, Benedict XIV., that on his return to France he was admitted into the council of state. Shortly after this he was named secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in 1758 received from Clement XIII. the cardinal's hat. During his ministry the Seven Years' war, so disastrous to France, occurred; and notwithstanding his exertions to counteract the mischievous policy of Pompadour and her minions, he was loaded with obloquy, and obliged to retire from Paris. After the death of Pompadour, he was again offered the seals of office, but declined to accept them, and was named archbishop of Albi. In 1769 he was sent as ambassador to Rome, and there the remainder of his life was passed in a style of princely magnificence which all but rivalled that of the Vatican, and rendered his house the general resort of distinguished foreigners. It was Bernis who received at Rome, in 1791, the exiled aunts of Louis XVI.; but these were among the last noble personages on whom his hospitality was exercised, for the Revolution swept away the sources of his revenue, and reduced him to distress. The court of Spain came to his relief with a handsome pension. He died in 1794. His only poetical performance which can be decently mentioned, is entitled "La Religion Vengée." It was published after his death. His prose works, although frequently reprinted, are of no great merit, and are only interesting to the historian.—J. S., G.

BERNITZ, Martin Bernhardi von, a Polish surgeon, and surgeon to the king of Poland in the latter half of the seventeenth century. His writings are principally on botany, the chief of them being a catalogue of the plants, both exotic and indigenous, cultivated in the year 1651 in the royal gardens at Warsaw, and of those growing around that city, which was published at Danzig in 1652, and with the addition of the Viridarium of Simon Pauli at Copenhagen in 1653. In 1676 and 1677 he published at Leipzig, "Fasciculi duo remediarum," in 4to, of which the first volume contained a list of the antiarthritic remedies made use of by the king of Poland; and the second a collection of various medicines described by other authors as specifics. Bernitz also inserted several memoirs on botanical subjects in the *Acta Acad. Naturæ Curios.*—W. S. D.

BERNO, Giuseppe, an Italian physician, born at Monciovello in 1788; died in 1818. He was the son of a surgeon, and studied first at Ivrea, and afterwards at Turin, at the latter of which places he obtained his degree of doctor in 1809. The only work published by Berno is "On the efficacy of the Springs of Courmaïeur and Saint Didier," which appeared at Turin in 1817, the year before his death.—W. S. D.

BERNOULLI, Christoph, a German naturalist and technologist, was born on the 15th May, 1782, at Basle, studied natural history in Göttingen in 1801, and in 1802 went to Halle as a teacher in the high school of that city. After occupying this post for two years, he quitted Halle, and travelled to Berlin and Paris. On his return to his native town in 1806 he opened a private school; and in 1817 obtained the professorship of natural history in the university of Basle. After his appointment to this post, he turned his private studies principally to technology and statistics, and published numerous works upon subjects connected with these sciences. His best writings are his earlier ones—"On the Luminosity of the Sea," Göttingen, 1802; "Physical Anthropology," Halle, 1804; and "Introduction to Physics and Mineralogy," Halle, 1807. Of his later writings the principal are—"On the theory of the steam-engine," 1824; "Considerations on the Cotton Manufacture," 1825; "On Mechanical cotton-spinning," 1829; "Manuals of Technology," 1833–34, and 2nd edition, 1840; "Of the steam-engine," 1833; "Of industrial Physics, Mechanics, and Hydraulics," 1834–35; a German edition of Baines' History of the British cotton manufacture, 1836; and a "Manual of the statistics of Population," 1840–41.—W. S. D.

BERNOULLI, James, the head of a respectable family of Antwerp, who, having been driven into exile during the tyranny of the duke of Alva in the Netherlands, migrated with his eight children to Frankfort in 1583. A grandson of James Bernoulli migrated to Bâle, and there became the progenitor of a race of philosophers, who for three generations, extending from the latter part of the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, made themselves illustrious by their labours for the advancement of mathematical, mechanical, and physical science. In the ensuing articles, fourteen members of that family will be spoken of, viz.:—1, Nicholas; 2, 3, 4, 5, his sons Nicholas, James, John, and a fourth son whose name has not been ascertained; 6, Nicholas, son of the second Nicholas; 7, 8, a son and daughter of James; 9, 10, 11, Nicholas, Daniel, and John, sons of John; 12, 13, John and James, sons of the second John; 14, Jerome, probably a descendant of the fourth son of the first Nicholas. The most distinguished of the family were James and John, sons of the first Nicholas, and Daniel, who are ranked among the first mathematicians and physicists of the world. A reputation of a similar kind, though of a less high order, was attained by the third and fourth Nicholas, the second John, and his sons John and James. Jerome was noted as a mineralogist.—(*Vita Jacobi Bernoullii*, a J. J. Battierio.)

Bernoulli, Nicholas, was born at Bâle about the year 1625. He was much respected by his fellow-citizens, and rose to the position of assessor of their principal court of justice. He married Margaret Schonauer, by whom he had four sons, Nicholas, James, John, and a fourth whose name is unknown. He lived upwards of eighty years, and survived his most distinguished son, James.—(*Vita J. Bern.*, a Batt.)

Bernoulli, Nicholas, son of the foregoing, was president of the senate of Bâle, and father to the third Nicholas Bernoulli.—(*Vita J. Bern.*, a Batt.)

Bernoulli, James, the earliest mathematician and philosopher of the family, son of Nicholas Bernoulli and Margaret Schonauer his wife, was born at Bâle on the 27th December, 1654, and educated first at the school, and afterwards at the university of that city, where he had the benefit of the instruction of an eminent scholar, John James Hoffmann. In 1671 he took the degree of master of arts, and in 1676 became a licentiate of divinity. Against the wish of his father, who intended him for the clerical profession, he devoted himself at an early age to the study of mathematics and astronomy. Amongst the fruits of those studies was an essay on comets, "Conamen novi Systematis Cometarum," in which he maintained the doctrine afterwards demonstrated by Newton and Halley, that those bodies are not meteors, but stars having regular orbits and periods of revolution. He was in consequence taxed with impiety, on the ground of the inconsistency of his opinions with the then general belief, that comets were special warnings of the divine wrath. Bernoulli denied that inconsistency, on the ground that the *tails* of comets, whose presence or absence is independent of their orbits and periods, might be received as warnings of the kind supposed, notwithstanding the regularity of the motions of the *nuclei;* and this explanation appears to have satisfied the objectors. According to the custom of gentle-

men and scholars of the period, he passed some years in travelling through various parts of Europe, having in the course of the six years from 1676 to 1682 visited in succession Geneva, France, England, Germany, and Holland, and become acquainted with many of the learned and scientific men of those regions; amongst others with Stillingfleet, Boyle, Hooke, Voss, and Baxter. At Geneva he successfully put in practice, for the instruction of a young lady (Elizabeth von Waldkirch), a method which he had invented of teaching the blind by the sense of touch. In France he acted for about a year as chaplain and tutor in the family of the marquis de l'Estrange. On his return to Basle in 1682, he opened a college for instruction in experimental physics and mechanics. In 1684 he married Judith Stupan, a lady belonging to an eminent medical family of Bâle, by whom he left a son and a daughter. The son became an artist in painting; but little is known of his career. The daughter married Nicholas Rydimer, a merchant. In 1687 James Bernoulli was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Bâle, in which office he continued till his death. After his marriage he devoted himself more assiduously than ever to the study of mathematics, and especially of the *differential and integral calculus* as set forth in the then recent publications of Leibnitz, its inventor, contemporaneously with Newton. That instrument of mathematical research Bernoulli enlarged and improved in many respects. He was the first to solve what is called a *differential equation*. He applied the calculus to the solution of many important problems, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—1, the curve of isochronous oscillation, that is, the cycloid, in which a pendulum swings in equal times, how great or how small soever may be the arc; 2, the *catenary*, or curve in which a chain of uniform cross section hangs, being also the curve of equilibrium of an arc of uniform cross section loaded with its weight only, and the key to the knowledge of a class of curves of equilibrium; 3, the *elastic curve*, formed by a bent spring or bow of uniform section, and identical with the curve of a sheet containing water; 4, many important properties of the *logarithmic spiral*, being that whose inclination to its radius-vector is uniform, and the *loxodromic spiral*, being the curve formed on the surface of a sphere by a line whose inclination to each meridian which it crosses is uniform; 5, the great Isoperimetrical Problem, in which it is proposed amongst all the curves of a given length which can be drawn between two fixed points, to find that which shall have a given function of its figure a maximum or a minimum. This last problem may be regarded as being next to the discovery of the differential and integral calculus, the most important contribution to pure mathematics made at the period when Bernoulli flourished, for it led in after times to the invention of the *calculus of variations*. A posthumously published work of Bernoulli, entitled, "De Arte Conjectandi" (On the Art of Conjecture), is believed to be the first treatise in which the science of probabilities was applied to beneficial purposes. In 1699 he received along with his brother John the honour of being elected Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, an order then newly established, which is limited to eight members, and which, from the fewness and the eminence of those who have filled it, continues to be regarded as the highest mark of distinction attainable by a man of science. In 1700 he held the office of Lord Rector of the university of Bâle. James Bernoulli died on the 17th of August, 1705, at the early age of fifty-one. He is said to have been an accomplished orator and a pleasing poet, as well as a profound mathematician, and of an amiable and just character, as indeed his writings evince, especially those relative to a dispute with his brother John. His works are thus entitled—"Jacobi Bernoullii Basiliensis Opera," Geneva, 1744, 2 vols., 4to; "De Arte Conjectandi," Bâle, 1713, to which is appended an essay "De Seriebus Infinitis;" Detached Papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences from 1702 to 1705, the *Journal des Savans* and the *Acta Eruditorum*. His life, by Doctor John James Battier, professor of rhetoric in the university of Bâle, is prefixed to his works, and is the authority chiefly relied on in the present article.

Bernoulli, John, brother of the preceding, was born at Bâle on the 7th of August, 1667. Having studied humane letters in his native city, he went to Neufchâtel to learn the French language, and the business of a merchant; but preferring science to commerce, he returned to Bâle, where he entered the university, studied mathematics under his brother, and took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1684, and that of master of arts in 1685. Chemistry, physiology, and medicine, as well as mathematics and physics, engaged his attention. In 1690, or soon afterwards, he set out to travel, and visited Geneva and Paris, becoming personally acquainted with Malebranche, Cassini, De la Hire, Varignon, the marquis de l'Hôpital, and other distinguished men of the time. His labours for the advancement of mathematics, especially the differential and integral calculus, and of analytical mechanics, were incessant, and most important in their results. Amongst those results may be mentioned the discovery of the exponential calculus, of the method of integrating rational fractions, of the universality of the principle of virtual velocities, and of the property which a cycloid possesses of being the line of quickest descent between two points. He engaged with great ardour in the practice then common amongst mathematicians, of proposing to each other problems for solution, and was sometimes thereby involved in controversies, which he conducted with vigour. Amongst others he assailed his elder brother with a succession of problems, which James solved with much industry and patience; at length James turned the tables upon John, by proposing to him a problem that baffled his skill, —that of isoperimetric figures, already mentioned. John, having offered a solution which James showed to be erroneous, persisted in maintaining its accuracy, and conceived a lasting resentment against his brother. Having completed his medical studies at Bâle, he obtained in 1794 the degree of doctor of medicine, and read an inaugural thesis "on Muscular Motion," in which sound views of the mechanical action of the muscles are mingled with doubtful physiological hypotheses. He married a young lady of Bâle, and was soon afterwards, in 1695, appointed professor of mathematics at Groningen. In 1694 commenced that celebrated correspondence between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli, which continued until 1716, and was afterwards collected and published by Mark Michael Bousquet & Company, in two quarto volumes, under the title of "Gotofridi Gulielmi Leibnitii et Johannis Bernoullii Commercium Philosophicum et Mathematicum." In this collection of letters, unparalleled of its kind, there are discussed with consummate ability nearly all the mathematical and philosophical questions which arose during that period; in which the knowledge of the first principles of mechanics and mathematics made more rapid progress than it has ever done before or since. The letters of Bernoulli and Leibnitz have reference chiefly to the differential calculus, with its geometrical and mechanical applications; and occasionally to controversies such as that respecting the mode of stating the *force* (so called) of bodies in motion, and that which arose between the injudicious admirers of Newton and Leibnitz respecting the priority of invention of the method of fluxions or differential calculus, and the comparative merits of the two forms in which those two philosophers respectively set forth that branch of mathematics. In later times, mathematicians have recognized Newton and Leibnitz as independent discoverers, and have assigned to the special methods of each their peculiar merits, adopting Newton's demonstration of the fundamental principle of the calculus as the more philosophical, and Leibnitz's notation and forms of expression as the more convenient of application, and fertile in results. Bernoulli's letters betray in many cases a perversity of temper which constituted a serious blemish in his character, and led him to entertain an unworthy jealousy of the eminence, not only of his brother and instructor James, but even of his son Daniel. Such feelings, how high soever the intellectual powers with which they are combined, are the certain mark of a mind of the second order, and they seldom fail more or less to obscure the understanding itself, and to a certain extent to disqualify it for the discovery of truth. In the case of John Bernoulli there can be little doubt, that an obstinate and jealous temper led him to reject, to the end of his life, Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation, and to maintain the Cartesian hypothesis of celestial vortices. He continued from time to time to pursue his physiological studies. In an essay on nutrition, published at Groningen in 1669, he pointed out that the continual waste and repair of the particles of the human body must lead to an entire renewal of its substance in a period of a few years. This opinion was assailed as heretical, on the ground of its alleged inconsistency with the doctrine of the resurrection. Bernoulli refuted that objection in a paper which he afterwards refused to publish. In 1699 he was lord-rector of the university

of Groningen. In 1705, on the death of James Bernoulli, John was appointed his successor in the chair of mathematics in the university of Bâle, which office he held till his death, at the age of eighty, on the 1st of January, 1748. For forty-nine years he was a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, which body conferred prizes on several of his memoirs. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and of other learned bodies. His works were collected and edited, under his own supervision, by Cramer, professor of mathematics at Geneva, and published in four volumes quarto. The best authorities on the events of his life are his beforementioned correspondence with Leibnitz, his éloge by d'Alembert, and a notice of his life and discoveries by Lacroix.

Bernoulli, ——, fourth son of the first-mentioned Nicholas, was an eminent physician at Bâle.

Bernoulli, Nicholas, son of the second-mentioned Nicholas, and nephew of James and John, was born at Bâle on the 10th of October, 1687. His mathematical attainments and labours, at an early age, are mentioned with much praise by Leibnitz, in his correspondence with John Bernoulli. From 1710 to 1713 he travelled in France, Holland, and England, and was treated with much kindness and distinction by men of science, especially by Newton, who proposed and obtained his election into the Royal Society of London. Soon afterwards he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. Chiefly through the friendly exertions of Leibnitz, continued for several years, he obtained in 1716 the professorship of mathematics in the university of Padua, which he afterwards resigned for that of logic in the university of Bâle. In the latter university he held latterly the chair of law. He died at Basle on the 29th of November, 1759. He edited the posthumous work of his uncle James, De Arte Conjectandi, already mentioned. His original writings consist of an essay "On the Application of the Science of Probabilities to Legal Questions" (De Usu Artis Conjectandi in Jure), and of a great number of separate mathematical papers, published in Transactions and periodicals, especially the *Acta Eruditorum*, and the *Giornale dei Letterati d'Italia*. Many of his solutions of mathematical problems are mentioned in the correspondence of Leibnitz and John Bernoulli; and Lacroix considers that one of those solutions contained the germ of the theory of the conditions of integrability of differential equations.

Bernoulli, Nicholas, eldest and favourite son of John Bernoulli, was born at Bâle on the 27th of January, 1695. He is said, at the age of eight, to have spoken four languages correctly—German, Dutch, French, and Latin; and at sixteen to have obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy of the university of Bâle. From that time he began to assist his father in his correspondence with foreign mathematicians. He studied jurisprudence, and in 1715 took the degree of doctor of laws. He then spent about three years in travelling in France and Italy. About 1722 he was elected professor of jurisprudence at Berne. In 1725 he was appointed, along with his brother Daniel, professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg, where he died of fever in his thirty-second year, on the 26th of July, 1726. The Empress Catherine gave his remains the honour of a public funeral. His writings are to be found in the *Acta Eruditorum*, in the Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg, vol. i., and amongst the works of his father, John Bernoulli. A memoir of his life appeared in the second volume of the Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburg.

Bernoulli, Daniel, the second son of John Bernoulli, and the most distinguished member of the family, was born at Groningen on the 9th of February, 1700, and educated at Bâle. His father intended him to become a merchant; but his own preference led him to the study of medicine and of mathematics, in which latter branch of science he was instructed by his elder brother Nicholas. Having in 1721 taken the degree of doctor of medicine (on which occasion he read a thesis on respiration), he travelled to Italy to increase his knowledge of that art. He studied under Michelotti and Morgagni. Having meanwhile distinguished himself by some mathematical investigations (published in 1724 at Venice), he received an invitation, which he declined, to become president of a scientific academy at Genoa; and his reputation, as well as that of his brother Nicholas, having reached Peter the Great, that sovereign appointed them, in 1725, joint-professors of mathematics at St. Petersburg Here Daniel composed his celebrated treatise on hydrodynamics, in which the principle of conservation of the *vis-viva* (or energy) is applied to the phenomena of the motion of fluids, and which was published at Strasbourg in 1738. In this work it was first proposed to propel ships by the reaction of a stream of water thrown backwards; an invention which differs in detail only from the paddle and the screw. On the death, in 1726, of his brother, instructor, and colleague, Nicholas, to whom he was warmly attached, Daniel Bernoulli wished at first to return to the country of his forefathers, but was induced by the kind and generous conduct of the Empress Catherine to remain at St. Petersburg. At length, however, finding the climate of Russia too severe for his health, he resigned his chair in 1733, and returned to Bâle, where he obtained at first the appointment of professor of anatomy and botany, and afterwards that of professor of physics and speculative philosophy. Continuing his labours for the advancement of science, he endeavoured to find more satisfactory demonstrations for the first principles of mechanics, especially of the law of the composition of forces, than had previously been known. In applying himself to the solution of special problems, he chose, by preference, those which were capable of useful application; and, in the opinion of Lacroix, his mathematical methods were characterized by a similar love of utility; for instead of investigating, as others had done, mechanical questions merely as means of exercising mathematical knowledge, he carefully limited the intricacy of his mathematical processes to that which was necessary for the solution of the problem, and showed remarkable skill in adopting such approximations as simplify calculation without sensibly affecting the accuracy of the result. He applied the theory of probabilities to questions of vital and social statistics. No fewer than ten of his memoirs were crowned by the French Academy of Sciences, of which he was a foreign associate. In some of these cases he shared the prizes with other competitors; his father amongst the number. The mortification of John Bernoulli on such occasions as this has been already referred to; it was possibly to a certain extent caused by the fact, that the son had adopted the doctrines of Newton as to the cause of the planetary motions, while the father adhered to those of Descartes. One of the most celebrated of Daniel Bernoulli's memoirs is that in which he wrote in French on the tides, "Sur le Flux et Reflux de la Mer," and which shared the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences for essays on that subject with three others, composed respectively by Euler, Maclaurin, and the jesuit, Father Cavallieri. The essay of Cavallieri was founded on the then expiring Cartesian hypothesis of vortices; those of Bernoulli, Euler, and Maclaurin, on the law of gravitation. (The last three are reprinted in the second volume of the Glasgow edition of Newton's Principia.) The memoir of Bernoulli, though not so profound or general in its mathematical reasoning as the other two, is considerably more clear and simple. The whole three memoirs, however, have the radical defect, first made evident by Laplace's more sound investigations, and afterwards clearly set forth in Mr. Airy's treatise on Tides and Waves, that they treat the rotation of the earth as having a merely secondary influence on the motions of the tides, capable of being allowed for by approximation, after the completion of the investigation of the effect of the attractions of the sun and moon; whereas the influence of that rotation is of primary importance, and the true effects of the attraction of the sun and moon cannot be determined except by taking the earth's rotation into account at the same time. Besides the Academy of Sciences, Daniel Bernoulli was a fellow of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and of the Royal Society of London. He continued to perform his academical duties at Bâle with unabated vigour until he attained his seventy-seventh year, when increasing infirmity obliged him to have recourse to the assistance of his nephew James, son of his younger brother John. Owing, it is said, to an early disappointment in love, he never married; but in his old age, the want of the affection of a wife and children was supplied (as far as it is possible to supply that want) by the almost filial veneration with which the simple and benevolent character of a man so famous, inspired his fellow-townsmen and all who knew him. Out of his moderate emoluments he found means to practise much hospitality and more beneficence, and to bequeath an endowment for poor students. He died soon after the commencement of his eighty-third year, on the 17th March, 1782. His separate treatises have already been mentioned; his papers on various subjects may be found in the

*Acta Petropolitana*, the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Berlin, the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, and other Transactions and periodicals. Some of them have been reprinted in a separate form. His Éloge for the Academy of Sciences was written by Condorcet, and a notice of his life by Lacroix.

BERNOULLI, JOHN, third and youngest son of John Bernoulli, was born at Bâle on the 18th of May, 1710. Having studied law and mathematics, and travelled for a short time in France, he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Bâle in 1743. In 1748 he succeeded his father as professor of mathematics, and held that chair until his death, in his eighty-first year, on the 17th of July, 1790. He was a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences; and it has been remarked, that from the election of his father and uncle into that body in 1699 to his own death, the name of Bernoulli continued in the list of their members for ninety-one years. He was a member also of the Academy of Berlin. Three of his memoirs were crowned by the French Academy of Sciences. He left two sons, John and James.

BERNOULLI, JOHN, elder son of the foregoing, was born at Bâle on the 4th of December (or, according to some authorities, the 4th of November), 1744. Having studied at Bâle and at Neufchâtel, he obtained, in 1757, at the age of thirteen, from the university of Bâle, the degree of doctor of philosophy, reading an inaugural thesis "On the History of Inoculation with the Small-pox" (De Historiâ Variolarum Insitionis), which subject he illustrated by his own case. In 1763, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed astronomer-royal at Berlin. Having obtained permission to travel, he made a series of journeys through most of the principal countries of Europe, which he described in very voluminous works. From 1779 till his death, which occurred in his sixty-third year, on the 10th of July, 1807, he resided at Berlin, in the capacity of director of the mathematical department of the academy. He was a member of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, and of the Royal Society of London. His writings abound in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin, and in mathematical and astronomical periodicals. His travels in Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Prussia, Russia, and Poland, were published independently.

BERNOULLI, JAMES, brother of the preceding, second son of the second, and grandson of the first John Bernoulli, was born at Bâle on the 17th October, 1759. He was educated there and at Neufchâtel, and at the university of Bâle he took the degree of bachelor of laws, reading a thesis, "De Sublimi." He acted, as has been already stated, as the substitute of his uncle Daniel in the chair of physics for a few years previously to the death of the latter, and was one of the candidates for the vacant professorship; but the lot (by which such appointments were decided) proving unfavourable, he travelled for a time in Germany and Italy as secretary to the count de Brenner. In 1788 he obtained the appointment of professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg, where, in 1789, he married the daughter of Albert Euler, son of the celebrated Leonard Euler. A few months afterwards, on July 30, 1789, in his thirtieth year, he died suddenly while swimming in the Neva. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, of the Physical Society of Bâle, and of the Royal Society of Turin. His writings may be found in the *Nova Acta Petropolitana*, the *Acta Helvetica*, and the Memoirs of the Academies of Berlin and Turin.—W. J. M. R.

BERNOULLI, JEROME, son of an eminent pharmacopolist of Bâle, was born in 1745. Having studied with credit at the gymnasium and the university of Bâle, he became his father's partner. His leisure was employed in the study of natural history, and especially of mineralogy. He was at one time elected president of the council of Bâle. He died in 1829, at the age of eighty-four, bequeathing a very valuable and extensive collection of minerals to the museum of his native city.—(Weiss, in *Biog. Univ.*)—W. J. M. R.

* BERNSTEIN, GEORG HEINRICH, a German orientalist, was born at Kospoda near Jena, 12th January, 1787. After having completed his studies at the university of Jena, he began lecturing; was appointed professor-extraordinary of oriental languages at Berlin; joined the Prussian army in 1813-14; and afterwards received a chair at Breslau. He has published several works and dissertations on the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Syriac languages—"Szafi-Eddin," Leipzig, 1816; "De initiis et originibus Religionum in Oriente Dispersarum," &c.—K. E.

BERNSTEIN, JOHANN GOTTLOB, a German surgeon, and writer on surgery, born at Berlin in 1748, was first surgeon at Ilmenau; then, in 1796, assistant at the hospital at Jena; and went in 1806 with Loder to Halle, as an assistant in the clinical institute. On his return to Berlin in 1810, he became a member of the medical college, and professor of medicine; but in 1821 went to live with his son at Neuwied, and died in 1835. His principal writings are his "New Surgical Lexicon," published at Leipzig in 1783 and 1786, and at Gotha in 1787; "Practical Manual for Surgeons," 3 vols., at Leipzig in 1790, with additions in 1792, of which the 5th edition, in four volumes, appeared at the same place in 1818–20.—W. S. D.

BERNSTORFF, ANDR. PETER, count von, cousin of J. H. Ernst, and who was in many respects still more serviceable to Denmark, was born 28th August, 1735, at Gartow, in the duchy of Brunswick Lüneberg, where his father, who was Hanoverian provincial councillor, possessed an estate. Having completed his university education at Leipzig and Göttingen, and made an extensive tour through Switzerland, France, and Italy, he entered the service of the Danish government as chamberlain. In 1767 he was, together with his cousin, elevated to the rank of count, and in 1769 elected privy councillor, and also, on Struensee's entrance into the ministry, received his dismissal. On Struensee's disgrace he was likewise recalled, and shortly afterwards became minister of state. He it was, in 1773, who brought about the exchange of the Guttorp portion of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, and also the renewal of the friendly relationship between England and Denmark, besides, in October, 1778, making the first proposal to Sweden of an armed neutrality. When, however, in 1780, he could not bring his views into accordance with those of the dowager Queen Juliana and the minister Guldberg, he resigned his office only to be replaced in his former position four years afterwards. He supported the introduction of a new system of finance, and made preparations for the abolition of vassalage in Schleswig and Holstein which took place after his death. He was also a stedfast supporter of civil liberty, and expressed himself unreservedy against every infringement of the liberty of the press. On this subject he said, "The liberty of the press is a great good; the advantages resulting from it far outweigh any disadvantages of its abuse. It is the inalienable right of every civilized nation, and a government which limits its freedom depreciates itself." Hence the press during his influence in the government was perfectly free, and Denmark became at the same time an asylum for freedom of thought throughout Germany. Always a zealous supporter of the internal advantages of his country, as well in her military operations, her manufactures, her shipbuilding, or agriculture, his death, which took place 21st June, 1797, caused a universal sorrow. Frederick VI., then crown prince, visited him on his deathbed daily during his illness, and formed one of the procession, with his sons, at his interment.—M. H.

BERNSTORFF, CHRISTIAN GUNTHER, count von, son of the preceding, privy councillor, minister of state, and minister of foreign affairs, was born 3rd April, 1769, at Copenhagen, and received a very careful education under the paternal roof. On the completion of his studies, he was sent to Berlin as Danish plenipotentiary; later he went in the same capacity to Stockholm. After the death of his father in 1797, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, in which capacity he did not, however, maintain the reputation of his father. It was in consequence of his obstinacy in arming the neutral merchant-ships of Denmark that his country was placed in the most painful position with respect to England. In 1810, having resigned his office of prime minister, he was sent as ambassador to the court of Vienna, where, in 1814, he was present at the congress as Danish plenipotentiary. After this he went to Berlin in the same capacity, whilst his brother succeeded him in Vienna. In 1818 he entered the Prussian ministry as head of the department for foreign affairs. He attended the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle, Karlsbad, Vienna, Trappeau, Laibach, and Verona. As a member of the Prussian ministry, he still more firmly attached himself to the reactionary system of the German monarchs, and freely declared that there should be no admission in south Germany of a constitutional government. He retired from public life in the year 1831, and died 28th March, 1835.—M. H.

BERNSTORFF, JOH. HARTVIG ERNST, count von, a Danish minister and privy councillor, "the oracle of Denmark," as Frederick the Great called him, was born at Hanover, 13th May, 1712. He received through his cousin, Andr. Gottleb von

Bernstorff, the Hanoverian minister, a very excellent education. Whilst still young, he entered the service of the Danish government, and in 1737 was sent as ambassador to the imperial diet at Ratisbon, and in 1744 to Paris. In the year 1750 he became secretary of state, and in the following year a member of the privy council. In the Seven Years' war the neutrality of Denmark was preserved by his means, and it was by his intervention that, in 1761, on the death of the last duke of Holstein-Plön, that country became attached to the crown of Denmark. It is true that the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, afterwards Czar Peter III., made preparations to support his pretensions, not only to Holstein-Plön but to Schleswig, which, however, his death in 1762 prevented him from carrying out, whereupon his successor, Catherine II., agreed to an adjustment of the dispute, and in 1773 Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were exchanged for Holstein. Bernstorff enjoyed the favour of Christian VII., as he had done that of Frederick V., and by the former monarch he was elevated to the rank of count in 1767. He fell, however, into disfavour with the king when Struensee acquired power, and in 1770 was compelled to resign his place, on which he retired to Hamburg, where he resided until, on the fall of the favourite, he was recalled with honour. He did not, however, reach his native land, for, in the very act to return, he was seized with mortal sickness, and died 19th February, 1772. Bernstorff laboured for the well-being and happiness of his country in every possible way. Trade and manufactures of all kinds acquired under him new life. Until his time the Danish flag was hardly known in the Mediterranean sea, whilst at the time of Frederick V.'s reign no less than two hundred Danish ships traded on this sea. He was also a patron of art and science. He established a considerable fund for the Society of the Fine Arts, and was the founder of the society for the improvement of country houses, and whilst he supported and sent into the East a number of learned men, the result of whose travels appear in Niebuhr's writings, he offered inducements to the literati of Germany to become residents in Denmark. Among the men thus attracted was Klopstock, who was hospitably received by Bernstorff himself. He was indefatigable for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. The erection of nursing-houses in Copenhagen was in pursuance of his plans; he himself laid the foundation-stone of the general hospital of the city in 1766, and the first lying-in hospital of Denmark has to thank him for its establishment. He distributed annually a fourth part of his income among the poor, and even when obliged to leave Denmark, he settled three thousand florins annually for the use of the poor of his native land. His highest renown, however, is that he was the first in Denmark to remove the fetters of vassalage and feudal serfdom from the peasantry, in consequence of which the emancipated peasants on his own estates in Denmark erected in 1783 a beautiful monument in his honour.—M. H.

BERNT, Joseph, professor of medical jurisprudence and police in the university of Vienna, and up to 1813 professor in that of Prague, died at Vienna on the 27th April, 1842, at the age of 73 years. He is principally known as a writer on sanitary questions and medical jurisprudence. His earliest work is entitled "Monographia Choreæ Sancti Viti," Prague, 1810. In 1813 he published at Vienna his "Systematic Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," of which the fourth edition was published in 1834; in 1816 a "Systematic Manual of State Medicine," in two volumes; in 1818 a "Systematic Manual of Public Health;" and in 1818–23, six volumes of "Contributions to Medical Jurisprudence." Besides these, he published numerous smaller works on the same and nearly allied subjects.—W. S. D.

BERNULF or BEORNWULPH, king of Mercia. He usurped the throne on the death of Ceowulf in 823, and held the sovereignty for a year, in the course of which he was assailed by Egbert of Wessex, and at last slain by the East Anglians, in their attempt to throw off the yoke of Mercia.

BERNWARD, Saint, bishop of Hildesheim, born in Lower Saxony about the year 950, was a nephew, by the mother's side, of Adalberon, count palatine. His education was intrusted to one of his relatives, Tangmar, canon of Hildesheim, who instructed his pupil not only in classical and scriptural lore, but also in painting, sculpture, architecture, and various other arts. He was appointed tutor to Otho III. by the empress-mother, Theophania, from the time of whose death he exercised almost unlimited authority in the state. In 993 he was consecrated to the see of Hildesheim, the church of which he proceeded to decorate in the most costly manner, superintending all the details of painting, gilding, &c., with a skill acquired in the practice of these arts. He died in 1023.—J. S., G.

BEROALDE de Verville, François, a philosopher and mathematician, born at Paris, 1558; died about 1612. His studies ranged over the principal departments of human knowledge—poetry, grammar, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, alchemy, and architecture—all of which studies he cultivated, if not with equal success, at least with equal ardour. He wrote a great number of works, but that by which he is best known is "Moyen de parvenir," a book frequently reprinted, but full of levity and licentiousness.—J. G.

BEROALDO, Filipo, born at Bologna in 1453. He is considered one of the greatest literary characters of his age. Being of a noble and opulent family, no expense was spared to procure him the best education, and the celebrated Mariano and Puteolano were his teachers. Feeling a great inclination to educate youth, he taught in Bologna, Parma, and Milan, and finally, anxious to visit the then famous university of Paris, he repaired thither, and delivered lectures on literature to a great concourse of pupils. Shortly after he was recalled to Bologna, by a public decree, which conferred on him the professorship of belles-lettres in that university, where his fame as a scholar attracted a great number of students. He was also honoured with the highest dignities, and was ambassador to Alexander III., secretary to the republic of Bologna, orator, &c. He wrote many commentaries, orations, dissertations, elegies, and odes in classic Latin, forming forty opuscles. He died in 1505.—A. C. M.

BEROALDO, Philippe, a Latin poet, born at Bologna, 1472; died 1518. He was professor of belles-lettres at Rome, and afterwards librarian at the Vatican. He left three books of odes, and some epigrams.

BEROLDINGEN, Franz Cölestin von, born at St. Galles on the 8th October, 1740, a member of an old Swiss family, was canon at Hildesheim and Osnaburg, and afterwards at Waltershausen, where he died on the 8th March, 1798. He was well known to his contemporaries as a good mineralogist. Besides several memoirs in Crell's Annalen, Beroldingen published some independent works, in all of which he exhibits a tendency to hypotheses and bold assumptions, although these generally display great ingenuity. His earliest work is entitled "Observations, Questions, and Doubts relating to Mineralogy," in 2 volumes, published at Hanover in 1778 (2nd edition in 1792–94); in 1783, he brought out at Hildesheim, a "Description of the mineral springs at Driburg;" in 1788, "Observations upon a Journey through the quicksilver mines of the Pfalz and Zweibrück," published at Berlin; and in 1791, a treatise on "Ancient and modern Volcanoes." In all his works he warmly supports the views of the vulcanists.—W. S. D.

BERONICUS, an extraordinary poet of the seventeenth century; his origin and even his country is unknown. He published in 1672, in heroic Latin verse, an account of the battle between the peasants and magistrates at the taking of Middleburg, under the title of "Georgarchontomachia." This work was reprinted in 1716, and also translated into Dutch prose. Besides the above-mentioned poem, the volume contains eight odes and a satire; two congratulatory odes on the arrival of the prince of Orange in Vlissingen in 1668; another ode on the death of J. Michielx, M.D., 1671; another on the polyglott bible; an epithalamium on the nuptials of Professor J. de Raay; a complimentary ode to William III., prince of Nassau; an ode on the election of a burgomaster; and a satire upon one of the philosophers of his day. Besides this volume, no other works of Beronicus are known to be extant. It appears that he never committed his verses to writing, but recited them *extempore*, and with such rapidity that the quickest writers could scarcely keep pace with him. He is said to have been able to translate the weekly journals or gazettes into Greek or Latin verse, and to have added 800 words to the dictionary of Calepini. He knew all the classical writers of antiquity by heart, including Cicero and the elder and younger Pliny. He wandered about England, France, the Netherlands, and other countries, frequenting fairs and acting as a mountebank, and carrying his whole property with him. He would never tell the secret of his birth. He died in a state of intoxication about the year 1676. He is slightly mentioned in Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, but entirely omitted by Bayle. Moreri also has slightly noticed him.—E. W.

BEROSUS, a famous Babylonian astrologer and historian,

who was a priest in the temple of Belus, and lived in the days of Alexander the Great. When the Macedonian conqueror became master of Babylon, Berosus having learned Greek from his followers, seems to have gone to Cos in the Ægean, where he opened a school for astronomy and astrology. He afterwards removed to Athens, where his soothsaying was so famous, that a statue with a golden tongue was erected in honour of him. But it is as the author of a history of the Chaldean kings that he has been remembered. It was written in three books, we are informed by Tatian, but unfortunately none of it is preserved, save some extracts in the works of Josephus and Eusebius. These have, however, been found invaluable in tracing the series of Babylonian kings.—J. B.

BERQUIN, Arnaud, a French writer—known by the honourable title of "L'Ami des Enfants"—was born at Bordeaux in 1749. At the age of twenty-five he made his first appearance as an author by the publication of a volume of idyls, which displayed both elegance and feeling, and were well received. His next attempt was not so successful, being a versification of Rousseau's episode of Pygmalion; but Berquin failed in transfusing into his paraphrase the vigour and warmth of the original, though his language was aided by a series of illustrations, representing the movements of the statue:—

> "The mortal and the marble still at strife,
> And timidly expanding into life."

The "Tableaux Anglais"—a well-chosen selection of various philosophical essays from current English literature—came next, followed by some well-written romances. The reputation, however, of Berquin, is enduringly founded on his writings for children, original and translated. Of the former he published six volumes in monthly parts, in 1784, entitled "l'Ami des Enfants," which received the high praise from the Academie Francaise of being the most useful publication of that year. Of the latter, he rendered into his own language Sandford and Merton, and other books. He was one of the editors of the *Moniteur*, and conducted the *Feuille Villageoise*, in conjunction with Ginguené and Grouville. He died at Paris on the 21st December, 1791. Berquin was of an amiable and gentle disposition, not without a vein of quiet humour. These qualities are conspicuous in his writings, but the grace and sweetness of his style scarcely compensate for his want of vigour; and it must be confessed that he is often prolix.—J. F. W.

BERQUIN, du Vallon N., a nephew of Arnaud Berquin, was born in St. Domingo towards the end of the last century. The success of his uncle induced him to become an author. In 1803 he published a work on Louisiana and Florida, which insured him the indignation of the people of the latter state. He wrote, too, a book on St. Domingo. In the belles-lettres he tried his hand at an ode on "The Return of the Bourbons," and "Aspatia," a tragedy in five acts, which are little read. Without either the elegance or facility of his uncle, he was more feeble and prolix, faults for which he could not, like his relative, offer the excuse that he wrote for children.—J. F. W.

BERQUIN, Louis de, a gentleman of Artois in France, burned for heresy at Paris in 1529. He was a friend of Erasmus, and corresponded with that illustrious philosopher. The opinions for which he suffered were denounced as Lutheran by the Sorbonne, but if they were so he was willing to deny their origin. Like the German reformer, however, he condemned unsparingly saint-worship, and the lazy and immoral habits of monks. Francis I., who was interested in his favour, saved him more than once from the hands of the Sorbonne, but at last grew weary of resisting his desire for martyrdom.—J. S., G.

BERR, Frederic, a musician, was born at Manheim in 1794, and died in 1838. His father, Jacob, taught him to play the violin as soon as he could hold one. He next learned the bassoon, the instrument of his preference, and afterwards applied himself to the clarionet, on which he gained remarkable distinction. When he was sixteen he entered the band of a French regiment, of which six months afterwards he was appointed master. From this time he was always attached to the French service, till he became professor of the clarionet in the conservatoire at Paris. In 1835 he was made a member of the legion of honour. He wrote above five hundred original pieces for a military band, besides many effective arrangements, several solo pieces for the bassoon, and still more for the clarionet, which are among the most esteemed in the whole range of music for this instrument.—G. A. M.

BERRE or BERRIL, Hughes, a French satiric poet, lived in the first part of the thirteenth century. He witnessed the taking of Constantinople by the Latins. Author of "la Bible au signor de Berre," a satire on the vices of the age.

BERREDO, Bernardo Pereira da. This writer was born at Villa de Sergra, towards the end of the seventeenth century. He embraced the military career, in which many of his ancestors had distinguished themselves, and took a prominent part in many engagements. His bravery at the battle of Saragossa in 1710, in which he was severely wounded, raised him to the dignity of governor of Maranham. He was afterwards appointed captain-general of Mazagan, where he spent his many leisure hours in studying and writing. He is the author of the annals of that state, "Annaës historicos do estado do Maranhão," so often mentioned by Baena. He died at Lisbon in 1748.—A. C. M.

BERRES, Christian Joseph von, one of the greatest surgeons and anatomists of Vienna, and first professor of the faculty of medicine in that city, was born in 1797 at Göding in Moravia, where his father practised as a surgeon. He was descended from a Spanish soldier named Perez, who settled himself in Germany at the close of the Thirty Years' war. In 1817, when only twenty-one, he was already professor of anatomy at the high school of Lemberg, and came in 1830 in the same position to the university of Vienna, where he acquired great credit and fame. His greatest work, and that upon which his reputation with the scientific world mainly rests, is his "Anthropotomy," a treatise on the structure of the human body, of which the second edition especially, published in 1835, gave him a European reputation, as in it he enriched the science of embryology with most ingenious discoveries. His favourite study was that of microscopic anatomy, on which he published several important and valuable papers, and a large work in folio, entitled "Anatomy of the Microscopic Structure of the Human Body," of which twelve parts, illustrated with plates from his own drawings, appeared at Vienna in the years 1836–42. It is remarkable that Berres was almost entirely self-instructed, and that he never took his academical degree; his title of doctor was conferred upon him as a distinction after he had attained the height of his fame. It will perhaps be interesting to the numerous photographers of the present day to know, that this distinguished anatomist was one of the first practitioners of their art; and that when Daguerre's discoveries first astonished all Europe, Berres made numerous and costly experiments with the view of bringing it to perfection. Berres died at Vienna on the 24th December, 1844, at the age of forty-eight.—W. S. D.

BERRETINI. See Pietro da Cortona.

BERRETONI, Nicolo, an Italian historical painter, born at 1627, at Montefeltro. He studied under Carlo Maratti, who grew jealous of him. After leaving Carlo, he imitated (this was a weak vine that must have a prop) Guido, and died in 1682.

BERRIAT, Jacques Sant Prix, born at Grenoble, 23rd September, 1769, became professor of political economy at Isere in 1796—a science which, although it attracted the attention of many very enlightened philosophers in France during the 18th century, never found much favour with any classes of the people. M. Berriat lectured and wrote on criminal and other branches of law. He died at Paris, 4th October, 1849.—J. F. C.

BERRIER, Jean-François-Constant, a French litterateur, born at Sire in Sitois, 1766; died 1824. During the Reign of Terror he took refuge in the army, where he served as principal agent in the commissariat department of Kellerman's army. He was denounced as participating in royalist intrigues, and passed some time in prison. His works consist principally of congratulatory odes, and some dramatic vaudevilles.—J. G.

BERRIERE, Thomas, of French extraction, born in England in 1663; died in 1693. He executed busts for two guineas, and produced an anatomical figure that had a run in apothecaries' shops.—W. T.

BERRIMAN, William, an English divine, born in London in 1688. He studied at Oriel college, Oxford, and there acquired a full and critical knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac, which he applied with great skill to the interpretation of Scripture. His first work was written in connection with the Trinitarian controversy, and appeared in 1719. It was named "A Seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's account of Primitive Doxologies," and recommended him to Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, who made him his domestic chaplain, and in 1722 gave him the living of St. Andrew, Undershaft. His fame

as a controversialist also procured him, after his patron's death, Lady Moyer's lectureship, in connection with which he delivered, and afterwards published, eight sermons, under the title of "An Historical Account of the Trinitarian controversy." The merit of his work was recognized by the provost of Eton, who gave him a fellowship in that college. In 1730 he was appointed to the Boyle lectureship, and published his sermons in 1733. They state the evidence of the Christian religion from the Old Testament, and vindicate the Christian interpretation of ancient prophecy. Dr. Berriman died in 1750. His son, the Rev. John Berriman, who was born in 1689 also held Lady Moyer's lectureship, and published in 1741 "Eight Sermons," in which he gave an account of above a hundred Greek MSS. of St. Paul's epistles, many of which had not been before collected. He also published his father's sermons, under the title of "Christian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended."—J. B.

BERRUGUETTE, Alonso, painter, sculptor, and architect, was born at Paredes de Nava in Old Castile about 1480. His father and brother-in-law were both painters. He was trained up to become an *escribano* in a government office at Valladolid, but, on his father's death, went to Florence to study under Michel Angelo. There he competed with Da Vinci in copying the battle of Pisa, and with Sansovino in modelling the Laocoon for Bramante, completing for the nuns of St. Jerome one of Lippi's unfinished altar-pieces. He was also an intimate friend of Bandinelli and Andrea del Sarto. In 1520 he returned to Spain, working at churches in Huesca and Zaragoza, and honoured by Charles V., who gave him a chamberlain's key. He also spent six years on the high altar of the church of St. Benedict at Valladolid. His rarest works were the choir at Toledo, and a tomb at Valencia. When nearly dead he planned a monument of the archbishop Tavera, one of his finest achievements. He died rich and famous in 1561. His architecture is rather florid and plateresque, his sculpture a little overdone, but he brought oil painting to a perfection before unknown.—W. T.

BERRUYER, Joseph-Isaac, born at Rouen, 1681; died 1758. He was professor of humanity for a long time among the jesuits. In 1728 he published a work entitled "Une Histoire du peuple de Dieu," which owed its celebrity to the discussion it gave rise to between the jesuits and secular clergy.

BERRY, John, an English admiral, born in 1635; died 14th February, 1691. He entered first into the merchant service, but during one of his voyages was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Spain. In 1661 he embarked on board the *Swallow*, bound for the West Indies, in company with two frigates which were lost in a storm in the Gulf of Florida. Having fallen in with a corsair near the coast of Saint Domingo, the captain of the *Swallow* hesitated to attack it, because it was better manned, and carried a superior number of guns; but Berry, who acted as lieutenant, shut up the captain in his cabin, and assuming the command of the vessel, captured the corsair and carried it to Jamaica. For this breach of discipline he was tried by a court-martial, but was acquitted, and soon after returned to England, at the time when the war between that country and Holland had broken out afresh. Berry was now intrusted with the command of a vessel ordered for the East Indies, but touching at Barbadoes, he was directed to take the command of a squadron sent to protect Nevis, which was then threatened by the French, who had already seized on St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat. From the Antilles Berry sailed for the Mediterranean. At the engagement of Souzwold bay he did signal service, by extricating the duke of York from the vessels of the enemy, which had nearly surrounded him. For his courage and conduct on this occasion, he was rewarded with the title of baronet. He afterwards saved the life of the royal duke a second time, while he was conveying him to Scotland on board the *Gloucester*, which through the negligence of a pilot had run aground at the mouth of the Humber. In 1683 he was intrusted by Lord Dartmouth with the command of a squadron sent to bombard Tangier. His death, which occurred shortly after, is supposed to have been occasioned by poison.—G. M.

BERRY, Mary, an amiable and accomplished lady, who owes her celebrity chiefly to the friendship which she formed with Horace Walpole in the latter years of his life, born in 1762; died in 1852. Walpole, in his letters to the countess of Ossory, speaks of Mary and her sister in terms of lavish admiration, and indeed entertained for the former as much tenderness as the heart of a veteran gallant was capable of feeling. He even proposed that she should assume the title of Lady Orford. She published in 1810 a collection of letters, chiefly those addressed to Walpole by Madame du Deffand; a volume of miscellanies, 1830; and Walpole's letters to her sister and herself.—J. S., G.

BERRY, William, an ingenious Scotch artist, born in 1730, was apprenticed to a seal-engraver in Edinburgh, and acquired an unrivalled skill in the execution of intaglios. A head of Sir Isaac Newton, which was the first of his performances in this line, attracted great attention, and some others, to the number of ten or twelve, were equally meritorious; but the demand for them was so limited, that the artist prudently restricted himself to the less artistic, but more lucrative branches of his art. He died poor in 1783.—J. S., G.

BERRY or BERRI, the name of a province in France, borne by many princes of the royal family. Of these the following are among the most remarkable:—

Berry, Jean de France, duc de, count of Poitou, of Macon, of Etampes, of Auvergne, and of Boulogne, peer of France, &c., born 30th November, 1340; died 15th June, 1416. He was third son of Jean II., king of France, and of Bonne of Luxemburg, He made his first essay in arms at the age of sixteen, at the battle of Poitiers, in which he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1359 he was appointed lieutenant of the king for Languedoc, where he rendered himself infamous by his oppressions and misgovernment. He was one of the hostages delivered to England by the treaty of Bretigny, in 1360; but in the following year, being permitted to return on parole to his domains, he married Jeanne, daughter of the count d'Armagnac. In 1364 he returned to London; he recovered his liberty in 1367, and, entering into the service of Charles V., fought with success against the English. In 1384 his extortions and cruelty drove the peasants of Auvergne, Poitou, and Aquitaine into open rebellion; but these undisciplined hordes were soon crushed by the army sent against them by the duke. In the meantime Charles VI., on learning the enormities that had been committed in his name, ordered Bethisac, the principal agent of the royal lieutenant, to be burned, and stripped the duke of his authority, in which, however, he reinstated him two years afterwards. In 1405 the duc de Berry, then governor of the capital, became involved in the troubles arising out of the murder of the Rue Barbette; and, having taken part with the faction of Armagnac against that of Burgundy, he quitted Paris and shut himself up in the town of Bourges. Here he was besieged by the king's troops; and, being forced to capitulate, he retired to Paris, where, at the Hotel de Nesle, he terminated his inglorious career in indigence and neglect. His character, notwithstanding the vices and irregularities of his life, has been partly redeemed in the estimation of posterity, by the impulse which he gave to literature and the fine arts. To his taste and munificence we are indebted for the grand portal of the cathedral of Bourges, the palace la Sainte Chapelle, the chateaux de concressaut of Mehun-sur-Yevre, and many sumptuous edifices with which he adorned Poitiers. In his celebrated hotels de Bicetre and de Nesle were accumulated treasures of art such as France had never before seen. He left also a valuable collection of manuscripts, which have ever been esteemed an inexhaustible mine for the researches of the learned antiquarian. A superb statue of white marble, taken from his collection, still adorns his last resting-place in the crypt of the cathedral of Bourges.

Berry, Charles, duc de, of Normandy and Guienne, born 28th December, 1446; died 24th or 28th May, 1472. He was the second son of Charles VII., and the youngest of twelve children of that sovereign by his marriage with Marie of Anjou. The dissatisfaction of Charles with his eldest son led him at last to adopt, and even openly to announce his resolution to disinherit the dauphin, and transfer the succession and the crown to the younger brother. The sudden death of the king, which took place 22nd July, 1461, prevented this measure from being carried into effect, and the dauphin accordingly mounted the throne under the title of Louis XI. The young prince seeing himself thus shut out from an inheritance which he had been accustomed to regard as his in reversion, passed his whole life in bitter though fruitless hostility against his brother, who, nevertheless, by one of the first acts of his reign, conferred on him the duchy of Berry, and allowed him a pension adequate to the maintenance of his rank. Charles, however, would be satisfied with nothing less than the crown, and with a view to wrest-

ing it from Louis, allied himself with the comte de Charolais, surnamed Charles le Téméraire, and others, from whose intrigues sprung the famous "Ligue des bien public," by which the tranquillity of the kingdom was long disturbed. Charles was at first apparently successful in his ambitious schemes. By the aid of able auxiliaries, and particularly of Thomas Basin, he succeeded in getting himself recognized as duke of Normandy, where he for a time maintained himself in opposition to the royal authority. At length, however (January, 1466), he was driven from Normandy by the royal troops, and was, by a decree of the king, deprived of his title. Louis, however, who seems to have acted with moderation and even generosity, in April, 1469, invested his brother with the duchy of Guienne, whither he sent him into a sort of honourable exile. In the government of that province he was under the control of his mistress, a young woman named Colette de Chambes Montsoreau. This woman was slowly poisoned by his almoner, Jean Favre, abbé of Saint-Jean d'Angely, who shortly afterwards put an end to Charles himself by the same means. Louis himself was regarded as the instigator of these crimes, and the presumptive evidence against him is so strong as to leave a permanent blot on his memory.

Berry, Charles, duc de, third son of Louis, dauphin of France, and Marie Christina of Bavaria, born 31st August, 1686, died at Marly, 4th May, 1714. He was a prince of amiable qualities, but so ignorant in consequence of his aversion to study that he became timid and awkward in the society of persons of his own rank. In 1710 he married the eldest daughter of Philippe of Orleans, afterwards regent of France. He was so passionately fond of this princess, that, for a time, he remained blind to her scandalous intrigues, which were well known to all who frequented the court. Having at last, however, surprised her at Rambouillet, he was so overcome with rage, that he gave her a blow with his foot, and threatened to shut her up in a convent for life. He then hastened to lay his complaint before the king, but his career was cut short by a fall from his horse, which he concealed, until the injury was past remedy.

Berry, Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, duc de, second son of the comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X, born at Versailles, 24th January, 1778; died at Paris, 13th February, 1820. He was one of the numerous emigrants at the time of the Revolution, and having joined the army of Conde, assisted in 1792 at the siege of Thionville. That army having been disbanded in 1801, the duke repaired to London, where he married Miss Brown, a young Englishwoman, by whom he had two children, but whom he afterwards abandoned under the pretence that Louis XVIII. disapproved of their union. In 1814 and 1815 he entered France with the allied armies. In 1816 he married the princess Caroline of Naples, sister of the queen of Spain. Four years after this event he perished by the hand of an assassin, as he was retiring from the opera.

Berry, Marie Louise Elisabeth d'Orleans, duchesse de, born 20th August, 1695, died 21st July, 1719. She was the eldest daughter of Philippe, duc d'Orleans, afterwards regent of France, and Françoise Marie (mademoiselle de Blois), daughter of Louis XIV by madame de Montespan. Reared during childhood between a severe mother and an indulgent father, the training she received was none of the best. Her principal companions during infancy were *femmes de chambre*, and it is not surprising, therefore, that unaccustomed to restraint, she should have acquired the wilful disposition she evinced in after life. She does not appear to have been destitute of accomplishments, however, and although the ravages of the small-pox had deprived her countenance of all pretensions to beauty, her graceful figure, amiable and refined manners, and natural eloquence of address, combined to render her peculiarly attractive. On the 6th July, 1710, she married the grandson of Louis XIV., to whose hand she had long aspired, and, after this event, she seems to have shown, without any restraint, all the natural perversity of her character. She contrived to embroil her husband with the duke of Burgundy, her intention being to secure the lead at court, through the influence of her father-in-law, the dauphin. But the latter dying suddenly, she turned all the fury of her disappointed ambition against his widow, whom she treated with insolent and contemptuous ingratitude. At the same time she commenced that series of scandalous intrigues which terminated only with her death. The duchess of Burgundy died suddenly, not without strong suspicions of poison, which fell on the duchess de Berry, and the premature death of the duke, her husband, which took place shortly afterwards, seemed to give colour to these reports, on which, however, the chronicles of the day are too indefinite to warrant a satisfactory verdict. The duke of Orleans being called to the regency on the death of the king, the pride and pretensions of the duchess increased beyond all bounds. Her extravagant pomp and arrogance, however, did not prevent her from giving the rein to all the irregularities of a licentious life, and she and her father, if we may credit contemporary memoirs, revelled in depths of debauchery almost unparalleled.

* Berry, Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Bourbon, duchesse de, daughter of Ferdinand I., king of the Two Sicilies, born at Naples, 5th November, 1798. On the 17th June, 1816, she married the duc de Berry. Two sons were the fruit of this, both of whom died in infancy. The duc de Berry was assassinated at the opera, on the night of the 13th February, 1820. Seven months after this tragic event, the duchess gave birth to another son, who received the name of the duc de Bordeaux. During the memorable Three Days of July, 1830, the duchess nearly succeeded in dividing the insurgent populace by boldly rushing into the midst of them, and presenting this child to them as their sovereign. This attempt proving abortive, she followed the fallen king, Charles X., into exile, but, contrary to the wish of the royal family, in less than two years afterwards, she returned to France in expectation of being able to excite a movement in favour of her son. On the night of the 28th April, 1832, she landed on the French coast, some leagues from Marseilles, but her attempt proving unsuccessful, she fled to La Vendee. Proscribed by the government, she nevertheless found friends in Bretagne, willing to risk their lives and fortunes in the cause of the young prince. For five months she concealed herself in the house of mademoiselle du Guigni, but through the treachery of a Jew who had pretended to enter warmly into her schemes, her retreat was pointed out to the emissaries of the government. She was found, along with three other persons, concealed behind a chimney, where they had been shut up for six hours in a space only three feet and a half in length, and eighteen inches in breadth. When dragged from this wretched retreat, their hands and part of their clothing were found to be burned. The duchess was immediately transferred to the chateau de Blaye, and while there in confinement, a letter bearing her signature appeared in the *Moniteur*, announcing that she had sometime before contracted a second marriage, and was now on the eve of her accouchement. Her new husband was the son of a Neapolitan nobleman, prince of Lucchesi-Palli. Being at length set at liberty, she embarked at Blaye on the 8th June, 1833, and set sail for Sicily, where she arrived after a voyage of twenty-four days, and where she still remains in privacy with her family.—G. M.

* BERRYER, Antoine Pierre, a celebrated French barrister and political orator, son of Pierre Nicolas, born in Paris in 1790, was educated at the college of Juilly. His fervent piety would have constrained him to enter the church, had not his father insisted on his following the profession of law. In 1811, at the age of twenty-one, he commenced that career in which his triumphs have been so numerous and brilliant. His first appearances at the bar, were hardly worthy of his powers, and commanded little attention. It was in 1815, after having been associated with his father in the defence of Marshal Ney, that he first exerted himself with the triumphant effect which has so often attended his pleadings. The trial of Generals Debelle and Cambronne followed that of Ney, and young Berryer alone was retained for the defence. Eloquence could not save the former, but Cambronne, thanks to the impassioned oratory of his advocate, was acquitted. This was his first triumph, but others followed in rapid succession, and heightened as well as diffused his fame. His success was equally decided in civil and in political cases, and he had only to wait till he attained the requisite age to be introduced into parliament under the best auspices, the fame of being one of the first of popular orators. In 1830 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and immediately assumed that commanding position in the house to which his extraordinary talents entitled him. He appeared in the tribune for the first time on March 9, 1830, and it was to assail with all the fervour of his eloquence the remonstrance of the 221 members, who demurred to the royal address. His speech recalled, in its overwhelming force and passion, the best of Mirabeau's; but its argument was unconstitutional, and shocked the majority of the chamber.

After the revolution of July, Berryer, acting independently of all parties in the chamber, argued frequently, and always with increasing reputation as an orator in favour of popular government, thus laying himself open to suspicions of insincerity, which in the case of a less eminent man would have been fatal to political influence. Events connected with the duchess de Berry's attempt to assert by force the rights of her son to the throne of France, interrupted for a while his parliamentary career. Although properly reputed the chief of the legitimist party in Paris, he protested in presence of the duchess against all insurrectionary measures, and to be rid of the suspicion of having been implicated in those which had already been taken by her advisers, he determined to leave France, and was on his way to Switzerland when he was arrested by order of the government. Triumphantly acquitted on his trial, he resumed his seat in the chamber, and boldly availed himself of his privileges to demand pardon for the duchess. In 1834, called to the defence of two of his colleagues, he argued in favour of the right of deputies to connect themselves with secret societies; an instance, it was thought, of his readiness to sacrifice his credit as an upright and consistent politician to the vanity of making a successful speech. The following year the legitimist party, to testify their admiration of the brilliant orator whose talents alone gave them political significance, purchased for him by subscription the estate of Angerville. Always in opposition, he has since been confederate with Thiers and Guizot, and leader of the opposition when Thiers and Guizot were ministers. His steady adherence to a party has frequently brought him into trouble, and once conducted him to the verge of unpopularity; but as his talents have been freely exercised for the public good, he is liable to no reproach as a political bigot. As a member of the constituent assembly during the short period of the last republic, his talents were powerfully exerted on the side of order and regular government. Since the elevation of Louis Napoleon, he has occasionally taken part in public affairs, uniformly in opposition to government. He was admitted a member of the Academy in 1852.—J. S., G.

BERRYER, Nicholas René, a French magistrate, who, according to Duclos, transacted much better the affairs of Madame Pompadour than those of the state, born in 1703, became, in 1747, lieutenant of police in Paris, and in that character busied himself in detecting intrigues against the king's mistress, and in ruining the authors of libels against her character. A rising of the populace caused his dismissal from the post of lieutenant, but he was immediately after named councillor of state. He was latterly keeper of the seals.—J. S., G.

BERRYER, Pierre Nicolas, a French barrister, born at Sainte-Menehould in 1757; died in 1841. An admirable jurist, and an eloquent pleader, his celebrity rests chiefly on his defence of Marshal Ney before the chamber of peers. In that famous case he was assisted by Dupin, and his son Antoine. His "Traité complet du Droit Commercial de terre et de mer, tel qu'il est observé en France, et dans les pays etrangers," is the work of a consummate jurist, skilled in commercial law.

BERSALA, Ann, so Latinized by Erasmus, who speaks of her in terms of the highest eulogy, the daughter and heiress of Wolfard de Borselle, and of Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier, was wife of Philip of Burgundy, the grandson of Duke Philip the Good. Her father's first wife was the daughter of James I. of Scotland. Her family was wealthy and conspicuous. She was a generous patron of pious and learned men. The exact dates of her birth and death are not known.—T. J.

BERTANA, Lucia, an Italian poetess, died in 1567. She cultivated letters, and was in correspondence with several poets, especially Vincent Martelli and Annibal Caro. Her poems are in the collections indicated by Mazzuchelli, *Scrittor d'Italia.*

BERTANI, Lelio, a musician, was born at Brescia in 1520, and died in 1600. His first appointment was that of mæstro di capella in his native town; afterwards he held the same office under Alfonso, duke of Ferrara. He was then offered an engagement by the Emperor Rudolf, but preferred an honourable post at Padua, where he was much favoured by the archbishop. He was a fertile composer both for the church and chamber, though comparatively little of his music was printed; of this a set of sonnets for five voices, published at Venice in 1584 is most praised, besides which, there are extant some sets of madrigals and some of his pieces in miscellaneous collections.—G. A. M.

BERTANO, John Baptista, an Italian poet, born at Venice in the 17th century; author of some tragedies and pastorals.

BERTAUT, Eloi, a French litterateur, born at Vesoul, 1782; died 1834. He was a man of brilliant talent, and at the age of eighteen filled the chair of mathematics in the college of Besançon. His work entitled "Le Vrai considéré comme source du bien," is valuable for its remarks on style.

BERTAUT, François, a French litterateur, born at Paris, 1621; died in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was younger brother of madam de Motteville, through whose influence he procured an appointment at the court of Louis XIII. In 1669 he published an account of a journey to Spain, a work curious for its remarks on Spanish antiquities.—J. G.

BERTAUT, Jean, born in 1552 at Caen in Normandy. He was principal almoner of Queen Catherine de Medici. He was made private secretary and reader to Henry III., and was councillor of state. He was with Henry III. when that prince was assassinated. He was one of the divines engaged in reconciling Henry IV. to the established religion of France, and he had his reward, first in the abbacy of Aulnai, and afterwards in the bishopric of Sèes in Normandy. He died in 1611. The bishop wrote a good many professional books, the names of which are still sometimes mentioned; a translation of parts of St. Ambrose's Tracts on the controversies of his day; sermons on the fasts and festivals of the church, and funeral orations on dead potentates—among others on his patron, Henri Quatre. These things are now forgotten, while some of his verses may be said still to live. The bishop, on his promotion, abandoned all lighter subjects, as unsuitable to his dignified position, and occupied himself, when the poetic spirit was raging, with versifying the psalms. He, however, collected and published the poems of his youth, and among them are some singularly graceful. He also translated the second book of the Æneid. His lines, known by the stanza commencing "Felicité passée," were so much admired, that the Port-Royal fathers printed them in their commentary on Job. They have the more valuable fame of being still popular with many who do not know the name of the author, or that he was a bishop. In a poem on the death of Ronsard are some pleasing passages, in which Bertaut describes his first impulses to poetry. He tells us that at the age of sixteen he was first inspired by his admiration of Ronsard, with the desire of imitating him—that the attempt was too ambitious, and the lighter vein of Des Portes seemed for a while a something more attainable. He soon, however, returned to his first love—and the image of the poet whom he adored, but whom he had not yet seen, was for ever present to his mind. At last they met, and the encouragement given by Ronsard to the young poet influenced him through life. Of his "Œuvres Poetiques," there are two volumes; the second contains his love-poems. Bertaut has been fortunate in a translator. Extracts from his works, with English translations, were published by Cary, the translator of Dante, in the *London Magazine*, between the years 1821 and 1825, and they were reprinted by his son in 1848. Bertaut was uncle to Française, countess de Motteville, to whom we owe the Memoires pour servir a l'histoire d'Anne d'Autriche.—J. A. D.

BERTAUT, Leonard, a French historian, born at Autun, at the commencement of the seventeenth century; died 1682. He entered the religious order of Minorites at an early age, and devoted all his leisure to collecting materials for the history of Burgundy.

BERTEL or BERTELS, John, a Flemish Benedictine, abbot of Echternach, was born in Louvain in 1559, and died in 1607. He wrote "Historia Luxemburgensis," &c.

BERTHA, wife of Robert, king of Paris, lived in the last half of the tenth century. She was a daughter of Conrad, king of Burgundy. Her marriage with Robert was dissolved in 998 by a bull of Pope Gregory V., which declared the union incestuous, the parties being related in the fourth degree.—J. S., G.

BERTHAULT, Pierre, a French monk, professor of rhetoric at Marseilles, and afterwards deacon of the chapter of Chartres, lived about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He wrote "Florus Gallicus, sive rerum a veteribus Gallis bello gestarum Epitome," 1632, and "Florus Francicus," &c., 1630.

* BERTHEGÈNE, Pierre, baron, a distinguished French general, was born in 1775. He entered the army in 1793, and after passing through the various inferior grades, was made colonel by Napoleon in 1807. He was rewarded for his behaviour at Wagram by being created general of brigade. He acted as adjutant-general of the grenadiers of the guard throughout the

Russian campaign. After the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen he was made general of division. Berthegène was taken prisoner at Dresden, and was not released till after Napoleon's abdication. During the Hundred Days he distinguished himself at Fleurus, Bèerge, and Namur. Charles X. appointed him to the command of the first division of the army intended for Algeria, and the conquest of that province was mainly due to him. He was made a grand cross of the legion of honour in 1830, and in 1831 was appointed governor of Algeria. During the short time he held that office, his administration was marked by probity, prudence, and economy.—J. T.

BERTHELOT, Gregoire, a French Benedictine, librarian of the abbaye of Nancy, died in 1754. He wrote "Traité historique et moral de l'abstinence des viandes, et des revolutions qu'elle a eues depuis le commencement du monde jusqu'aujourd'hui," Rouen, 1731.

BERTHELOT, N., a French satiric poet, lived in the first part of the seventeenth century. He was the friend of Reynier, and like him distinguished by his facility and comic power. His works are to be found chiefly in "Le Cabinet satyrique," 1660.

* BERTHELOT, Sabin, a French naturalist and traveller, born at Marseilles in 1794. His principal work is a "Natural History of the Canary Islands," prepared in conjunction with M. P. Barker-Webb, and published at Paris in 3 vols. 4to, with a large folio atlas of fine plates. M. Berthelot is also the author of numerous memoirs on natural history, principally botany and physical geography, inserted in the Annales du Muséum, the Bibliothèque de Genève," &c., and of a treatise "On the Fishery on the west coast of Africa," published at Paris in 1840. He has lately translated some portions of the Natural History of Cuba, by M. Ramon de la Sagra.—W. S. D.

BERTHEREAU, George François, a learned French ecclesiastic, who devoted himself for thirty years to collecting out of Arabic authors materials for a history of the crusades, was born at Belesme in 1732. His labours were interrupted by the outbreak of the Revolution, and none of his papers have as yet been published. He died in 1794.—J. S., G.

* BERTHET, Elie, born at Limoges, 8th June, 1815, was the inventor of the *Roman-feuilleton*, adopted by the *Siecle* newspaper, and the plan of publishing romances and novels in newspapers, became the favourite mode with authors in France, who at once found the ear of a vast number of readers. Under the withering restrictions of the imperial regime, the feuilleton has suffered as much as the political leader, which means something very near extinction, and Elie Berthet's occupation is gone. As a novel writer, he was rather lively and ingenious than original, and is missed by the readers of the *Siecle*. Amongst his best works may be named "Le Colporteur;" "Le Fils de l'usurier;" and "La Croix de l'affût," &c.—J. F. C.

BERTHET, Jean, a French theologian, professor of humanity, philosophy, and theology, in various jesuit colleges, and afterwards a member of the Benedictine order, was born at Tarascon in 1622, and died at Oulx in 1692. He wrote "Traité sur la presence réelle," and "Traité Historique de la charge de grand aumonier de France."—J. S., G.

BERTHIER, Guillaume François, a distinguished French theologian and critic, professor of belles-lettres at Blois and of theology at Paris, born at Issoudun in 1704, belonged to the order of jesuits. He continued, in six volumes, Brumoy's "Histoire del'Eglise Gallicane," and having resigned his chair in 1745, undertook the editorship of the *Journal de Trevoux*, which in his hands came to be recognized as one of the most powerful organs of the church, and a formidable antagonist of the encyclopedistes. In 1762 he was appointed tutor to the sons of the dauphin; but two years afterwards, on the suppression of his order, retired to Germany. He returned to France in 1776, and settled at Bourges, where, in the year of his death, 1782, he learned that the clergy of France had settled on him a pension of 1000 francs. He published a "Commentaire sur les Psaumes et Isaïe" and "Œuvres Spirituelles."—J. S., G.

BERTHIER, Louis Alexander, prince of Wagram and Neufchatel, one of the French revolutionary marshals, was born November 20, 1753. He was the son of an officer of engineers, by whom he was educated for the military profession. He served in the American war with Lafayette and Rochambeau. In 1789 he was nominated major-general of the national guard at Versailles; and when the Revolution broke out he favoured the escape of the aunts of Louis XVI. He served with distinction under Lukner during the war in La Vendee, and in 1796 was appointed chief of the staff in the army of Italy commanded by General Buonaparte, to whom he attached himself, and who made him his chief confidant. On the 18th Brumaire (November, 1799) Berthier rendered important aid in overthrowing the government of the Directory, and was rewarded with the post of secretary of war. When Buonaparte assumed the imperial power, Berthier shared his good fortune, and was nominated a marshal of the empire, grand huntsman, chief of the first cohort of the legion of honour, prince of Neufchatel, and was married to a Bavarian princess. He was present at the battle of Austerlitz (December 2, 1805), and took part in the subsequent campaigns against Prussia, Austria, and Russia. His distinguished services at the battle of Wagram gained for him the additional honour of prince of Wagram. After the downfall of his imperial master in 1814, Berthier made his peace with Louis XVIII., and was created a peer of France, and captain of the royal body guard. Buonaparte, who could not believe that his old friend and follower would prove ungrateful for all the honours he had heaped upon him, wrote to him from Elba announcing his plans, but Berthier returned him no answer, though he did not show the letter to Louis XVIII. During the Hundred Days he resolved to remain neutral, and retired to Bemberg in Bavaria, where he met his death. According to one account, six men in masks entered his chamber and threw him out of the window; according to another, he threw himself out when he saw some Russian troops marching to invade his native country. All that is certainly known is, that he was found lying on the pavement dying. Berthier was the author of "An account of the battle of Marengo," and of a "Narrative of the Campaigns of General Buonaparte in Egypt and Syria." He possessed rare qualifications for the offices of quartermaster-general and chief of the staff, which he held under the Empire, but he was unfit for a supreme command.—J. T.

BERTHOLD, a christian missionary of the twelfth century, who laboured very unsuccessfully among the Livonians, resorting to arms when persuasion failed, but always being worsted. He perished in 1198 in an encounter with the pagans.

BERTHOLD, a celebrated German preacher of the latter half of the thirteenth century, who upwards of twenty years laboured indefatigably as a missionary in Austria, Moravia, and Thuringia, attracting, it is said, crowds of sixty and a hundred thousand people. An edition of his sermons appeared at Berlin in 1824, under the title of "Berthold des Franziskaners deutsche Predigten, aus der zweyten Halfte des 13ten Jahrhundert."

* BERTHOLD, Arnold Adolf, a German physician and naturalist, born at Soest in 1803, studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris, and in 1825 established himself as a private tutor in Göttingen. In 1836 he became ordinary professor of medicine, and inspector of the zoological section of the museum of that university; in 1837, member of the Royal Society of Sciences; and in 1838 founded the Society of Natural History and Medicine of Göttingen. Besides numerous papers on different branches of natural history, communicated to the *Acta Acad. Nat. Curios.*, to Oken's *Isis*, to Müller's *Archiv für Anatomie*, and other periodicals, Berthold is the author of several independent works, amongst which we may mention an "Outline of human and animal Physiology," published at Göttingen in 1826; a "Manual" of the same science in 1829 and 1837; a translation of Latreille's Familles Naturelles, Weimar, 1827; memoirs "On various New or Rare Amphibia," and "On various New Reptiles from New Granada," published at Göttingen in 1842 and 1846; "On the Structure of Gordius Aquaticus," in 1842; and a "Handbook of Zoology," in 1845.—W. S. D.

BERTHOLDUS, BERNALDUS, BERTOUL, BERNOUL, or BERTHOLD, a German theologian and historian of the latter half of the eleventh century, was a churchman of Constance. He continued the chronicle of Herman Contractus by a history of his own times, beginning with the year 1054, entitled "Bertholdi Historia rerum suo tempore per singulos annos gestarum."

BERTHOLET, Jean, a French jesuit, born at Salm in Ardennes about the end of the seventeenth century; died at Liege in 1755. He published a valuable work on the history of the duchy of Luxemburg, under the title of "L'Histoire ecclesiastique et civile du Duché de Luxembourg et du Compté de Chini," the materials for which he was at great pains to collect from numerous monastic and other libraries.—J. S., G.

BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis, an eminent Italian chemist,

was born in 1748 at Annecy in Savoy. He studied medicine at Turin, and having taken his degree, repaired to Paris where he rapidily attained distinction as a chemist, and, through the influence of the duke of Orleans, was appointed director of the government dye-works. He was the first to detect Lavoisier's error in pronouncing oxygen the sole acidifying agent. The Revolution soon called him to a more conspicuous field of action. France, attacked on all sides by powerful enemies, and deprived of all supplies of saltpetre, iron, and steel, was in the utmost peril. Berthollet's talent was equal to the emergency. He rapidly pointed out the means of extracting saltpetre from the soil, and of forming artificial nitre beds. He also succeeded in establishing iron and steel works, and thus supplied the patriotic armies with the requisites of war. Soon after he incurred the displeasure of Robespierre, by refusing to pronounce that certain brandy supplied to the troops had been poisoned, and narrowly escaped with his life. In 1795 we find him engaged in reorganizing the Institute. Soon afterwards he made the acquaintance of Napoleon, who became for a short time his pupil, and employed him to select the scientific men who were to accompany the expedition to Egypt. In that country he shared with cheerfulness all the dangers and privations of the army, and was one of the few who returned along with Napoleon. Honours were showered upon him, and he was raised to the peerage with the title of count. He generally resided at Arcueil near Paris, where he formed a small but most important scientific society. His fellow-members were La Place, Biot, Gay Lussac, Thenard, Decandolle, Humboldt, Collet-Descotils, and his son A. B. Berthollet. This society had published three volumes of its Transactions, when it was broken up by the mental derangement and suicide of the younger Berthollet. This misfortune was followed by others. His patron, Napoleon, was no longer in power, his pension was suspended, and his health began to decline. After prolonged sufferings, endured with exemplary fortitude, he died on November 6, 1822. Amongst his chemical labours the discovery of the bleaching properties of chlorine must not be forgotten. His "Elements of the Art of Dyeing" remained for a long time a standard work, until gradually superseded by more recent investigations. His "Chemical Statics" (Statique Chimique) will always remain invaluable from the truly philosophic spirit which it displays, even though some of its positions are no longer tenable. In this work he combats the doctrine of Bergmann, that "affinity" could be calculated by observing the order of decompositions, and proves that the entire theory of fixed elective affinities is in fact chimerical.—J. W. S.

BERTHOLON, Pierre, a French medical man, was born at Lyons in 1742, and died on 21st April, 1800. He was professor of physics at Montpellier, and afterwards professor of history at Lyons. He devoted his attention specially to electricity, and published numerous works on the subject. He wrote upon the electricity of the human body in health and disease, the electricity of plants and of meteors, on lightning conductors, and on fermentation in wine-making.—J. H. B.

BERTHOT or BERTHAUD, Claude, a French theologian of the first half of the sixteenth century, professor at Dijon, and afterwards principal of the college of Navarre, published "Judicium Pauperum" and "Dialectica Progymnasmata," &c.

BERTHOT, Clément-Louis-Charles, a French writer, born at Vaux-sous Tobigny, 1758; died 1832. A friend to the Revolution, but an enemy to its excesses, he experienced the persecution of the ultra party. Author of a "History of the Revolution," Paris, 1792–1803, 18 vols., 18mo.

BERTHOUD, Ferdinand, an ingenious mechanician, born at Neufchatel in Switzerland in 1725. He came to Paris in 1745, and acquired celebrity as a watch and clock maker. Ten years previous to the invention of marine chronometers by Harrison, he constructed several which were found to answer the purpose almost perfectly. He was a member of the Institute and of the Royal Society of London.—J. S., G.

* BERTHOUD, Samuel Henry, born at Cambray in January, 1804, son of a printer; he early attracted attention by his poetical talents, obtaining a prize from the college of his native city. Repairing in due time to the capital, he became connected with some leading literary periodicals, to which he supplied tales of fiction, under the quasi-English *nom de plume* of Sir Henry. The reason for so quaint a title is to be found in the splenetic and misanthropic character of his first stories, a character suited of course, according to French traditions, to the suicidally disposed John Bull. Happily his better nature was drawn out by a weekly publication, *Le Musee des Familles*, which demanded a healthier description of writing; and in setting aside the English knight of the rueful countenance, M. Berthoud approximated nearer to the true English nature than he suspected. Taking the authentic histories of famous painters and sculptors, he presented them in the midst of their families, illustrating some anecdote of their home way of life, combining fact with consistent fiction in a very charming manner. He has also written anecdotes of animals in a tone so agreeably sentimental as to prove, that the assumed misanthropic Sir Henry fitted him as little as the supposed English prototype.—J. F. C.

BERTI, Alexander Pompeo, a learned Italian theologian and miscellaneous writer, born at Lucca, 1686; died 1752. After entering the church, he devoted himself to history, belles-lettres, and particularly poetry. He taught rhetoric at Naples for three years; he afterwards was librarian to the marquis del Vasto. He filled several important functions in his order; and wrote a great number of historical tracts and commentaries.—J. G.

BERTI, John Laurence, an Italian theologian, born at Serravezza in Tuscany in 1696; died at Pisa in 1766. He was successively assistant to the general of the Augustine order at Rome, librarian at Florence, and professor of ecclesiastical history at Pisa. His principal works are—"De Theologicis Disciplinis;" "De Reb. Ges. St. Aug," &c.; and "Historia Eccles."

BERTI, Pietro, an Italian litterateur, born at Venice, 1741; died 1813. He was professor of rhetoric at Parma. Author of "Esopo volgarizzato per uno da Siena," Parma, 1811.

BERTIE, Richard, an English gentleman, who married during Queen Mary's reign Catherine, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby and duchess dowager of Suffolk, and with her was obliged to take refuge on the continent from the persecution with which they were threatened as influential protestants. After enduring many hardships at Santon, a town of Cleves, where they first resided, and subsequently at Wesel and at Weinheim, they received a generous invitation from the king of Poland to settle in his dominions. On their arrival at Frankfort they were nobly received by the king, and to their great content established in the earldom of Kroze in Samogitia, the revenues of which they enjoyed till the death of Mary. A curious old ballad, published in the reign of Elizabeth, reprinted in 1738 and again in 1806, commemorates their misfortunes. It is entitled, "The most rare and excellent History of the Duchess of Suffolk and her Husband's, Richard Bertie's Calamities, to the tune of Queen Dido."

Bertie, Peregrine, so called from his birth having taken place abroad, son of Richard Bertie, succeeded his mother in the barony of Willoughby of Eresby in 1580. Among other employments which he owed to the favour of Elizabeth, was the command of the auxiliary force in the Low Countries, vacant by the recall of Leicester. Born in 1555; died in 1601.

Bertie, Robert, eldest son of Peregrine, godson of Queen Elizabeth, born in 1582, was a distinguished naval officer in the latter years of Elizabeth's reign, and a devoted cavalier in the parliamentary struggle with Charles I. He succeeded in the barony of Willoughby of Eresby in 1601, and as a descendant by his mother's side of the De Veres, earls of Oxford, inherited the office of lord high chamberlain. In 1628, after having been created earl of Lindsey, he was made admiral, and despatched with a fleet to the relief of Rochelle. Some years later he was raised to the dignity of lord high admiral. At the battle of Edgehill, 1642, he was wounded, and died from loss of blood.

Bertie, Montague, son of Robert, and his successor to the earldom of Lindsey, was, like his father, a zealous cavalier. Taken prisoner at the battle of Edgehill in an attempt to rescue his father, and afterwards wounded at Naseby, he was held in deserved estimation by his unfortunate sovereign. At the Restoration he was made a knight of the garter, and appointed one of the judges for the trial of the regicides. Died in 1666.

Bertie, Willoughby, fourth earl of Abingdon, a descendant of Montague Bertie. This eccentric nobleman, who excited the disgust of his brother peers by interminable and intemperate harangues in favour of democracy, and by the same means merited the commendation of patriot Wilkes, was educated at Geneva, and probably contracted there the peculiar bias which characterized his political life. He was the author of "Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq., to the Sheriffs of Bristol." He died in 1799.—J. S., G.

BERTIE, Thomas Hoar, an English admiral, born in 1758, and died in 1825. The name Bertie was assumed by him after his marriage. He entered the navy in 1773, and served on board the *Sea Horse* with Nelson and Trowbridge. He distinguished himself in the battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers (27th July, 1778), and in December, 1779, destroyed two French vessels on the shore of Martinique, without the loss of a single man. In 1782 he commanded the sloop the *Duke of Estissac*, and gained numerous victories on the coast of America. He took part in the conquest of St. Domingo in 1795. On his return to England he was appointed to the *Ardent*, and effected numerous improvements in the construction of ships of war. His last service was with Nelson at the bombardment of Copenhagen, where his conduct was warmly eulogized.—J. T.

BERTIN, Antoine the Chevalier, a French amatory poet, born in the isle of Bourbon, 1752; died at Saint Domingo in 1790. What established his reputation as a verse-writer, was his "Amours," published in London, 1780. This work, of which, strange to say, La Harpe makes no mention, breathes a good deal of the spirit of Propertius; but it has been censured for the inequality of its style, and occasionally feeble and prosaic versification. He also wrote "Un Voyage en Bourgogne."—J. G.

BERTIN, d'Antilly, Louis Auguste, a French litterateur, born at Paris about 1760; died 1804 at St. Petersburg. He incurred the displeasure of the directory, and took refuge in Hamburgh in 1799. He was on the point of being delivered up to Buonaparte, when Paul I. of Russia, whom he had celebrated in a poem, interfered, and attached him to the theatre at Petersburg. He wrote several dramatic pieces.—J. G.

BERTIN de Veaux, Louis François, a French politician and journalist, born at Paris in 1771; died in the same city 23rd April, 1842. His first essay as a public writer was in a journal called *l'Eclair*, but he was afterwards better known, in conjunction with his brother, Louis-François Bertin, as one of the founders and a most active manager of the well-known *Journal des Debats*. Harassed with prosecutions under the imperial regime, he for a time ceased to appear as a public writer, and in 1801 founded a banking-house, and became successively a magistrate and vice-president of the tribunal of commerce. At the Restoration he showed himself a warm supporter of the new government, and in 1815 was appointed first deputy, and soon after general secretary of the minister of police. In 1820 he was again elected deputy, and in 1824 and 1827 he sat as representative of Versailles. In 1829 he was one of the 221 deputies who voted the famous address, which ultimately led to the overthrow of Charles X. After the revolution of 1830, he became an active partisan of the new regime, and was sent by the government in a mission, first to Holland, and then to England. In 1832 he was called to the chamber of peers.—G. M.

BERTIN, Exupère Joseph, a distinguished French surgeon and anatomist of the last century, was born at Tremblay, near Rennes, on the 21st September, 1712. He practised as a surgeon, first at Rheims, and afterwards in Paris, from which place he went in 1741 to Moldavia as body surgeon to the hospodar. On his return to France in 1744, he became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and died in February, 1781, at Gohard, near his native town of Rennes. Bertin was an excellent anatomist, as is clearly shown by his "Traité d'Ostéologie," published at Paris in 1754, and in German, at Copenhagen in 1777. He also published at the Hague, in 1748, "Lettres sur le nouveau système de la Voix, et sur les artères lymphatiques," in the former of which he supports Dodart's theory of the voice. The Memoirs of the French academy contain valuable papers from his pen.—W. S. D.

BERTIN, Louis François, a French journalist, brother of Bertin de Veaux, born at Paris, 14th December, 1766; died 13th September, 1841. He was at first destined for the church, but, after the outbreak of the Revolution, he devoted himself to the labours of a public journalist, and was successively editor of the *Journal Français*, and of *l'Eclair*. After the 18th Brumaire, when many of the journals were suppressed by order of the consuls, and amongst others that of Bertin, he founded, in conjunction with his brother, a new periodical, called the *Journal des Debats*, which was at first chiefly dedicated to the discussion of literary and artistic subjects, politics being rigorously proscribed. Bertin, though he retained to the last an important pecuniary interest in this journal, soon after ceased to be its ostensible editor; and some articles having appeared in it offensive to the government, the whole property, which had become exceedingly valuable, was in 1811 confiscated to the state. Bertin, however, was reimbursed in 1814; and in 1815, having followed Louis XVIII. into exile, he commenced a publication, entitled *Le Moniteur de Gand*. After the second restoration, he stedfastly adhered to the politics of the government, and the *Journal des Debats*, which was again revived, became a constant and able apologist of the new dynasty. Bertin was not only an ardent lover of literature and of learned men, but a passionate admirer of the beautiful in the arts, and numbered among his most cherished friends many of the first artists of his time.—G. M.

* BERTIN, Louis Marie Armand, son of the preceding, born at Paris, 1801. He accompanied M. de Chateaubriand to London as his private secretary. Since the death of his father in 1841, he has conducted the *Journal des Debats*.

BERTIN, Nicholas, an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1667. His father was a sculptor; but dying when Bertin was young, left him to study under Jouvenet and Bon Boullonge. At eighteen, the prodigy gained the great prize at the academy, and was sent to Rome as the king's pensioner. At Rome he was offered an appointment, but a reckless intrigue with a young princess compelled him to fly. In 1703, he was elected a member of the academy; and Louis XIV. and several foreign princes gave him commissions. His diploma picture was "Hercules delivering Prometheus;" for the king he painted "Vertumnus and Pomona;" and for the abbey of St. Germain des Prés his grandest work—"Philip baptizing the Eunuch"—a good Veronese subject. In 1716 he was made professor, and soon after director of the Roman Academy, through the kindness of the duke d'Antin. This favour, however, he refused, remembering the unlucky princess; nor would he attend even to the solicitations of the electors of Bavaria and Mayence; he died in 1736. His drawing and expression were both feeble; but his small pieces are better, and his landscape backgrounds pleasantly treated.—W. T.

BERTIN, Theodore Pierre, a litterateur, born at Donemarie, 1751; died 1819. His works amount to more than one hundred volumes. None of them present anything remarkable except his "System of Stenography."

BERTIN, René Joseph Hyacinth, the son of Exupère Joseph, born at Gohard in 1767, was long on active service with the French armies, but finally settled down as principal surgeon to the Hôpital Cochin in Paris. Besides some good memoirs in the *Journal des Médecins*, René Bertin published an independent treatise "On the Venereal Disease in new-born infants, pregnant women, and nurses," Paris, 1810; and some other works, one of which relates to the French and English prisoners during the wars of the Republic.—W. S. D.

BERTINI, Antonio Francesco, an Italian physician, born at Castel-Fiorentino on the 28th December, 1658, studied at Sienna and Pisa, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, astronomy, mathematics, languages, and literature, and took his degree of doctor of philosophy and medicine in 1678, when only twenty years of age. He then took up his abode in Florence, where he became acquainted with the most celebrated philosophers of his age and country, such as L. Bellini, Redi, Cinelli, Magliabecchi, &c., and was shortly afterwards appointed to the professorship of the practice of medicine at the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova. His reputation soon extended all over Italy, and in 1722 he was called to Turin, to a consultation upon the illness of the duchess of Savoy. Bertini lived but a short time after his return to Florence from this expedition to Turin. He died in Florence on the 10th December, 1726. The reputation of Bertini does not appear to have extended much beyond the confines of Italy, and the works that he left behind him are entirely of a controversial nature, dictated rather by a wounded self-love, than by any desire for the advancement of science. The earliest in point of date is a "Defence of medicine against the calumnies of the vulgar, and from the oppositions of the learned, in two dialogues," published at Lucca in 1699. In this work he sounded the trumpet of praise in favour of all his colleagues but one (Moneglia), who, feeling himself aggrieved by such a proceeding, attacked the offending pamphlet in no measured terms. Bertini replied in the same style, in a pamphlet entitled, "Reply to the familiar discourse of Terfilo Samio, against the author of the Defence of Medicine," which was published at Lucca in 1700. He wrote several other works of a similar nature, to which it is unnecessary to refer in detail.—W. S. D.

BERTINI, Giuseppe Maria Saverio, the son of the preceding, was born at Florence on the 10th March, 1694. Like his father, he finished his studies at Pisa, and took his degree in 1714, when only twenty years of age. He then immediately returned to Florence, where he practised medicine with such great success, that his fellow-citizens struck a medal in his honour, and he was made a member of the learned society, Colombaria. He died on the 12th April, 1756, of the consequences of an accident which happened to him in the previous year, and caused him to pass several months in great misery. Unlike his father, Giuseppe Bertini seems to have devoted himself to the advancement of medical science with his whole soul. He constantly studied the best books published in all parts of Europe, and was indefatigable in making observations and experiments. His principal works are the following—A treatise "On the internal and external use of Mercury," published at Florence in 1744, and reprinted at Vienna in 1746, in a collection of memoirs on "Malignant and Contagious Fevers." The memoir on the use of mercury, in which Bertini maintained that that metal is a sovereign specific in malignant and contagious fevers, and even preferable to Peruvian bark, was read before the botanical society of Florence, where it created a great sensation, and brought down numerous and severe criticisms upon the head of its author. He, however, maintained both his point and his temper, without allowing himself to be drawn into the violent controversies which appear to have been common amongst his contemporaries. His treatise, translated into Latin, was published at Venice in 1756, in the work of Giovanni Astruc, De Morbis Venereis.—W. S. D.

* BERTINI, Henri, a pianist, and composer for his instrument, was born in London in 1798. His father, who was born at Tours in 1750, was an accomplished musician, and directed the early studies both of Henri and his elder brother, Benoit Auguste. This last, who was born at Lyons in 1780, became a pupil of Clementi, has published several pianoforte compositions, and resided much in London. The family removed to Paris when Henri was but six months old. In 1810 his father commenced a tour, for the display of the boy's already notable talent as an executant, through the Rhenish provinces and Belgium. After this Bertini spent some time in England and Scotland, and finally settled in Paris in 1821. He is much esteemed as a player, and still better known by his writings. Some trios and a sestet for pianoforte and string instruments are his most important compositions; but great praise is due to his studies, which are as well fitted to form the taste as to train the finger.—G. A. M.

BERTINORO, Rabbi Obadiah. This learned rabbi, born at Bertinoro, in the Romagna, quitted his native land in 1488, and obtained the appointment as chief rabbi of Jerusalem, in which city he died in the year 1530. His principal work is an excellent commentary on the "Mishna," (Traditional Law,) which Surenhusius has translated into Latin, and published along with the text of the Mishna.—T. T.

BERTIUS, Peter, geographer and historiographer to Louis XIII,, born at Flanders, 1565; died 1629. He studied at Leyden, and travelled through several parts of Europe. He is principally known by his geographical works, the most celebrated of which is, "Theatrum Geographiæ veteris," 2 vols. fol., 1618; a compilation from the works of Ptolemy and others. But the most learned is one composed in 1629, on the occasion of constructing the dike by which Richelieu blocked up Rochelle, reprinted in the Thesaurus of Rom. antiq., vol. ii., p. 916.—J. G.

BERTLEF, Martin, a learned German, born in Transylvania, lived in the second part of the seventeenth century. Author of 'Solennes et civiles conciones," Dorpat, 1695; and an account of the siege of Riga by the grand-duke of Moscow.

BERTOLACCI, Anthony, an English political writer, of Corsican origin; died in 1833. He filled for a number of years the post of comptroller-general in the island of Ceylon; and, on his return to England, published "A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon, with an Appendix, containing some of the Principal Laws and Customs of the Indians," London, 1817. In the same year he produced "An Inquiry into several questions of Political Economy, applicable to the present state of Great Britain." He afterwards took up his residence in France, and continued to interest himself in political questions, especially those affecting the welfare of England and France.—J. S., G.

BERTOLI, Aurelio Giorgio, born at Rimini in 1753. He was placed by his parents, who destined him for the church, in the seminary of his native city. He was afterwards received into the order of St. Benedict, Olivetans, whose strict discipline soon persuaded him that he had no vocation for monastic life. Having clandestinely left that convent, he fled to Hungary, where, forced by want and privations, he enlisted in an Austrian regiment. However, military life was no more suitable to his disposition than the seclusion of a cloister; and therefore, having obtained his discharge, he returned to Italy, and sought to be re-admitted into the order he had previously deserted. His demand being granted, he immediately resumed his studies, and obtained a professorship in the college of Sienna. There he composed his renowned work, "Le notti Clementine," an epic poem on the death of Clement XIV. From thence he was called to Naples to fill the chair of history and geography in the royal college for the navy, and the course of lectures he delivered there was so much admired, that, at the request of the authorities of that university, he published it, and it met with the same approbation which the public bestowed on his former work. Deeply versed in German literature, he visited Vienna in 1783, for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the literary men with whom he had corresponded; and his profound learning, combined with the suavity of his manners, won for him the esteem and favours of the emperor, who elected him professor of belles-lettres in the university of Pavia. On his way to Italy, he passed through Switzerland, where he visited Gesner, whose idyls he had translated, and charmed by the sublime beauties of the Rhône, he wrote a very graphic description of its banks. His works on philosophy and history, as well as his translation of Horace, went through three editions. His criticism on Metastasio is highly esteemed. He also wrote two essays "On the Literature and Language of Germany," besides many other works, and a collection of sonnets. He died in 1798.—A. C. M.

BERTOLI, Giovanni Domenico, an Italian litterateur and antiquarian, born 1676; died 1750. He has done much for the preservation and explanation of the antiquities of Italy. Author of a vast number of memoirs and letters.

* BERTOLONI, Antonio, a celebrated Italian botanist, professor at Bologna. He has published a vast number of botanical works, including "Flora Italica;" "Account of the Plants cultivated in the Botanic Garden of Bologna;" monographs of various Plants; Account of Botanical Excursions to the Appennines and other parts of Italy; a Flora of Guatemala.—J. H. B.

BERTOLOTTO, John Laurence, a historical painter, born 1640, studied under Castiglione, and died 1721 (George I.) Excelled in composition and colour.—W. T.

BERTON, Jean-Baptiste, a French general of brigade, born at Francheval, near Sedan (Ardennes), 15th June, 1769; beheaded at Poitiers, 5th October, 1822. Having finished his studies at Brienne, and Chalons, he entered in 1792 as sub-lieutenant in the legion of Ardennes. After the battle of Spinosa, Napoleon created him *chef d'etat major*. After serving in several brilliant campaigns, he was raised to the rank of general. In common with nearly all the soldiers who had fought under Napoleon, he was warmly opposed to the restoration of the Bourbons, and continued to manifest this opposition even after the fall of the Empire. In February, 1822, he raised the standard of revolt at Thouars, and, proclaiming a provisional government, marched upon Saumur at the head of twenty-five horsemen, and a hundred armed pedestrians. He was arrested, however, on his way, and his troop was disbanded. He was brought to trial with several of his accomplices, before the court of assizes of Poitiers, and condemned to death. The punishment of death for political offences had, indeed, been previously abolished; but such was the alarm of the government at the disaffection which had begun to manifest itself in the army, and the recent machinations of the society of the Carbonari, of which Berton was an active member, that the king ordered the sentence against Berton and his accomplices to be carried into immediate execution.—G. M.

BERTON. Three musicians who successively distinguished themselves in Paris:—

Pierre Montan Berton was born in 1727 at Paris, where his father was an opulent merchant. His disposition for music was conspicuous in his infancy, and while yet a schoolboy at Senlis, he distinguished himself in singing and playing, and even composition. When his voice broke, he, in direct opposition to the will of his parents, appeared as a singer

at the opera at Paris. His extreme nervousness, prevented his success in this capacity; he went therefore to Marseilles, in hopes to gain confidence by removal from the urgency of his friends' objections, but met there with no better fortune. He now abandoned the stage, and went to Bordeaux to be engaged as organist at two churches, and accompanyist at the theatre. He there wrote an opera called "Erosine," which he sent his father, whom he thus conciliated. In 1753 he returned to Paris, and two years later was appointed to succeed Boyer as director of the orchestra at the grand opera. It was in this situation that he attained his eminence as an artist. The conscientious care with which he produced every work confided to him, raised the standard of lyrical performance in Paris to that elevation, which still causes the French opera to be cited as the model of executive perfection. For thirty-three years he discharged the duties of his office with unflinching zeal. He then retired on a pension of his full salary, and he resumed the directorship in 1799; but his strength being unequal to the fatigues of the situation, he was compelled after a few months to resign it.

Henri Montan Berton, his son, was born at Paris, September 17, 1767, where he died in 1844. He had the great advantage of his father's instruction in music, and obtained an early proficiency. He was but fifteen when he was engaged as violinist in the orchestra of the opera, and rose rapidly in his profession. He had some lessons in composition of Rey, but pursued this study to more advantage under Sacchini. His first productions in public were some oratorios and cantatas at the concerts spirituels; but his extensive popularity was derived from his very numerous operas, which, although they lasted but for their day, in that day were extremely successful. The first of these was "Les Promesses de Mariage," written in 1787; and the most meritorious were "Montano et Stephanie;" "Le Delire;" and "Aline." On the establishment of the conservatoire in 1795, Berton was appointed professor of composition. From 1807 to 1809 he was director of the orchestra of the Italian opera, in which capacity he brought out Mozart's Figaro for the first time in Paris. After the dissolution of the conservatoire in 1815, he was appointed by the king's commissioners to reorganize that institution. On the extension of the musical department of the Institut des Beaux Arts from three to six members, Berton was chosen with Cartel and Cherubini to fill these new places of distinction. He was also created a chevalier of the legion of honour. He was the author of a new, but not very sound system of harmony, and he wrote several pamphlets and articles in the periodicals upon music.

François Berton, the son of Henri and Mademoiselle Maillard, a singer, was born at Paris in 1784, where he died of cholera in 1832. He had some ephemeral success as a dramatic composer; but, with neither the vivacity of his father, nor the solidity of his grandfather, he showed no character in his music of sufficient decision to make a lasting impression.—G. A. M.

BERTON, William, chancellor of the university of Oxford in the days of John Wickliff. By virtue of his office, he appointed the twelve censors who examined the reformer's opinions, and pronounced him a heretic. Berton's works are only noteworthy, because they refer to Wickliff. They are, "Determinationes contra Wiclevum;" "Sententia super justa ejus condemnatione;" and "Contra ejus Articulos."—J. B.

BERTONI, Ferdinando, a musician, was born in 1727, on the island of Salo in the Adriatic, and died at Venice in 1801. His instructor was Padre Martini. He was appointed professor at the Conservatorio degli Incurabili in 1750; and twenty years later, at the Conservatorio de Mendicanti, both at Venice. In 1750, also, he was engaged as organist at the ducal chapel of St. Mark. He produced thirty-three operas and oratorios, the first of which, "Orazio e Curiazio," appeared in 1746. He made no remarkable success until 1776, when his "Orfeo" gained him the highest admiration. His "Quinto Fabio," was produced at Padua with singular applause, which was, however, in some part attributable to the extraordinary merit of Pacchierotti, who personated the principal character. In company with this artist Bertoni came to London in 1779, and gave here the same opera, which was so well received that it was performed twelve times during the season. Although thus successful, the composer found a powerful rival in Sacchini, and quitted therefore this country on the close of the theatre. "Armida" and "Tancredi," were the two of his works best considered after those which have been named. On the death of Galuppi in 1785, Bertoni was appointed maestro di capella at the cathedral of St. Mark in Venice. In his later years he wrote some sonatas and violin quartets of merit. He avowedly founded his style upon that of Gluck, and, with some modesty, ascribed to the excellence of his model the great success he experienced. Comparatively little of his music was published. Besides the many works he brought out, he left several that have never been produced.—G. A. M.

BERTRAM, Charles, an English antiquary, who published about 1757 the treatise De Situ Britanniæ. It purported to be by a monk of the fifteenth century, and to contain a map of Roman Britain which belonged to the Roman period. The discovery was hailed with delight by the most eminent antiquarians, but considerable doubt has since been cast on the genuineness of the production. Bertram spent the greater part of his life in Copenhagen, and died there.—J. B.

BERTRAM, Christian Augustus, a German litterateur, born at Berlin, 1751; died 1830. He held several important financial situations, and contributed to the public journals. Author of a "Biography of the Artists and Learned Men of Germany," Berlin, 1780; "Plan for the improvement of the German theatre."—J. G.

BERTRAM, Cornelius Bonaventure, famous in the sixteenth century for his oriental learning, was born at Thouars in Poictou in 1531. An exile for the sake of the protestant religion, he was appointed Hebrew professor at Geneva, and while there published several works. Among them were—"Comparaison de l'Hébreu et de l'Aramée," and a treatise "De Politiâ Judaicâ." He revised the Geneva version of the holy scriptures. Having resided sometime in the Palatinate, and other places, he took a professorship at Lausanne, where he died in 1594. He married the niece of Beza's first wife. Casaubon, and many other great scholars, speak of Bertram's critical powers in terms of high admiration.—T. J.

BERTRAM, Johann Friedrich, a German protestant theologian, celebrated as a linguist and as a controversial writer, was born in 1699, and died in 1741. He wrote "Commentatio de singularibus Anglorum in eruditionem orientalem meritis," and an "Introduction to the study of belles-lettres."

BERTRAM, Johann Georg, a German theologian, was for some time almoner to a regiment, and afterwards, in succession, pastor at Giffhorn and at Brunswick. His principal work is entitled "Das Evangelische Lüneburg, oder Reformations-und Kirchen-historie der Stadt-Lüneburg," 1719. He was born at Lüneburg in 1670, and died in 1728.

BERTRAM, the Priest. See Ratramnus.

BERTRAND, Abbe, born in 1735; died in 1792, a French astronomer of considerable merit. He was a great friend of Lalande's. He accompanied d'Entrecasteaux in his voyage in search of La Perouse. His death was hastened by a fall over a precipice at Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, which he had ascended with the aim of meteorological research.—J. P. N.

BERTRAND, Antoine Marie, mayor of Lyons in the years 1792–93, was originally a merchant. On the defeat of his party in the mayoralty by the royalists, he fled to Paris and joined the Cordeliers. He was arrested after the fall of Robespierre, but escaped with a short imprisonment. Afterwards concerned in the insurrection of Grenelle, he was executed in October, 1796.—J. S., G.

BERTRAND, Èlie, a French protestant preacher, born at Arbe, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1712, was distinguished as a physicist and geologist. After preaching for several years in various parts of Switzerland, and especially in the French church at Berne (from 1744), he went to Poland on the invitation of the king in 1765 or 1766, and in 1768 was created a nobleman and received his naturalisation; but, nevertheless, soon returned to his native country, and settled himself in a private condition at Yverdun, where he surrounded himself with a good collection of antiquities and fossils. Bertrand was a member of several of the principal academies in France, Switzerland, and Germany, and was the author of numerous works on a great variety of subjects. Of his moral and religious writings we may notice "Le Philanthrope," published in 1738; the "Confession de foi des églises reformées en Suisse," 1760; a translation of Bullinger's Confessio Fidei; "Morale de l'Evangile," in seven volumes, published at Neufchatel in 1775; and "Elemens de la Morale Universelle," at the same place in 1776. In 1754, Bertrand published "Essais sur les usages des Montagnes," &c.; and in 1756, "Mémoires pour servir à s'instruire des tremblements de terre de la Suisse, principalement pour l'année 1755;" accom-

panied by four sermons which were delivered upon the occasion. Of more scientific works we have "Mémoires sur la structure intérieure de la Terre," published at Zurich in 1752, and again in 1760; "Dictionnaire universel des Fossiles propres et des Fossiles accidentels," at the Hague in 1763, and at Avignon in 1764, followed in 1766 by a "Recueil de divers traités sur l'Histoire Naturelle de la Terre et des Fossiles." Bertrand also published several books of a lighter character upon the physical phenomena of the Alps, and one on the languages of Switzerland, especially of the Canton de Vaud.—W. S. D.

BERTRAND, Henri-Gratien, Comte, a French general, born 1773, died 1844. He served first in the national guard, but afterwards joining the corps of engineers, he accompanied Napoleon into Egypt. He subsequently distinguished himself at Austerlitz, Spandau, Friedland, and Wagram, and in the Russian campaign. He rendered also important service after the battle of Hanau. After the final abdication of Napoleon, Bertrand was permitted to follow him to St. Helena, and did not return to France until after the emperor's death. Bertrand had been condemned to death for contumacy in 1816, and at his return in 1821 his sentence remained unrevoked. It was now, however, annulled by a royal ordinance, and he was reinstated in his civil rights and military rank. After 1830 he was elected deputy of his department, and was distinguished in the chambers by his liberal sentiments and his love of justice.—G. M.

BERTRAND, Jean Elie, a Swiss preacher, born at Neufchatel in 1737, was chief pastor of the French church at Berne, and afterwards professor of belles-lettres in the academy of his native town. He superintended the publications of the Typographical Society of Neufchatel, of which he was one of the founders. He wrote "Sermons sur les differents textes de l'Ecriture Sainte," 1773. Died in 1779.—J. S., G.

BERTRAND, Louis, a mathematician and geologist, born at Geneva in 1731; died in 1812. He was a friend of the illustrious Euler, and a man of much merit. He is best known by his "Developpements nouveaux de la partie elevataire des mathematiques, prise dans toute son etendue," two vols. 4to. Like many others, Bertrand attempted to solve the difficulty connected with parallel lines; and he failed also. This solution demanded the introduction of the idea of infinites, and that we should speak of infinites as being equal and unequal—a proposal at utter variance with the spirit and methods of pure geometry.—J. P. N.

BERTRAND, Louis-Jacques-Napoleon-Aloïsius, a French poet, born 1807; died 1841. He was a journalist, and left one work published after his death, "Fantasies à la manière de Rembrandt et Callot," Angers, 1842.

BERTRAND, Philippe, a French geologist and engineer, born at the castle of Launoy, near Sens, in 1730, was employed, whilst still very young, in the corps of civil engineers, in Auvergne, the Alps, and Pyrenees. He availed himself of the journeys which he was compelled to make professionally to improve himself in natural history, but especially in geology. In 1769 he was appointed chief engineer of Franche-Comté. About this time an officer of engineers, named Labiche, proposed to make a canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, by the Saone and the Doubs; and his plans were submitted to Bertrand, who, by exaggerating the difficulties of the undertaking, caused it to be given up, but in 1777 brought forward a plan, which was nearly, if not exactly, identical with part of that of Labiche. The proposed canal was authorized by a decree of council of Sept. 25, 1783, and although Labiche put in his claim to the merit of the proposal, Bertrand was appointed to direct it. He did not, however, complete this undertaking, but in 1787 obtained the post of inspector-general of bridges and roads. In 1790 he brought before the national assembly a plan for the junction of the Rhone and the Rhine by the river of Doubs, which was also a plagiarism from Labiche, who on this, as on the former occasion, asserted his right to be considered as the originator of the proposition, and as the proper person to whom its execution should be confided. In this, however, he was defeated by Bertrand, whose proposals were accepted. Bertrand did not, however, see the completion of this great engineering enterprise, which was not finished until 1832, whilst his own death took place at Paris in 1811. He became a member of the Academy of Besançon in 1786, and in 1800 a corresponding member of the agricultural society of the department of Doubs. His writings are tolerably numerous, the principal being as follow:—"Projet d'un canal de navigation pour joindre le Doubs à la Saône," Besançon, 1777—a plagiarism from Labiche, as already stated; a "Critical and new Essay upon the general Theory of the Earth," in the form of a letter to Buffon, published at Besançon and Paris in 1780, of which a second edition, with a supplement, appeared at the former place in 1782; "New system of the Granites, Schists," &c., published at Paris in 1794; and "New Principles of Geology," Paris, 1798, of which a new edition appeared in 1804. Besides these, he wrote several works upon different subjects of inland navigation, including a "Système de navigation fluviale," Paris, 1793, and memoirs upon his proposed canals between the Rhone and the Rhine, and upon the canal d'Ourcq at Paris.—W. S. D.

BERTRAND de Molleville, Antoine François, marquis de, minister of Louis XVI., born at Toulouse in 1744, was successively master of requests under Maupeou, and intendant of the province of Bretagne. He became minister of marine in 1791; but in the same year was denounced by the assembly, and in consequence deprived of office. Afterwards employed as chief of the secret police, he incurred the wrath of the Jacobins, and was again denounced in the assembly. To escape prosecution he passed over to England in 1792. Besides a "History of the Revolution" and some other interesting works, he published "Histoire d'Angleterre depuis la première invasion des Romains jusqu'à la paix de 1763," Paris, 1815.—J. S., G.

BERTRANDI, John Ambrose Maria, a celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born at Turin in 1723. His parents were poor, and his earlier education was effected in the face of great difficulty. Through the kindness of Klingher, surgeon to the king, he was enabled to study surgery, and made rapid progress. In 1747 he was admitted an associate of the College of Surgeons, and published a "Dissertation on the Liver." Having visited London and Paris by request, and at the expense of Charles Emmanuel, he was, on his return, appointed to a chair of practical surgery and anatomy in Turin, which the king had founded for his sake. He took great interest in a society then formed, named the Royal Academy of Sciences, and contributed valuable papers to its memoirs. Bertrandi's principal work was the "Trattato delle Operazioni di Chirurgia," Nice, 1763; but his writings are comprised in thirteen octavo volumes. He died of dropsy in 1765.—J. B.

BERTRANDON de la Brocquière, a chronicler, born in the duchy of Guienne, at the close of the fourteenth century. Author of a "Voyage to and from Jerusalem, during the years 1432–1433." This work has been translated into English, London, 1807, 8vo.

BERTRANS, Clerc, a poet of the thirteenth century. All that is known of him is that he wrote a romance entitled, "Gerard de Veane or de Vienne."

BERTRIC, king of Wessex, came to the throne about 784. His claims had been disputed by Alkmund, vassal king of Kent, and he ever afterwards showed himself jealous of Alkmund's son, Egbert, whose claims to Wessex were greater than his own, and who was yet destined to unite the heptarchy into one kingdom. Egbert took refuge at the court of Offa, king of Mercia; but to deprive him of that asylum, Bertric sought an alliance with Edburga, Offa's daughter. His suit was successful, and his marriage was solemnized in 787. Egbert fled to the continent, and found protection at the court of Charlemagne. Bertric's wife, ever jealous of her husband's favourites, had sought in vain to diminish his esteem for Worr, an alderman or earl, among his adherents. She planned to remove him by violence, but the poison cup which she intended him to drink, was also tasted by the king, and proved fatal, about the year 800. Egbert's way being thus cleared, he returned to England, and became king of Wessex. It was in Bertric's reign that the first Danish invasion of England took place.—J. B.

BERTUCCIO, ——, an Italian sculptor and goldsmith, who cast in bronze doors for the basilic of St. Mark at Venice. He lived in the first half of the fourteenth century.

BERTUCH, Friedrich Justin, a German miscellaneous writer, was born at Weimar, 30th September, 1747, and died 3d April, 1822. He was a minor star of that brilliant constellation which clustered around Goethe, and promoted literature in various ways. He wrote some tragedies and operas, published a *Magazin der Spanischen und Portugiesischen Literatur*, and the highly-popular Bilderbuch für Kinder; translated Cervantes' Don Quixote; edited the Blaue Bibliothek aller Nationen (a collection of fairy tales in 12 vols.), the *Journal des Luxus und der*

*Moden*, the *Geographische Ephemeriden*, &c. He was also the originator of the *Jenaische Literatur Zeitung*, of the Industrie-Comptoir (a publishing establishment at Weimar), and of the Geographische Institut.—K. E.

BERTULF, king of Mercia, came to the throne in 839, but was dethroned by the Danes in 851.

BERURIAH or PHRURIAH, a Hebrew matron, honourably mentioned in the Talmud for her learning, her sincere piety, and her gentleness of character. The resignation with which she bore the sudden and simultaneous death of her two sons, has furnished materials for a beautiful apologue, which has found its way into several modern languages. (H. Hurwitz's Hebrew Tales. The original source is the Midrash on Proverbs xxxi. 10, where, however, her husband's name only is mentioned.) Beruriah was the daughter of Rabbi Chanina ben Teradion, who was put to death during the persecution subsequent to the revolt of Bar Cochba, in the second century; her husband was the still more renowned teacher of the law, Rabbi Meïr. The feminine gentleness of Beruriah's disposition is illustrated by the remonstrance which, according to the Talmud, she addressed to her husband when he once uttered an imprecation against some wicked persons who had sorely annoyed him. The psalmist, Beruriah reminded him, did not pray "for the destruction of the *sinners* (choteim), but for the end of all *sins* (chattaim)," Psalm civ. 35.—T. T.

BERTUSIO, Giovanni Battista, a pupil of Denis Calvart's, at Bologna, and a fellow student of Guido, Albano, and the two Caraccis. He tried to rival Guido (a dangerous model in grace and colour), but his figures, though well drawn, are dull, and his colour is weak and mealy.—W. T.

BERTUZZI, Ercole Gaetano, was born at Bologna in 1669 (Charles II.), and died 1722 (George I.), he attained some excellence in portraits.—W. T.

BERULLE, Pierre, Cardinal, an illustrious French controversialist, born of an ancient family of Champagne, at the manor-house of Serilly, near Troyes, in 1575. In youth he was remarked for piety and love of study, and early gave evidence of remarkable talents in controversies with the Huguenots. He took part in the famous conference held at Fontainebleau between Cardinal du Perron and Plessis-Mornay, the pope of the Huguenots as he was called, and on that occasion, as on many similar ones subsequently, conciliated the protestants as much by his candour and courtesy, as he delighted the papists by his zeal. The reputation which he acquired in controversy enabled him to carry out, in the face of numerous obstacles, a project for the introduction into France of a body of Spanish Carmelites, by means of which he hoped to revive the declining popularity of monachism. With the same view he combated the opposition of the jesuits to the foundation of a congregation of priests of the Oratory, and with the help of a bull from Paul V., also succeeded in establishing that order in France. Urban VIII., for these services, sent him in 1627 the cardinal's hat. To sustain that dignity he accepted the revenues of two abbeys, but, in conformity with a vow which he had taken in youth, resolutely declined the rich benefices offered him by Henry IV. and Louis XIII. Among other important matters of state in which he was concerned, was that of procuring from Rome a dispensation for the marriage of Henrietta Maria with Charles I. He accompanied the princess into England, and shortly after his return, to the disgust of Richelieu, who could not forgive a statesman the reputation of a saint, was raised to the dignity of minister of state. After a short term of office, in which he was the object of Richelieu's manifold machinations, he retired into a convent. He died while celebrating mass, October 12, 1629. His works, which are chiefly controversial, were collected into two volumes, folio, in 1644.—J. S., G.

BERWICK, Rev. Edward, sometime rector of Lexlip, Ireland, a scholar, divine, and literary celebrity, at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was the author of a Translation of Apollonius Tyaneus, and of other works of merit.—E. W.

BERWICK, James Fitz-James, duke of, and marshal, illegitimate son of King James II. of England when duke of York, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, born August 21, 1670. He was educated in France, and on his father's accession to the throne in 1685 he entered the imperial army, and saw a good deal of service in Hungary under the famous duke of Lorraine. He was created duke of Berwick in 1687. On the expulsion of the Stewart dynasty he accompanied his father into exile. He was present with that wrong-headed and unfortunate prince at the battle of the Boyne, and in 1690 was made commander-in-chief of the Irish army which fought for James. After the ruin of his father's cause by the decisive naval battle of La Hogue, of which he was an eye-witness, Berwick entered the service of France. He fought in Flanders under Marshal Luxemburg, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Linden in 1693, but was speedily exchanged for the duke of Ormond. In 1696 he visited England for the purpose of endeavouring to excite a general insurrection against the government, in which he failed, and was fully cognisant of Barclay's plot, which was at the same time formed against the life of William. "To such a degree had his sense of right and wrong been perverted by his zeal for the interests of his family, and by his respect for the lessons of his priests, that he did not, as he has himself ingenuously confessed, think that he lay under any obligation to dissuade the assassins from the execution of their purpose." Berwick rendered important service to his adopted country by the suppression of the religious wars in the south of France, but he is accused of great cruelty in the execution of his orders. He acquired a high reputation for courage and skill in the Spanish War of Succession, and in 1706 defeated the allied forces under General Stanhope in the decisive battle of Almanza, which established Philip V. on the throne of Spain. In recompense for his great services he was created a Spanish grandee and duke of Liria and Xerica. He subsequently held various important commands in Spain and Flanders, and was ultimately killed by a cannon ball, June 12, 1734, at the siege of Philipsburg on the Rhine. Marshal Berwick was a man of cold and ungracious manners, but he was distinguished for his courage and prudence, and was universally esteemed one of the most skilful captains of his age. The dukes of Liria in Spain, and the dukes of Fitz-James in France, are descended from him. (*Memoirs of Marshal Berwick.*)—J. T.

* BERWINSKI, Ryszard, a Polish publisher and poet, born at Posen in Prussia in 1819. He studied philology in the universities of Breslau and Berlin. After this time Berwinski busied himself in the study of the narrations, history, and literature of Poland, and became a member of all its scientific societies. In 1840 he published at Breslau, "Powiesci Wiekkopolskie" (the History of Poland); in 1844 he published at Posen a poem, called "Ksiega Swiatta i Ztudzen" (The Book of Light and Imagination); and in 1849 he published at Posen the Polish journal, *Dziennik Polski*. His most celebrated work is "Studia nad literaturaz ludowaz" (The Study of the people's literature), in 2 vols. In all his writings, Berwinski exhibits a fine genius and intimate knowledge of the character and the customs of the Polish people.—S. de G.

BERYLLUS, bishop of Bostra in Arabia in the first half of the third century. He maintained, until convinced of his error by Origen, at a council held at Bostra, that our Saviour had no existence previous to the incarnation, and that he was no more than a prophet. None of his writings are extant.—J. S., G.

BERZELIUS or BERZEL, Johan Jacob, an illustrious chemical philosopher, was born in 1779 at Väfersunda, near Linköping, in Sweden. He studied medicine and chemistry at Upsala. When very young he published an analysis of the waters of Medevi, and a dissertation on the influence of electric currents upon organic bodies. His first public appointment was that of junior professor of pharmacy and chemistry at Upsala. Here he introduced the method of teaching chemistry practically, whilst his predecessors had required their pupils to listen to lectures unillustrated by experiment. In 1806 he established, in conjunction with Hisinger, his well-known "Annals of Physics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy" (Afhandlinger i Fysik, Keim och Mineralogi), which have for many years afforded a most valuable repertory of the progress of physical science. In 1807 he aided in founding the Swedish Medical Society. The following year he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden. In 1815 he was made a knight of the order of Vasa, and in 1818 he became perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences, an office which he retained till his death. In 1821 he received the grand cross of the order of Vasa, and in 1835 he was called to the peerage with the title of baron. In the summer of 1848 he was attacked with paralysis, and in the month of August he breathed out his mighty spirit. His intellect was not in the least impaired by the approach of death, and up to the last we find him dictating his chemical ideas, and

suggesting important experiments. His discoveries—the result of half a century of uninterrupted and successful labour—are too many to be here enumerated. He it was who first gave modern analytical chemistry that exactness on which its value depends. He co-operated with Dalton in establishing the atomic theory, and determined the equivalents of the elements with an exactness which his successors have rarely surpassed. His electro-chemical theory, though now generally abandoned, was in its time highly serviceable, and manifestly proves the genius of its author. The blow-pipe, first introduced by Bergmann and Gahn, became in his hands an instrument of almost magic power. He discovered and examined more bodies, simple and compound, than any other chemist, and very rarely indeed have his results been found erroneous. Accuracy being his first and last consideration, he examined the pretensions of every new theory with severe inflexibility. Some have even hinted that he played the part of a scientific conservative, and opposed the views of others merely on the score of their novelty. But even if some such feeling existed in his mind, it was surely no disadvantage to science if the hypotheses, which emanated in such abundance from France and Germany, were narrowly scrutinized before receiving recognition. He supported the view of dualistic combination, and the doctrine of organic copulæ, but was strenuously opposed to the theory of types and substitution. His great "Manual of Chemistry," extending in the last edition to 14 vols., is a splendid monument of industry and research, having been rewritten more than ten times, to keep pace with the progress of the science. His private memoirs, containing among other things his opinions on his contemporaries (especially, it is believed, a rather sarcastic critique on Sir H. Davy), are prevented from publication by an absurd Swedish law.—J. W. S.

BERZSENYI, Daniel, Hungarian poet, was born in 1776. He was the son of a country gentleman, and lived almost uninterruptedly on his country-seat, Hetény, in the county of Vas, occupied with superintending the management of his property, and writing poetry in his leisure hours, without attaching any great value to it. A collection of his verses, circulated in manuscript among his friends, was published without his knowledge by Helmeczy in 1813, exciting at once the greatest admiration for the poet, who, unexpectedly, found himself a great man in his country. His odes, mostly in classical metre, made him extremely popular, inspired as they are by lofty patriotism, and the keenest feelings of right and justice. Their moral effect on the Hungarian nation can scarcely be overrated. He died in 1836.—F. P., L.

BESANCON, Etienne Modeste, born at Lavotte, near Beaune, in 1730; died at Fessivilliers, near Montbelliard, in 1816. He was educated at the seminary of Besançon for the ecclesiastical profession, and in due time had his share in the fruits of the vineyard. Our young abbé, however, amused himself and others by writing verse. A poet has less chance of being regularly paid than another man; it is not, however, less necessary for him to live, and Etienne, the modest, found himself forced to use, in vindicating his rights of property, the only weapon he could command. The canons of St. Hyppolite were his adversaries at law, and found themselves the sad burthen of many a merry song. The canons complained to the archbishop, and the poet was inhibited from writing verse. The "irritable race" is not easily prevented from the exercise of such gifts as indignation is said to supply—still less will a good-humoured rhymer give up a joke, felt by its effects to be successful; and so our abbé continued rhyming on in spite of archbishop and canons, ay, and the muses themselves. The Revolution came to quiet the disputants, and Besançon hid among the mountains of Jura while "the Terror" was dealing with the church. In 1802 a benefice was found for him at Fessivilliers, where he died at the age of eighty-six. His works are "Le Vieux Bourg," 1779; "Blanc-blanc ou le Chat de Mademoiselle Clitan," 1780; "Le Curé Savoyard," 1782; and "Dictionnaire Portatif de la Campagne," 1786.—J. A., D.

BESANTIN (Βησαντῖνος), a Greek writer, known solely by two epigrams attributed to him by the MSS. of the Greek Anthology in the Vatican.

BESARD, Jean-Baptiste, a French physician, born at Besançon about the year 1576, appears to have practised his profession at Cologne. He published several works, of which the best known is entitled, "Antrum Philosophicum, in quo pleraque physica quæ ad vulgariores humani corporis affectus attinent, sine multo verborum apparatu," Augsburg, 1617—a rare book, consisting of two parts; the first containing a popular system of medicine, which is very good for the time of its publication, whilst the second is filled with insignificant matters or absurd nonsense, including a description of a machine, by which the author asserted that the perpetual motion would be attained. Besard is also the author of a "Thesaurus Harmonicus," published at Cologne in 1615, and of some of the volumes of the *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*, especially the fifth, which bears his name, and appeared at Cologne in 1604.—W. S. D.

* BESCHERELLE, Louis Nicolas, a distinguished lexicographer, was born at Paris on the 10th of June, 1802, where he completed his studies, and has since continued to live. A man of letters and study, his life affords few incidents for the biographer, and has its manifestation only in his works. These are numerous, and are principally on grammar; in some of which he was aided by his son. Amongst them we may mention the "Grammaire de l'Academie," brought out in conjunction with Lamotte, and the "Dictionnaire National," in two vols., 4to. Sir W. P. Wood, V.C., pronounced a deserved eulogy on this work. M. Bescherelle is at present engaged in an important work on grammar. He has also for many years been a contributor to the periodical *La France Litteraire*, and to the *Revue Encyclopedique*. He was appointed librarian to the Louvre in the year 1828.—J. F. W.

BESCHI, Constantino Giuseppe, an Italian jesuit, who, after acquiring a singular mastery over several Eastern dialects, established himself in the town of Goa about the year 1700, and, adopting the dress of a Hindoo doctor, wrought artfully and successfully in the interest of his order. Founding a church in honour of the Virgin at Konangouppan and another at Vadougapit, he celebrated both occasions in thousands of verses. His principal work is entitled "Grammatica Latino-Tamulica, ubi de vulgari Tamulicæ linguæ idiomate Kotum-Tamil dicto," &c., a revised edition of which was translated into English by B. G. Babington, under the title, "A Grammar of the high dialect of the Tamil language, termed Sheu-Tamil; with an introduction to Tamil poetry," &c.—J. S., G.

BESECKE, J. Melchior Gottlieb, born at Mittau in 1746, was distinguished alike for his philanthropy and his learning. The poor-house at Mittau is a monument of the former quality. The latter is evidenced by many works on a variety of subjects,—natural history, chemistry, political jurisprudence, and philosophy. He filled the chair of law in his native town, and died in 1802.—J. F. W.

* BESELER, Karl Georg Christian, brother of Wilhelm Hartwig, a German political character, and distinguished writer on jurisprudence, was born at Rödenitz, near Husum, 2nd November, 1809. Not being admitted either to the bar, or as a lecturer in Holstein, he settled at Gottingen, where he enjoyed the friendship of the brothers Grimm, of Dahlmann, and other distinguished members of the so-called German historical school. He then became professor at various universities, until he was called to a chair at Greifswald, 1842. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Frankfort national assembly, from which he seceded 20th May, 1849. In the same year he was chosen deputy to the Prussian diet, where he sided with the Left or constitutional party. His chief productions are:—"Lehre von den Erbverträgen," 1835–38, 3 vols.; "Volksrecht und Juristenrecht," 1843; "System des gemeinen deutschen Privatrechts;" "Commentar über die Strafgesetzgebung für die Preussischen Staaten," &c.—K. E.

* BESELER, Wilhelm Hartwig, a German political character, was born at the castle of Marienhausen, near Jever, March 3, 1806. He completed his education at the cathedral school of Schleswig, and the universities of Kiel and Heidelberg, where he devoted himself to the study of law. He then settled at Schleswig, and soon became one of the leading advocates of the country, in the political affairs of which he was to take so prominent a part. He was elected a member, and afterwards president, of the Schleswig diet, and as such, firmly withstood all the attempts of the Danish government to incorporate the duchies into the Danish monarchy; the only means of permanently settling all dissensions and feuds, in his opinion, being the annexation of the German portion of Schleswig to the German confederation, without infringing, however, in any way upon the rights of the Danish crown. In 1848 he was chosen a member of the provisional government, and afterwards of the regency of

the duchies. At the same time he was a member of the Frankfort national assembly, where he acted as one of its vice-presidents. When, in January, 1851, Austrian and Prussian commissaries for the regulation of the existing disorders were sent into the duchies, Beseler resigned his office, and retired to Brunswick.—K. E.

BESENVAL, Pierre Victor, baron de, was born at Soleure in 1722, and at nine years of age entered the Swiss guards, of which corps his father was colonel. Possessed of a handsome person, an excellent address, and considerable talent, as well as military influence from his parentage, his rise in the French army was rapid; and when the Revolution broke out he was a lieutenant-general, and commandant of all the military in and around Paris. In this post his vacillating and temporizing conduct brought severe blame on Besenval, though it is almost certain that the fault really lay with the king and his advisers. However, certain it is, that immediately after the taking of the Bastile, Besenval decamped, was arrested, tried, and acquitted with great difficulty; after which event he lived quite forgotten in Paris till his death in 1794. His "Mémoires," first published in 1805–1807, are entertaining, and of considerable historical value.—J. S. S.

BESENZI, Paolo Emilio, was born at Reggio, 1624 (Charles I.), and died in 1666. He was an imitator of Albano.

BESHITZI, or BESHIETZI, Rabbi Eliyahu ben Moshe, ben Menachem, a learned Caraite, at Constantinople, whence he is sometimes called Stambuli. His work "Adereth Eliyahu" (The mantle of Elijah), treats, in six sections, of the doctrines and ceremonies of the Caraite sect of Jews. Quotations from it occur in R. Cudworth's De Vera Notione Sacræ Cœnæ, and, frequently, in John Selden's De Uxore Hebræa, and De Synedriis. Beshitzi, who died in 1490, left his work incomplete: it was continued by his learned disciple and relative, Caleb Affandopulo.—T. T.

BESHITZI, Rabbi Moshe, great-grandson of the last-named. If we may credit the account given of him in Dod Mardochai, M. B. was a prodigy of learning and energy. At sixteen years of age, adorned with every accomplishment, he set out on his travels to the East in quest of wisdom, and although he died at the age of eighteen, he had given to the world 245 books, of which, unfortunately, nothing has reached us but a fragment of one, quoted by his panegyrist, chap. 9.—T. T.

BESIERS, Michel, a French chronicler, born at Bayeux, 1719; died 1782. Author of some topographical works relating to Caen and Bayeux.—J. G.

* BESKOW, Bernard von, the son of a wealthy merchant and iron-founder, born at Stockholm, 19th April, 1796. Exhibiting in youth great talents for music and painting, he received instruction in these arts, especially the former. Later in life he distinguished himself as a poet. In 1814 he received a government appointment, and afterwards became private secretary to the crown prince. In 1826 he was elevated to the rank of the nobility. The following year he became chamberlain, and in 1833 steward, of the royal household. Two years earlier he assumed the direction of the royal theatre, to which he had furnished several excellent pieces, but this office he resigned in consequence of his other duties. He was one of the eighteen who composed the Swedish Academy, of which, in 1834, he was appointed secretary. He spent four years between 1824 and 1828 in visiting the principal European countries, and making himself acquainted with their most distinguished men. In 1818 Beskow published a collection of his poems in 2 vols., of which in the following year a second edition appeared, and these were succeeded at different times by the tragedies of "Erik XIV." of "Hildegarde," "Torkel Knutson" (which has been pronounced the best acting drama of Sweden), "King Birgen and his race," and "Gustavus Adolphus in Germany." Some of these tragedies were translated into German by Oehlenschlager, and the music to his opera, "The Troubadours," was composed by the crown-prince, now king of Sweden. It is as a dramatic writer, and especially as a writer of the historic-drama, that Von Beskow takes his highest place in the literature of his country. In 1832 he published "Recollections of his Wanderings," in 2 vols., and he has been an active contributor to most of the periodicals of his native land. In 1842 he received the title of doctor of philosophy. A liberal and patriotic spirit characterizes the writings of Von Beskow.—M. H.

BESLER, Basil, a German pharmaceutist, was born at Nuremberg in 1561, and died in 1629. He practised as an apothecary at Nuremberg, and established a private botanic garden, in which he cultivated many interesting medicinal plants. He formed also a collection of curiosities. He published "Hortus Eystettensis" in 4 volumes folio, containing 356 copperplates, and 1086 figures of plants from various parts of the world. The expense of the work was defrayed by the bishop of Eichstadt. Plunier has called a genus of plants Beslera.—J. H. B.

BESLER, Michel Robert, a German medical man, and nephew of Basil, was born at Nuremberg on 5th July, 1607, and died on 8th February, 1661. He studied at Heilbronn, Altdorf, and Padua. In 1631 he took the degree of doctor of medicine at Altdorf, and afterwards became a fellow of the college of physicians of Nuremberg. He was a zealous student of natural history, and has published works on the vegetable kingdom, on the plants of Eichstadt, besides medical dissertations.—J. H. B.

BESLY, Jean, born in 1572, and died in 1644; studied law at the universities of Bordeaux and Toulouse, and practised at Paris for two years. He, in 1597, settled at Fontenay as avocat and jurisconsult, and opposed strenuously the reception of the decrees of the council of Trent. Besly was a diligent student of the antiquities of France. He had collected a library, which is mentioned as of great value by Louis Jacob in his Traité des plus Belles Bibliotheques du Monde. In 1620 we find Besly *maire et capitaine* of Fontenay. In that year he wrote to Dupuy, expressing great terror at the civil disturbances which were every day increasing. "He lived," he said, "in a cut-throat place," and he expressed strong fears for the security of his books and manuscripts, which he finally sent for safety to Poitiers. In 1629 he was appointed avocat and *conseiller d'etat*. In 1631 he retired from public life, giving up his business and his appointments to his son. His son did not inherit his literary and antiquarian tastes; and had it not been for Dupuy and the bishop of Poitiers, his manuscripts would have perished; as it was, many were lost. His library was dispersed. Poems of his are scattered over several publications, for the most part laudatory of the literary works of his friends, and as bad as such things generally are; several Tracts on local antiquities were published after his death, and "Lives of Counts and Bishops of Poitiers." He assisted Duchesne in the "Histoire de la Maison de Chasteignier," and a commentary by him on Ronsard's poems is printed with the early editions of Ronsard.—J. A., D.

BESNARD, Franz Joseph, a German physician, born at Buschwieler in Alsace, on the 20th May, 1748, received his early education at Hagenau from the priests, and was afterwards sent to Strasburg, where he studied medicine. After taking his degree, he was soon appointed first physician to the count palatine Maximilian; but in 1783 he visited Paris, with the view of submitting to the Academy of Sciences, his opinions upon the nature of venereal diseases, and upon the evils of the mercurial treatment, which he wished to see given up. Some patients were intrusted to him, under the inspection of a committee of the Society of Medicine, to be treated according to his new method; but the experiments were stopped by the outbreak of the first Revolution. Besnard returned in 1790 to the palatinate, practised for a time at Mannheim, and was afterwards placed at the head of the hospital of Munich. It was by the exertions and influence of Besnard, that the benefits of vaccination were extended to Bavaria. He died on the 16th June, 1814. His writings are not numerous; the most important of them are written in German, namely, a treatise on the "Organization of the Military Hospitals of the Palatinate," published at Munich in 1801; "Serious advice, founded on experience, to the friends of humanity against the use of mercury," Munich, 1808; and a treatise on the venereal disease, published at the same place in 1811.—W. S. D.

BESNIER, Henri, a French botanist, was born during the first half of the 18th century. He has published works on gardening, one being entitled "Le Jardinier-Botaniste."—J. H. B.

BESNIER, Pierre, a jesuit, born at Tours, 1648; died at Constantinople, 1705. He devoted himself to philological studies, and wrote a work to prove the possibility of learning all languages by means of one. He also assisted P. P. Bouhours and Letellier in translating the New Testament into French.—J. G.

BESOLD or BESOLDE, Christopher, a German lawyer, born at Tübingen, 1577; died 1638. He had a great reputation, and the duke of Wurtemberg confided to him the most important

affairs. He afterwards became professor of law at Ingoldstadt, and was author of a good many historical works.—J. G.

BESOZZI, Ambrogio, born at Milan, 1648 (Charles I.); died 1706; studied under Giuseppe Gaudini, and Ciro Ferri. He was also an engraver.—W. T.

BESSARABA or BASSARABA, an ancient and powerful family which has given the name of Bessarabia to the country lying between the Dneister and the Pruth. The following members of that family were remarkable:—

Bessaraba, Radu Negru (The Black), founder of the principality of Wallachia, died in 1265. About 1240 he reigned over Fogarash, a colony founded by the Daco-Romainians, who had been forced by the incursions of the barbarians to take refuge among the Carpathian mountains. Some time afterwards Pope Gregory IX. pressed Bela, king of Hungary, to give up the Wallachian schismatics to the catholic church; and about the same period Batton Khan, grandson of Genghiz Khan, after having overrun Russia, Poland, and Cumania, came to lay waste Hungary, and to drive the terrified inhabitants back towards the Carpathians. Menaced at once with barbarian violence and religious persecution, Radu withdrew with a part of his people to the country which stretches from the Carpathians to the Danube, and from the Oltu to Shiret. That territory, with the exception of the Banat of Craiova, had been all but deserted; but towards the end of the seventh century it had been repeopled from the Aurelian Dacia, the inhabitants of which had established themselves there, and had become civilized through the Templars who had fixed there their principal residence. Radu compelled the Ban of Craiova to acknowledge himself his vassal, and built the towns of Argissu and Tergovisti. He gave to his people a code of laws in many respects very remarkable, but strongly imbued with the aristocratic spirit peculiar to that age. Though the supreme dignity had been declared elective, it continued after the death of Rodolph in the family of Bessaraba.

Bessaraba, Mirce I., son of Rodolphus II., was elected to the supreme dignity (vaivode) in 1382. He first made war against the Bulgarians, and afterwards against the Turks. These being joined by the Hungarians levied war against him; but finding himself unable to cope with two such powerful enemies at the same time, he submitted to the Turks and engaged to pay them tribute, on condition that they should leave him in all other respects independent. Mirce, however, sought an early opportunity of breaking this compact. He formed an alliance with Sigismund, who, alarmed at the progress of the Turks, most willingly joined him, and being reinforced with troops from all Christendom, but particularly from France, they took the field against the common enemy. The campaign terminated in the disastrous battle of Nicopolis, 28th September, 1396. Seeing his French auxiliaries about to be defeated, he left them to their fate, and went over to the side of the sultan, who suffered him to return with his army to Wallachia. The Turks, however, under Bajasid their sultan, again in 1398 invaded the principality of Mirce, but were repulsed, and forced to commence a retreat in which they nearly all perished. This campaign freed the Wallachians for eighteen years from the tribute due to Bajasid. Before his death Mirce had the mortification to see his country again become tributary to the Turks; and after that event, which occurred in 1418, the principality fell into a state of anarchy, in consequence of the succession being disputed among Mirce's numerous natural children.

Bessaraba, Michael II., surnamed the Brave, was elected vaivode in 1592. He found the country cruelly wasted and groaning under intolerable burdens, while his troublesome neighbours, the Turks, in defiance of express treaties, began to build mosques in the Wallachian territory. Michael formed an alliance with Sigismond Bathory, vaivode of Transylvania, and Rodolph II., emperor of Germany and king of Hungary, and with the assistance of the former fell upon the Turks whom he found in Wallachia, slew great numbers of them, deprived them of the fortresses they possessed on the left of the Danube, and even proceeded to attack them in Bulgaria. A fierce contest ensued, although the forces of the Wallachian prince were not equal in number to those of his enemy. Michael, however, in order to make sure of the protection of Sigismond, acknowledged himself vassal to that prince, and uniting their forces, they succeeded in driving from the other side of the Danube the grand vizier, Senan Pacha, who had come to invade Wallachia. Sigismond soon after abdicated in favour of the emperor of Germany, having exchanged his dignity of vaivode for that of cardinal, and a pension of 50,000 crowns, with the possession of the towns of Oppeln, and of Ratibor in Silesia. He soon, however, repented of his bargain, and returned to reclaim his crown, which he shortly afterwards resigned in favour of his cousin the cardinal, Andrew Bathory. The elevation of this ecclesiastic to the dignity of a sovereign, afforded Michael a favourable opportunity of setting about the accomplishment of an object he had long ardently desired, viz. to bring all the provinces of ancient Dacia under his own dominion. With this view he came to an understanding with Rodolph, made peace with the Turks, and, having penetrated into Transylvania, attacked Andrew at Hermanstadt, and completely defeated him. Andrew fled from the field, but was overtaken and killed, and Michael now became master of the whole principality. Sigismond Bathory made a feeble attempt, in conjunction with Jeremiah Moghila, prince of Moldavia, to wrest the territory from Michael; but by the signal defeat of both, Michael at last secured possession of the great object of his ambition. He united the three crowns of Dacia (1600), and assumed the title of Michael, vaivode of Wallachia and Moldavia, counsellor of his imperial and royal majesty, governor of Transylvania. Michael did not long enjoy his good fortune. His power became a source of uneasiness to Rodolph, the Poles began to form projects against him, and his subjects consisting of tribes formerly hostile to one another, resumed their ancient feuds, which all his authority was unable to suppress. Nor was he more fortunate in an expedition against the Poles in Moldavia. He was twice beaten, and was at last reduced to the necessity of taking refuge in Vienna. He was assassinated the following year (1601) at the instigation of Basta. He was forty-three years of age, and had reigned nine years, during the whole of which he had been engaged in war.

Bessaraba, Matthew Brancovan, vaivode of Wallachia, after a series of sanguinary contests with the Turks, who in defiance of treaties had constituted themselves princes of Wallachia, succeeded in gaining the crown in 1654, and for half a century prolonged the dominion of the native princes.

Bessaraba, Constantine II. Brancovan. Constantine II. Brancovan belonged to the Bessaraba dynasty through his mother, who was the grandniece of Matthew Bessaraba Brancovan. On the demise of his uncle, Serban II. Cantacuzene, in the year 1688, Constantine became vaivode. At this period the Turks were at war with Austria, and Constantine, being a vassal of the former, was necessitated to lend them his assistance in reinstating Emeric of Tököli on the throne of Transylvania. Tököli, however, did not long enjoy his dignity, and, pursued by the imperialists, he took refuge in Wallachia. Here his quasi-ally, Constantine, treacherously destroyed all that remained of his army, and obliged Tököli himself to flee to Belgrade. This service to the Austrian cause, Constantine turned to good account. He speedily strengthened his relations with the Emperor Leopold, and consented to become his active, though secret agent; for which alliance he was rewarded with the dignity of "prince of the holy empire." Notwithstanding his close relations with Leopold, Brancovan was compelled, for the sake of appearances, to aid Turkey in her wars with the imperialists, until the peace concluded at Carlowitz in 1699 relieved him from a situation so equivocal. He then turned his attention to the internal affairs of his country, and attempted such financial reforms as were possible considering the clamorous necessities of the Turks, who, constantly excited against him by Alexander Mavrocordato, the dragoman of the Porte, were only to be satisfied by the power of money. Constantine only waited a favourable opportunity to rid himself of a yoke which daily became more oppressive; and on the death of Leopold in 1705, perceiving that Austria now regarded the Wallachian alliance with indifference, he made overtures to Peter the Great of Russia, with whom he concluded a treaty, engaging himself to furnish both men and provisions. The divan becoming aware of this treaty through the treachery of Constantine's own ministers, the ruin of Brancovan was decided upon; and for this end it was resolved to employ his rival, Demetrius Cantimir, the prince of Moldavia. But Cantimir detested the Turks even more than he hated Bessaraba, and before engaging in the destruction of the latter, he also made a treaty with the czar. Brancovan was not to be overreached in this way; but after a

variety of manœuvres, he ended by denouncing Cantimir to the divan, without, however, renouncing his own relations with Peter the Great. At one and the same time, he engaged the czar to invade Wallachia, and the grand vizier to cross the Danube. For some reason the arrival of the Russian troops was delayed, and the provisions intended for their use fell into the hands of the Turks. Perishing with hunger and thirst, the troops of the czar only escaped total destruction by the treaty of 21st July, 1711, which completely subverted the independence of Moldavia and Wallachia, and delivered up these principalities to the dominion of the Porte. Brancovan now imagined that his last act of treachery would atone for his former sins; and indeed at first he was not molested. The divan, however, was perfectly cognisant of all his treaties with Austria and Russia, and in April, 1714, he was suddenly deposed, arrested without opposition, and conveyed to Constantinople. The vast treasures found in his palace, induced the sultan to put Constantine and his eldest son to torture, supposing that they might have concealed a portion of their wealth. Having heroically endured these tortures for five days, the unhappy prince was executed on the 26th August, 1714, along with his four sons. From his grandson, who alone was spared, springs the family of Brancovan still extant in the principalities.—G. M.

BESSARION, John, born at Trebizonde about the year 1390; died in 1472; first studied in a monastery at Peloponnesus, under the famous Gemistus Pletho, from whom he imbibed his ardent admiration of Plato. In 1438 he accompanied the Emperor Palæologus to the council of Ferrara, called for the purpose of uniting the Greek and Latin churches, and did his utmost to bring about the union. His services to the Latin church on this occasion were rewarded by the pope, Eugene IV., nominating him to the dignity of cardinal-priest; and by subsequent promotions he became archbishop of Siponto, cardinal-bishop of Sabina, and patriarch of Constantinople. He discharged several important diplomatic missions, and twice narrowly escaped being elected pope. The controversy between the admirers of Aristotle and of Plato was carried on with much warmth in this age, and Bessarion, after a vain attempt to conciliate the two parties, threw all his weight into the scale of Plato; his most famous work on this subject being a reply to George of Trebizonde, entitled "In calumniatorem Platonis." In defending Plato, he goes to the extreme of maintaining that his theology and morals are perfectly in accordance with revealed religion. His translations of the Memorabilia of Xenophon, and of the Metaphysics of Aristotle, were also celebrated.—J. D. E.

BESSÉ, Joseph de, a French physician, born at Peyrusse, Aveyron, about the year 1670, studied at Montpellier and Toulouse, and afterwards went to Paris, where his scientific knowledge caused him to be mixed up with the discussions of the learned world. Bessé died in Paris at an advanced age, but the precise date of his death is not known. His numerous writings furnish a faithful summary of the progress of medicine during the first half of the eighteenth century. His earliest works, published at Toulouse in 1699 and 1701, are a treatise "On the Passions of Man," and "Analytical researches on the structure of the parts of the human body." These works possess considerable interest, and the reputation which he gained from them may have been one of the causes of his taking up his abode in Paris soon after their publication. In the second of them he developes the doctrine of his master, Chirac—maintains the existence of ferments in the organs of secretion, and the presence of compounds of acids and alkalies in all parts of the body, causing the exercise of the functions. Setting aside this absurd theory, his work contains numerous interesting anatomical and physiological observations. Bessé's first work, published in Paris after the second edition of his "Researches," was a "Dissertatio Analytica de Febribus," in 1712, followed in the next year by another Latin treatise, entitled "Ergo partus a fluxu menstruoso." For ten years after this Bessé seems to have published nothing; but in 1723 he attacked Helvetius in a rather violent manner, in a "Letter to the author of the new book upon the Animal Economy," &c., accusing him of borrowing the idea, that inflammation is caused by the passage of the blood into the lymphatic vessels, from Boerhaave, without acknowledgment; but at the same time opposing this notion, and ascribing inflammation to the obstruction of the capillary vessels. Helvetius replied with considerable asperity to this criticism, and Bessé answered him in a "Replique aux lettres de M. Helvetius," &c., published at Amsterdam and Paris in 1726. Besides these works, Bessé published some learned dissertations "On Venesection in intermittent fevers," 1730; "On Amputation in cases of Gangrene," 1738; "On the Cæsarean section," 1744; and "On Aneurism of the crural artery," 1752.—W. S. D.

BESSÉ, Pierre, a French preacher of some celebrity, born at Rosiers in Limousin towards the middle of the sixteenth century; died in 1639. He was a member of the Sorbonne, principal of the college of Pompadour, and preacher to Louis XIII. His sermons were frequently reprinted.

BESSEL, Christian George, a German moralist and theologian, born at Minden, lived in the second part of the seventeenth century. Author of a rare and curious work entitled "Faber fortunæ politicæ."

BESSEL, Friedrich Wilhelm, born at Minden, July 22nd, 1784; died in the sixty-second year of his age, at the observatory of Königsberg, on 7th March, 1846. A practical astronomer, of whom it may be said most justly that he united the best qualities of an Hipparchus, a Tycho, and a Bradley,—superadding riches of his own. No man in recent times, among cultivators of astronomy, has achieved a surer immortality than Bessel's; not a step can be taken henceforth in advance, unless it departs from some point that has been fixed by this most remarkable person. Bessel's peculiar nature, in so far as it can be pourtrayed in this brief sketch, will be best gathered from a rapid survey of his main achievements. These may be divided into three classes.—I. An observation in astronomy, *i. e.*, the apparent place of a celestial body, as given by the first indication of an instrument, is of the rudest kind. First, the apparent place is not the true place, because of the varying position of the earth and of the absolute direction of its pole. Corrections of a laborious and most delicate description must be applied, so that apparent places may, in so far as discrepancies are dependent on this cause, be reduced to true places. The discovery of the nature and general causes of the more evanescent of these discrepancies, is due to our own Bradley; but for their true practical values, and the formulæ by which correction can be most easily applied, the world of science is indebted solely to Bessel. His earlier work, the "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," is one of the finest and most appropriate compliments that one great man ever paid to another. Founding on the observations of the incomparable Bradley, he reduced them all into order, carefully determined the errors of Bradley's comparatively imperfect instruments, and eliminated from the works of our astronomer those fundamental and universal constants, the application of which to any crude observation, enables us to state exactly what the place of the observed object would be, had we seen it from an invariable point in the centre of our planetary system. The work begun with "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," was completed in the "Tabulæ Regiomontanæ." But corrections, arising from variations in the position of the earth, were not, in Bessel's opinion, all that perfectly accurate observation requires. It is now necessary to observe by aid of very *complex instruments*. Those instruments, although made by the best artists of this or any time—are they correct? Bessel first reduced the conception to practice, that no instrument—be it the finest and best—ought to be taken by the observer as correct, in any part. An apparently discouraging proposition; but a most true one. Modern practice is based on this idea. An instrument, from the hands of the best maker, is presumed by the astronomer to be incorrect in every movement. Every movement is tested, accordingly, by the unerring regularity of the diurnal motion of the stars. The existence and character of its errors are hence deduced, and formulæ are constructed thereupon, the application of which to individual observations, suffices to eliminate from them all errors depending on infinitesimal imperfections of the mechanism. To actual workers in astronomy at the present day, it is needless to state how much of this memorable reform is due to Bessel: no better exercise can be recommended to the student than the thorough perusal of his memorable papers on the Königsberg Heliometer.—II. Bessel's practical and sagacious nature is farther manifested by all his positive works. There is scarcely a definite and difficult problem presented by our modern astronomy, that could be resolved by exact and scientific observations, which he did not advance. To him unquestionably belongs the honour of having, by aid of his great Heliometer, first determined the parallax of a fixed star—61 Cygni; (our own Henderson had about the

same time done as much in regard to α Centauri.) He showed us the true mode of determining the length of the pendulum; he proposed as the best of all modes of fixing the latitude, observation by a telescope sweeping an arc at right angles to the meridian; he has given a survey of a small space, indeed, but which will be a model for all future surveys—the triangulation of a comparatively inconsiderable part of Prussia; he founded to a large extent—prosecuted and completed, that system of zone observations which has laid the ground of all future speculation as to the movements of the fixed stars; he determined the mass of Saturn's rings, through their disturbing effect on the satellite Titan; and he crowned his earliest, his favourite and prolonged labours on comets by some remarkable papers on the meteor that bears Halley's name, in which he seems to have demonstrated the existence of a polar or magnetic action on the part of the sun. Enumeration of his separate papers were impossible. They constitute at least a fifth part of the vast and valuable collection so long published by Schumacher, under the title Astronomical News.—III. The peculiarity of Bessel's mind was its extreme distinctness. To an industry that never slept, he added an unvarying definiteness of purpose. He never wrought without a clear and attainable aim; and until his chosen object was accomplished, he bent his whole faculties to the task. Hence the perfection even of his smaller essays; and hence his abiding influence. Inferior faculties, applied with concentration, have never failed to produce effect on the world. No marvel that a man so richly gifted, should arise into a great and lasting power. It manifests a noble confidence on the part of the late king of Prussia, that even when his dominions were under the hoof of the first Napoleon, he sustained the university of Königsberg, established its Observatory, and placed Bessel at its head. Königsberg, in the annals of astronomy, will ever be as famous as Uraniburg.—Bessel gave to the world few systematic works. The two already named, viz., "The Fundamenta Astronomiæ" and "Tabulæ Regiomontanæ" are, and ever will be classical. He also published two vols. of "Astronomical Researches;" but for what he did and wrote the student must look mainly to Schumacher's collections, and to the essays prefixed to his volumes of observations.—J. P. N.

BESSEL, Godfrey de, a learned German chronicler, born at Bucheim, 1672; died 1749. In 1714 he became abbot of the monastery of Gottwich. Author of a work entitled "Chronicon Gottwicerse," a description of Austria in ancient and mediæval times, of which but one folio volume appears, Tegensee, 1732.

BESSENYI, Gyorgy, a distinguished Hungarian poet, was born at Berczelen in 1740, and died in 1811 at his estate of Berettyo-Kovacsi, south of Debreczin. He entered the Hungarian body-guard at Vienna; but, having embraced the Roman catholic faith in 1779, became assistant-librarian at the imperial library. He is the founder of the French school in Hungarian poetry, and wrote tragedies, "Hunyadi Laszlo," "Agis," "Buda;" comedies, "The Philosopher," 1776; philosophical and didactic poems, "Esterhazi Vigassagok," *i. e.* The Amenities of Esterhaz; and miscellaneous essays, "Holmi," Vienna, 1779.—K. E.

BESSER, Johann von, a German poet, born at Frauenburg in Kurland, 8th May, 1654, was originally intended for the church, but relinquished this career in order to devote himself to the profession of law. From 1680 he filled various situations of trust and honour at the court of Berlin, and in 1684 was appointed representative of the elector at the court of St. James. But after the death of his patron, King Frederick I., he was dismissed from office, and reduced to penury, till he was called to Dresden as master of ceremonies to King Augustus II. He died 10th February, 1729. His poems, mostly written in honour of court festivals and princely birth-days, were edited by König, Leipzig, 1732.—(See Varnhagen van Ense's *Biographische Denkmale*, vol. iv.)—K. E.

BESSER, Wilhelm S. J. G., a German botanist, has published a flora of Galicia, a catalogue of plants collected in Volhynia and Podolia, as well as some botanical monographs. His writings extend from 1809 to 1833.—J. H. B.

BESSIERES, John Baptist, duke of Istria, and marshal of France, born in 1768 of an obscure family. He was bred a wigmaker, but in 1792 he entered as a private in the constitutional guards of Louis XVI. He rose rapidly through the various gradations of military rank till he attained the dignity of a marshal of France in 1804. He attracted the attention of Buonaparte in the Italian campaign, and particularly distinguished himself at Roveredo and Rivoli. He was in consequence selected to present the captured colours of the Austrians to the Directory. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and took a prominent part in the siege of St. Jean d'Acre and in the battle of Aboukir. On his return to France he rendered important service to Napoleon, and led the charge which decided the battle of Marengo. He was made general of division in 1802, and marshal of the empire in 1804. He distinguished himself at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau; and when the iniquitous occupation of Spain was decided upon by Napoleon, Bessières was appointed to the command of the division which held the province of Salamanca. The Spanish general Cuesta having advanced upon Valladolid and Burgos, with the intention of cutting off the communication between Madrid and France, Bessières immediately attacked him on the heights of Medina-del Rio-Secco, and completely defeated him with the loss of his camp-baggage and artillery, and nine hundred men, with six thousand prisoners. This victory was of such importance to the plans of Napoleon, that when he received the intelligence he exclaimed, "Bessières has placed my brother upon the Spanish throne." The victorious marshal was rewarded with the title of duke of Istria, 28th May, 1809. He commanded the imperial guard at Landshut, Elsberg, and Wagram, and was present throughout the disastrous Russian campaign. After a career of remarkable brilliancy, he was killed, May 1, 1813, the evening before the battle of Lutzen while reconnoitering the enemy's position.—J. T.

BESSON, the Abbé, a French historian, born at Flumet; died 1780. He became director of the convent of the Visitation, where he found a MS. entitled, *Histor du dioceze de Genève.* He completed this work, the only one on the subject.

BESSON, Joseph, a French jesuit, missionary in Syria, was born at Carpentras in 1607, and died at Aleppo in 1691. He published "La Syrie sainte ou des missions des Pères de la compagnie de Jesus en Syrie," 1660.

BESSUS, satrap of Bactria in the time of Alexander the Great. When that monarch invaded Persia, Bessus brought a powerful force to the assistance of Darius. After his defeat at Gangamela, Bessus accompanied that unfortunate prince in his flight; but becoming satisfied that his cause was desperate, he put him to death, and assumed the title of king. Two years after, he fell into the hands of Alexander, by whom he was delivered up to Oxathres, and immediately put to a cruel death.—J. T.

* BEST, William Thomas, a musician, was born at Carlisle August 13, 1826, where his father was a solicitor. His predilection for music, in which he received early instruction, induced his friends to relinquish their purpose of educating him as a civil engineer, and to allow him to follow his favourite art as a profession. In 1841 he removed to Liverpool, where he received some further tuition. It is within the last quarter of a century that the compositions for the organ of S. Bach have first become practically known in this country; and the style of playing, and even the construction of the instrument, have been essentially modified in consequence of the demands of this highest class of music. The independent pedal part throughout the writings of that great master, presents a difficulty scarcely conceived by organists in England of the last generation, the class of teachers from whom only Mr. Best had to learn. Finding the music of the noblest composer for the instrument impracticable, according to the prevailing system of execution, he applied himself to the study of the pedals with zealous assiduity, and attained a great mastery over this portion of the mechanism. He owes to his own sedulous practice, also, a power of manipulation that has rarely been surpassed, and thus, in the capacity of execution, his rank as an organist is very high. In 1851 he came to London, and brought himself into honourable notice by his performance on the organs in the Great Exhibition. In 1855 he was elected organist of St. George's hall, Liverpool, where his constant public playing excites general admiration. He has published several original compositions and arrangements for the organ, admirably suited to display the best effects of the instrument; and some pieces for the pianoforte.—G. A. M.

BESTON or BESODUNUS, John, prior of the Carmelite monastery at Lynn in Norfolk, distinguished for his learning and varied accomplishments. In 1424 he attended a council held at Sienna under Martin V. He died at Lynn in 1428. His principal works are "Compendium Theologiæ Moralis," "Lecturæ Sacræ Scripturæ," "Rudimenta Logices," "De Trinitate," &c.

BESTOUJEFF-RUMINE, a family said to be of English origin, but naturalized in Russia since the fifteenth century. The original family name was Best. Several celebrated Russian statesmen have sprung from this family. Among these the following were among the most remarkable:—

BESTOUJEFF, MICHAEL PETROVITCH, Count, privy councillor and chevalier of Saint Andrew, died in 1760. He became grand-marshal of the court of Peter the Great, and from 1756 to 1760 was Russian ambassador at Paris.

BESTOUJEFF-RUMINE, MICHAEL, captain in the Russian imperial guard, born towards the end of the last century, and one of the leaders of the conspiracy of 1825. (See PESTEL.) He was a man of extraordinary energy, and the revolt of his regiment at Mosca may be attributed to his influence alone. Mortally wounded in this revolt, he was yet condemned to death, and was hung, together with Pestel, Rilejeff, Murawieff, and Kakhouskoi, on the 26th December, 1825. This conspiracy is very noteworthy from the fact, that it was the first undertaking in Russia with a political revolution in view. The numerous conspiracies by which the Russian emperors had been overthrown, from the days of Peter I., may all be regarded as plots of the palace. The conspiracy of Pestel was constitutional in its aim.

BESTOUJEFF, ALEXANDER, a distinguished Russian writer, born in the year 1795, celebrated for having, together with Rilejeff, founded and conducted the *Polar Star*, a literary and political review, which, even under Alexander I. of Russia, ventured to treat of country, liberty, and religion. The *Polar Star* had, however, but a brief existence. The editors belonged to that nucleus of Russian patriots who, in 1825, attempted to establish a constitutional government in Russia. On the failure of the conspiracy in which he was involved (see PESTEL), Bestoujeff was condemned to hard labour for life in the mines of Siberia. In 1830 his sentence was commuted to compulsory enlistment as a common soldier in the army of the Caucasus. He was killed in an engagement with the Circassians in 1837. Bestoujeff was a distinguished writer of romances. His works are remarkable for imaginative power and grasp of thought. Perhaps, however, in his eagerness to avoid the formality of the classical school, he has fallen somewhat into the other extreme. His best works are "Mulla Niehr" and "Aunnalath Bey," both taken from the traditions of Circassia.

BESTOUJEFF-RUMINE, COUNT ALEXIS, vice-chancellor and marshal of the Russian empire; born at Mosca in 1693. Bestusceff was a perfect master of the courtier's art; he witnessed the rise and fall of seven governments; yet such were his subtlety and talent that though he mingled in all the conspiracies by which they were overthrown, he contrived ever to retain the favour of each as it arose. Privy councillor of the Empress Anna, chancellor under Elizabeth, and marshal of the empire under Catherine II., Bestoujeff is chiefly noted as having been the promoter of the alliance between Austria and Russia. He died at St. Petersburg in 1766.—M. Q.

BESUCHET, JEAN-CLAUDE, a French physician, born at Boulogne, near Paris, on the 13th October, 1790, entered the military service as a surgeon in 1806, after his friends had, with some difficulty, induced him to suppress his ardent desire to join the fighting portion of the army. He went through all the campaigns of the imperial wars from that year until 1815, was twice wounded, and twice placed on the lists of promotion in the legion of honour. His second wound, received in Spain, compelled him ultimately to quit the service, and in 1816 he commenced the practice of medicine in Paris. The principal works of Besuchet are a "Domestic Medicine," published at Paris in 1818; "The Anti-Charlatan, or rational treatment of the venereal disease," Paris, 1819 (and in Spanish, 1828); and a "Treatise on Gastritis, and affections of the organs of Digestion," Paris, 1837, of which an edition appeared in 1840, under the title of "Gastritis, the nervous and chronic affections of the Viscera," &c. Besuchet is also the author of numerous articles upon medicine and natural history in the Encyclopedie Moderne of Didot, and of a large work "On Freemasonry," containing a history of the order, with a biography of its most celebrated members, which was published at Paris in 1829.—W. S. D.

BETANCOS, DOMINGO DE, a celebrated Spanish missionary, born at Leon towards the end of the fifteenth century. After studying law at Salamanca he repaired to Rome, and assumed the habit of St. Benedict; but finding human society, even in a convent, uncongenial, he withdrew to Poma, a little island four or five leagues distant from Naples, and established himself in a solitary cave where, for five years, he practised the most rigid austerities, ruining his health, and shunning the face of mankind with equal zeal. One tie bound him to his species, his affection for a certain Pedro de Arconeda, and that feeling prevailed so far with the hermit of Poma as to make him undertake a journey into Spain for the purpose of seeing his friend. This was the commencement of his career as a philanthropist, which, illustrated rather than marred by the asceticism which still clung to him, drew the attention of christendom. He was persuaded to take priest's orders, and embark for Hispaniola as a missionary to the Indians. From San Domingo, where he was an indignant witness of the cruelties which horrified Las Casas, he passed into Mexico where he founded two convents, for which, although a Spaniard and a monk, he refused all endowment, and only claimed the benevolence of his countrymen and his catechumens. In 1535 he was elected provincial, an honour as much merited as it was little coveted. His reiterated appeals on behalf of the Indians procured from Pope Paul III. in 1537, the famous bull by which, to their great astonishment, the conquerors of the new world were informed that Indians and Spaniards were of one blood, and that the extermination of the heathen was by no means necessary for the honour and glory of Santiago. After the publication of this bull, the enthusiastic Benedictine proposed to repair to China, but to this his superiors demurred, urging that his labours were already apostolical in measure. He was seized with a desire to revisit Europe, sailed for Spain, and reached San Lucar in July, 1549. A month afterwards he expired at Valladolid.—J. S., G.

BETHAM, EDWARD, an English divine, noted especially for his charity, was educated at Eton, and passed to Cambridge in 1728. He was presented with the living of Greenford in Middlesex, and became one of the Whitehall preachers. He presented £2000 to the botanical garden at Cambridge, and in 1780 founded a charity-school in his own parish, providing in all time coming for the education and clothing of poor children, and also for the clothing of the aged. He left by his will a sum of money for the erection of a statue to Henry VI., the founder of Eton, which stands in that institution, and bears Betham's name. He died in 1783.—J. B.

BETHAM, SIR WILLIAM, a distinguished antiquary and genealogist, was born at Stradbroke, in Suffolk, on the 22d May, 1779, and descended from the ancient family of De Betham, which took their name from the locality of Betham, in Westmoreland, where they were settled at the time of the Conquest. Sir William's father, the Rev. William Betham, was himself a genealogist, and author of the genealogical tables of the sovereigns of the world, and of a baronetage of England. In 1805 William went to Ireland, where he became acquainted with Sir Chichester Fortescue, then Ulster king of arms, who, in the month of November, 1807, appointed him his deputy, as also Athlone pursuivant. In 1812 he was appointed genealogist to the order of St. Patrick, and on the 15th of July, in that year, he was knighted, and on the 18th April of the following year, he succeeded Sir Chichester Fortescue as Ulster king of arms. Meanwhile Sir William Betham had abundant time to pursue his favourite studies, for which his office of deputy-keeper of the records of the Birmingham tower, and keeper of the parliamentary records in Ireland, afforded favourable opportunities; and he applied himself with great industry to collect and compile records and documents, which labour he continued up to the time of his death; so that he formed a valuable collection of several hundred volumes of genealogical, topographical, and legal subjects, all methodized, and furnished with indexes. In addition to these, Sir William abstracted the inquisitions in the rolls in the chief remembrancer's office; and finally, the whole of the wills, administrations, and marriage-licences, in the prerogative court, from the earliest period to the year 1800. This work occupied him from 1807 till 1828, and consists of forty large folio volumes. Sir William was also a sedulous collector of manuscripts. He purchased the genealogical collection of Lodge, the collection of records of Mr. Lynch, and many others, while he procured copies of numerous records and historical manuscripts existing throughout Ireland, thus centralizing a body of information which few men could have the facilities or the energy to amass. Sir William was a vice-president and active member of the Royal Dublin Society, and in 1825 was admitted a member of the Royal Irish Academy, filling the office

of secretary of foreign correspondence for many years, and contributing many valuable papers to its Transactions. In 1824 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and subsequently a member of the British Archæological Association; in the Transactions of both many papers of his are to be found. In addition to these various communications, Sir W. Betham published several distinct works, the earliest being "Irish Antiquarian Researches," 1826-27. In 1834 appeared the first volume of the "Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland," a work of much merit, which, it is to be regretted, he has left incomplete. The same year he published "The Gael and Cymbri," and in 1842 the "Etruria Celtica," in which he contended for the identity of the Etruscan language with that of the Iberno-Celtic, and both of these with the Phœnician. In the midst of these active labours, Sir William died suddenly, from an affection of the heart, to which he was subject, on the 26th of October, 1853, at his residence near Dublin. As an antiquarian and a philologist, he was laborious, diligent, and enthusiastic; and though some of his speculations and theories have been questioned—not without reason; yet in a field of inquiry, where so much is debatable, we may make large allowances, and yet find much to respect and approve; while the solid and permanent services which he has rendered by his vast collections of important documents and records, should never be forgotten.—J. F. W.

BETHENCOURT, Jean, seigneur de, conqueror of the Canary islands. He was chamberlain of Charles VI., and his estates being in Normandy he suffered much during that king's wars with the English. Driven at length, like so many Norman lords of that period, to seek his fortunes in strange countries, he obtained from Henry III. of Spain the title of lord of the Canary islands, and some forces to make good his patent. With these and a companion, named Gadifier, he succeeded about the year 1404 in obtaining the mastery of the islands; but more anxious to convert the natives to christianity than to rule over them, after baptizing the king and many of his subjects, and establishing a bishopric to which an ecclesiastic was consecrated by the pope, he left the government in the hands of his nephew and returned to Normandy, where he died in 1425.—J. S., G.

BETHISY DE MEZIERES, Henry Benedict Julius de, a French prelate, famous during and after the Revolution for his defence of the rights of the church, was born at Mezieres in the diocese of Amiens in 1744. He was made bishop of Uzès in Languedoc in 1780. His continued opposition to all the measures which assailed the church, compelled him to seek refuge in England, where he died in 1817.—J. B.

BETHLEN, Gabriel, prince of Transylvania, and elected king of Hungary, one of the greatest men of his time, was born in 1580. Elected prince of Translyvania in 1613, he devoted his life to the maintenance of political and religious liberty in Hungary. He struggled for toleration, not for protestantism; for he supported Romanist churches in his principality, and did not even expel the jesuits, although he took the field against their intrigues in Hungary. When the Emperor Ferdinand II. began to oppress the protestants all over his dominions, Prince Bethlen put himself at the head of the Hungarian protestants, defeated the emperor; was elected king of Hungary in 1620, but refused to be crowned, satisfied with forcing Ferdinand in 1621 to conclude a peace at Nickolsburg, by which religious liberty was secured to Hungary. As the emperor, taking advantage of the fortune of war in Germany, neglected to observe the articles of peace, Bethlen rose a second and a third time; and by his skilful conduct of the war, won, in Gyarmath and Presburg, additional conditions of peace. In all these wars he never lost a battle; he seldom resorted to the assistance of the Turks, and having concluded a peace with the emperor, employed his good offices for mediating the same between Ferdinand and the Turks. He died in 1629, leaving Transylvania, his principality, in a flourishing condition.—F. P., L.

BETHLEN, Wolfgang, count and chancellor of Transylvania, born in 1648, and died in 1679. He wrote in Latin a valuable history of his country, from 1526 to 1600, which he concealed in a vault in his chateau when attacked by the Tartars. He was taken prisoner by those ruthless savages, who put him to death. Many years after, one of the descendants of the murdered count, in making some excavations in the chateau, discovered the scattered and dilapidated leaves of the history, which were carefully collected and published under the title of "Historiarum Pannonico-Daciarum Libri x." Count Wolfgang must not be confounded with another count of Bethlen named John, who was born in 1613, and died in 1670, also chancellor of Transylvania, and author of a short history of his country, from 1629 to 1663, entitled "Rerum Transylvaniæ Libri iv."—J. T.

BETHLEN-BETHLEN, Nicolas, count de, a German chronicler, born 1642; died at Vienna 1716; author of an autobiography, and of a work entitled "Sudores et Cruores Vieolai Bethlen." These two works have never been edited.—J. G.

BETHUNE, Alexander and John. It is impossible to separate the Bethunes: their lives were nearly the same: they were little divided in death, and their memory remains, not as the memory of either, but of the Bethunes. Alexander was born in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, in 1804; John in the same parish six years later. John died in his thirtieth year; Alexander survived until 1843. In a small cottage, rude in structure, the work of their own hands, the two brothers spent their lives, in hardest struggle with poverty. Neither enjoyed the advantages of early formal education: they educated themselves, being of the temper which can draw best wisdom from the world, whether under sunshine or when its sky shows nothing but clouds. The existence of great peasants is not indeed the honour of any one special country. Such persons have sprung up in various lands, and sometimes, as in the case of Jéanne d'Arc, they have saved empires. And of these, Scotland, rugged though she is, has had her full share:—she may say with fullest justice, as she does also with no vain or improper pride, that amid her rural districts there have been, and still are, hearts and voices capable to inspire and command. Humble though these Bethunes were, and little skilled in mere lore, they possessed the truest culture: their hands were rough, but they were gentlemen. Poverty itself being, as they bore it, the medium through which they wrought out and possessed their moral independence, endowed them with a dignity, the impression of which exists still among their compeers. They wrote through no ambition, or any craving for the repute of authorship, but generally when too feeble for work, and to beguile weary time. Their joint volume, "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," is real as life. They knew the persons of whom they wrote,—they knew themselves. Some of their descriptions of our bleak Scottish moors are not unworthy the master pen of Scott himself. The work on "Practical Economy" should be a household book. It reveals the secret of their final victory—narrating how a peasant may be honest and stand upright; how without boastfulness, or other sense than that duty has been unobtrusively performed, he may feel what it is to say, that "he owes no man a penny." The Bethunes had no patrons, or rather they never sought any; nor are they to be pitied for the want of one. Patronage did little good to poor Burns. Let them rest as they were, with the simplest epitaph;—that, however, rising from their graves which sounds like a trumpet. Their works in poetry and prose have appeared in two small volumes; and the minutest incidents of their lives have been collected and published by Mr. William M'Combie.—A. J. N.

BETHUNE, a seignorial family originally of Artois, comprising several branches—Bethune d'Orval, Bethune de Selles et de Chabris, and Bethune de Charrost. Its founder was Robert, seigneur de Richebourg, who lived about the commencement of the eleventh century. We notice its principal members:—

Bethune, Armand Joseph de, duc de Charrost, born at Versailles in 1738. His virtues and munificence would have won him national honours in any age or country, and rendered him singular in that corrupt period of French history in which he lived. While a soldier he gave pensions to his comrades, insinuating that he acted in obedience to the instructions of government; and when the German contingent in which he served was decimated by an epidemic, he sold his effects to provide comforts for the sick, saying, "Since I owe my life to my country, I may well give her my plate." With like generosity he, throughout his career, denied himself the exercise of most of his seignorial rights; and when the first symptoms of revolution appeared, he hailed them with patriotic fervour. He was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but recovered his liberty after the fall of Robespierre. His works treat of subjects of political economy. He died at Paris in 1800.—G. M.

Bethune, Hippolyte de, a French prelate, born in 1647, became bishop of Verdun. He established in that town a seminary, for which he composed manuals of devotion and prayer,

and also founded a hospital, to which he left at his death the whole of his property. Died in 1720.

BÉTHUNE, Quesnes or Coesnes de, a French poet, lived in the second part of the twelfth century. He accompanied Baldwin, and was the first to plant the Latin flag on the walls of Constantinople. Author of nine remarkable songs, inserted in the *Romancers*, Paris, 1833.

BETIS or BABEMESSIS, governor of Gaza, which he held for Darius, the king of Persia, and defended against Alexander with the most undaunted courage. As this place was the key of Egypt it was strongly fortified, and for two months resisted every attack of the Macedonian monarch, who was severely wounded in the course of the siege. When it was at last carried by assault, the gallant governor is said by Quintus Curtius to have been brought mortally wounded before Alexander, who caused him to be fastened by the heels to his chariot and dragged round the walls, in imitation of the brutal treatment which the dead body of Hector received from Achilles. There is reason, however, to suspect that this story is a fable, and that Betis was in reality slain along with the greater part of the inhabitants of Gaza, when that town was captured by the Macedonians.—J. T.

BÉTOURNÉ, Ambroise, a French poet, born at Caen, 1795; died 1835. He was a baker's son. He served for some time in the army, and quitted it to be apprenticed to a manual trade. His pieces have been translated into different languages.

BETTE D'ETIENVILLE, Jean Charles, a rogue, and a writer, of some notoriety in both professions, was born at St. Omers in 1759, and was brought up to the profession of surgery at the military hospital of Lille. His life presents a series of discreditable intrigues and dishonest conduct. When only twenty-two years old, he induced a girl of sixteen to marry him, and by his irregularities drove her, in a few months, to the refuge of a convent. Leaving Lille, he sought his fortune at Paris, and became notorious as one of the agents in a scandalous marriage-intrigue, in conjunction with madame de la Motte-Valois. The affair was discovered, and Bette fled to Dunkirk, where he was arrested, and being brought back to Paris, stood his trial, and was fortunate enough to escape well-merited punishment. Ruined in character, he took to journalism, and edited the *Philanthrope* in 1789, on revolutionary principles. He next came out as director of an agricultural bank in 1797, which he so conducted as to become an object of special attention to the police, by whom he was prosecuted for swindling. His luck did not desert him. He conducted his own defence, was acquitted, and lived to write and publish several books and brochures, and died a natural death in Paris in 1830.—J. F. W.

BETTERTON, Thomas, an English tragedian, born in Tothill Street, Westminster, in 1635. He was the son of an under-cook in the household of Charles I., but seems to have received a good education. Having shown a taste for reading, and his father being unable to educate him for any of the learned professions, he was apprenticed to a bookseller named Rhodes, who had been keeper of the wardrobe to the comedians in the Black Friars. Betterton was thus brought into connection with the stage, and became an actor, probably about 1656 or 1657, in the company employed by Sir William Davenant. When the Restoration gave full license to the player's art, patents were granted for two companies, the one named "The King's," and the other "The Duke's," the former acting in Drury Lane, and the latter at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. It was to the company "bound to serve his royal highness the duke of York," that Betterton belonged, and he acted so well that he was sent to Paris by the king, that he might study the stage scenery there, and introduce improvements into England. In 1670 he married a Mrs. Saunderson, belonging to the same company. About twelve years later, the two companies were amalgamated, and Betterton was speedily recognized as the best actor of his day. He was chiefly famed for his rendering of Shakspeare, and if we are to believe the rather inflated sentences of Cibber, his genius displayed in representing the characters of Othello, Hamlet, Hotspur, Macbeth, and Brutus, was little short of that of the great poet who conceived them. There can be little doubt of his power, though it has been said that his acting owed its excellence more to imitation of some of the great actors he had seen in earlier days, and who had learned their art in the heyday of the English drama, than to any original conception of the characters he portrayed. Though popular with the public, Betterton was badly treated by the patentees of his theatre, who, with a determination to turn everything to their own advantage, subjected the actors to many hardships. Having attached some of the best players to his company, he opened a new theatre in 1695, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Congreve was attached to his company, and they opened with his "Love for Love." But Betterton's glory was over, and the speculation was attended with but indifferent success, as was another which was entered into for his behoof—the building of a theatre in the Haymarket. The old man's health was broken; he had reached his seventieth year, and had lost all his fortune, yet he maintained serenity of mind, and as often as he could appeared on the scene of his former glory. It was determined to give him a benefit, at which he acted Valentine in "Love for Love," supported by some of his old associates, who had ere this retired from the stage, but returned to do him honour. £500 were realized, and a promise was given that the benefit would be repeated annually. Ere the next season came round, the gout, which had long afflicted him, became so severe that he was obliged to submit to severe appliances to make it at all possible for him to appear; he played his part, but the means which had been employed proved too much for his constitution, and he died 28th April, 1710. He left some dramatic works—"The Woman made a Justice," a comedy; an adaptation of Webster's tragedy of "The Unjust Judge, or Appius and Virginia," and "The Amorous Widow, or the Wanton Wife." He was interred in Westminster Abbey, and Sir Richard Steele paid a beautiful tribute to his memory in the Tatler, No. 167. He tells us in the paper that he went to Westminster to "see," he says, "the last office done to a man whom I had always very much admired, and from whose acting I had received more impressions of what is great and noble in human nature, than from the arguments of the most solid philosophers, or the descriptions of the most charming poets I had ever read."—J. B.

BETTES, John and Thomas, two miniature painters, (brothers in England about 1596). They painted Queen Elizabeth's portrait, much to the queen's satisfaction.—W. T.

BETTI, Biagio, born at Pistoia, 1545, was a pupil of Daniel da Volterra, and on his death, entered the order of the Theatines, renouncing fame, to think of heaven. Died in 1615.—W. T.

BETTI, Zachary, an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1732, and died in 1788. He is known as the author of an original poem on a subject popular with the Italian poets—the silk-worm.

BETTINELLI, Saverio, not Giuseppe Maria, as sometimes called. This distinguished writer was born at Mantua in 1718. He was educated at the jesuits' college, and became a member of that society. His poetical compositions attracted the attention of his superiors, who appointed him professor of belles-letters in the city of Brescia, where he remained for five years. Having been sent to Bologna to complete his theological studies, he wrote there several tragedies, which won for him the esteem of the literati of that learned city. From thence he went to Venice, as professor of rhetoric, and soon after was elected rector of the royal college of Parma, a post which he occupied with distinction for eight years. In 1773 he was filling the chair of eloquence at Modena, when his order was suppressed. Compelled to leave that city, he resided for some time in Parma, then in Verona, always occupied in literary pursuits. Finally, anxious to revisit his native place, he repaired to Mantua, where he would have remained had he not been hindered by the French, who besieged that fortress in 1796. He therefore fled to Verona, where he resumed his studies without any apprehension. Voltaire was his friend, and the celebrated Pindemonte calls him the reviver of sound literature in Italy. His works have been published in 24 volumes, 8vo. "Le Lettere Virgiliane," and "L'Entusiasmo," are elegantly written. His tragedy of "Xerxes," in which he endeavours to imitate Æschylus, and a small poem, "Le Rauolfe," are considered his best poetical productions. He died in 1808.—(*Maffei, Gioberti, Pindemonte.*)—A. C. M.

BETTINI, Antonio, an Italian jesuit, born at Sienna in 1396, was elevated to the bishopric of Foligno in his sixty-fifth year. At an advanced age he resigned his see and retired to a convent of his native town, where he died in 1487. He is the author of a mystical work, "Il Monte di Dio," of no particular merit theologically considered, but inestimably valuable in a bibliographical point of view, as being the oldest book extant with copperplate engravings. It was printed at Florence in 1477. A second edition appeared at the same place in 1491, but with woodcuts instead of engravings.—J. S., G.

BETTINI, Domenico, a Florentine artist, born in 1644, first instructed by Jacopo-Viguli, then at Rome by Mario Nuzzi (what a flavour these old names have), and, lastly, by nature. His subjects were fruit, flowers, insects, animals, and still life, truly painted and skilfully grouped. Died in 1705.—W. T.

BETTONI, Nicolas, an Italian litterateur and printer, of the latter part of the eighteenth century. He is best known by an edition of Alceste, a posthumous tragedy of Alfieri's; and a complete edition of Euripides.

BETTS, John, an English physician of the seventeenth century, was born at Winchester. He entered Corpus Christi, Oxford, in 1642, and became B.A. in 1646. Being suspected of loyalty to the exiled family, he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He applied himself to the study of physic, and found an extensive practice in London, especially among the Roman catholics. After the Restoration, he was made physician in ordinary to Charles II. He wrote two works, "De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis," 1669; and "Anatomia Thomæ Parri," the "Old Parr" of long-life celebrity.—J. B.

BETULEJUS, Sixtus or Xystus, the Latinized name of a German philologist and poet, born at Memmingen in Suabia in 1500; died in 1554. He was principal of the college of Augsburg. Besides commentaries on Lactantius and on several of Cicero's philosophical dissertations, he wrote dramas in Latin and in German: in the former, "Judith," "Susanna," and "Sapientia Salomonis;" and in the latter, "Zorobabel," "Eva," "Joseph," "Bel and Herodes." His family name was Birk.

BEUCHELAER, Joachim, a Flemish artist, born at Antwerp in 1550; died in 1610. He painted kitchen-game, fruit, and fish.—W. T.

BEUCHET or BEHUCHET, Nicolas, seigneur de Muzy, &c., a French admiral, who in 1339 effected a descent on the English coast, and ravaged Portsmouth, carrying off great booty. He was taken by the English in the following year, and, for his exploits against Portsmouth, hanged by order of King Edward.

BEUCHOT, Adrien Jean Quentin, born at Paris in 1773, and died in 1851. His early education was among the oratoriens of Lyons; he was next apprenticed to a notary, and afterwards he became a student of medicine; in 1794 he was chirurgien-major to the ninth battalion of the Isère. Still unsettled, he left the army in 1801, and sought to support himself by literature. He wrote several papers in the *Biographie Universelle.* He superintended the octavo edition of Bayle's Dictionary, and also the edition of Voltaire in seventy volumes, 1827–1833. An amusing pamphlet was published by him in 1814, entitled "Funeral Oration on Napoleon Buonaparte," a collection of adulatory addresses offered in the days of his power to Buonaparte by persons, who, on the Restoration, were seeking place from the Bourbons. He has left, in manuscript, "Le Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Voltairienne," in which he describes all the original editions, and many of the subsequent impressions of each particular work of Voltaire; the satires published against him, the apologies, &c.; in short, the whole literature connected with the name.—J. A., D.

BEUDANT, François-Sulpice, a distinguished French mineralogist and physicist, born at Paris the 5th September, 1787. Beudant was a student at the Polytechnic and Normal schools of Paris, and on leaving the latter in 1811, was appointed professor of mathematics in the lyceum of Avignon, and in 1813 professor of physics at the college of Marseilles. In 1814, at the first restoration of the Bourbons, Beudant was commissioned by Louis XVIII. to bring over from England the royal mineralogical collection, of which he was appointed subdirector; and from this period until his death, which took place in 1852, he devoted himself to the study of mineralogy with a zeal which speedily gained him a wide-spread reputation. In 1818 he made a mineralogical journey, at the public expense, through Hungary, and on his return was made professor of mineralogy in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris; in 1824 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences. The most important of Beudant's mineralogical works are the following—"Researches to determine the relative importance of crystalline form and chemical composition in the determination of minerals," which was read before the Academy of Sciences on the 17th February, 1817, and published in that year in the *Annales des Mines;* a "Letter to M. Arago concerning the observations of Wollaston" upon the preceding memoir, printed in the *Annales de Chimie* for 1817; "Investigation of the causes which determine the variations in the crystalline form of the same mineral substance," a memoir of nearly 100 pages, and containing the results of more than 600 experiments, published in the *Annales des Mines* in 1818; a "Letter to M. Gay Lussac upon a memoir by Mitscherlich," on the relation between crystalline form and chemical composition (*Annales de Chimie*, 1820); "Mineralogical and Geological Travels in Hungary in the year 1818," published at Paris in 1818 and 1822, a most important work on one of the countries most distinguished by their mineral riches; "Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy," published at Paris in 1824, and a second edition in 1830; and "Elementary Course of Mineralogy and Geology," Paris, 1841, forming part of the "Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle," for the use of colleges and schools, of which the zoological and botanical portions were written by Milne Edwards and A. de Jussieu. Besides these and some smaller memoirs upon mineralogical subjects, Beudant published several papers upon zoology, a science to which he had been inclined to devote his attention, before his appointment as conservator of the royal mineralogical collection gave his mind a decisive turn in a different direction. The *Annales du Muséum* contain memoirs from his pen on "Three New Species of Gasteropod Mollusca;" "On the Structure of the Solid Parts of the Mollusca, Radiaria, and Zoophyta;" and "On Belemnites," all in the year 1810. On the 13th May, 1816, he read at the Institute a "Memoir on the possibility of causing Fluviatile Mollusca to live in salt water, and Marine Mollusca in fresh water," which was printed in the *Journal de Physique* in 1826. The experiments recorded in this paper were made with the view of explaining the remarkable palæontological fact of the mixture of marine and fluviatile shells in the same stratum. His position of inspector-general of the university of Paris induced him to prepare a French grammar, published at Paris in 1841, in which he introduced numerous improvements suggested by the advance of philological science.—W. S. D.

BEUGHEM, Charles Anthony Francis de Paule van, a Flemish miscellaneous writer, successively director of the college of Courtrai, and principal of that of Gand, and afterwards secretary to cardinal van Frankenberg, was born at Brussels in 1744, and died in 1820. When the French invaded Belgium in 1792, he was carried away a prisoner for refusing to take the oath of Haine à la royauté. He was not allowed to return to Flanders till after the fall of Napoleon. His principal work is entitled "Fructus suppressa Cortraci mendicitate exorti," 1776.—J. S., G.

BEUGNOT, Arthur-Auguste, Count, son of Jacques Claude, was born March, 1797, at Bar-sur-Aube. After he was received at the bar, he distinguished himself by his pleadings for political offenders before the chamber of peers. M. Beugnot was, with Montalembert and others, a constant defender of the cause of freedom of education, clamoured for after 1830, promised by the *Charte*, but never given. In 1849, as a member of the legislative assembly, M. Beugnot brought all his former studies to bear upon this question of educational liberty, and mainly contributed to the passing of the bill. M. Beugnot at his father's demise became a peer of France by right of succession. He is a very learned man, and his love of letters has prevented him from pursuing his legal career as a barrister. He has several times received prizes from the academies of Paris, of Strasburg, and Ghent; besides which, as a man of science, he merited his election to a seat at the Institute of Paris in 1832. For all that concerns history, jurisprudence, and modern archæology, he is one of the most distinguished members of the Academy of Inscriptions and belles-lettres. His principal work is entitled "History of the Destruction of Paganism in the East." The work is a very important one, but has been the occasion of much controversy, and has at last been condemned by the papal see. M. Beugnot's works are—"Essay on the Institutions of St. Louis;" "The Jews of the West," 1821; "On Banking Houses and Public Money Lending," 1824; "A Report to the Minister of Public Instruction on the publication of the Registers of the Paris Parliament;" "The Chronology of the States-General;" "Les Olim, being registers of the decrees passed by the court-royal under the reigns of St. Louis, Philippe le Hardi, Philippe le Bel, Louis le Hutin, and Philippe le Long;" and the "Assize sittings of Jerusalem, being a collection of jurisprudential documents of the thirteenth century in the kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus." M. Beugnot has also, from time to time, contributed to certain periodical works, such as the *Correspondant*, *Ami de la Religion*, &c. Less a political man than his father,

Arthur Beugnot has more of the qualities that would befit a political career. He has more firmness of conviction. Instead of, like Beugnot the elder, passing from one régime to the other, Beugnot the younger, when liberty was definitively overthrown in France in 1851, preferred, to any honours, a life of retirement and study.—B. de B.

BEUGNOT, Jacques-Claude, Count, was born in 1761 at Bar-sur-Aube in France, and died in June, 1835. He began his career as lieutenant-general of the présidial of Bar. In 1790 he became procurator-general of his department, and the next year he was elected one of the legislative assembly, where he sat as a member of the constitutional party. A very short time before the movement of 1789, M. Beugnot made the acquaintance of the famous madame de la Motte, the worthless heroine of the disastrous affair of the Rohan necklace. Some of his contemporaries have even gone so far as to attribute to this and other intimacies of the same colour, M. Beugnot's liberal opinions. Be that as it may, the young magistrate never went beyond a certain limit in his ideas of political freedom. A partisan of the reforms of 1789, he was from early life a *modéré*, and in the beginning he was so, courageously. Upon his entrance into the legislative assembly, and in the face of the rising Revolution, he remained with Ramond, Jaucourt, Dumas, Becquey, and a few others, a firm and intelligent champion of the then still-existing remnant of the royal prerogative. He struggled against all that savoured of violence, resisted anarchy to the utmost, and did his best against the tide that was setting in towards war, clearly discerning in the war that was contemplated, the ruin of monarchy in France, and the establishment of a despotic government in the interior. M. Beugnot persevered in the line of conduct he had adopted till the fatal day of the 10th of August, when he retired from the assembly, sought vainly for a refuge, and unable to find one, was imprisoned by the convention. The 9th Thermidor set him, with so many others, free. To M. Beugnot are to be ascribed the following measures:—the explanations given by the court of Vienna of the treaty of Pilnitz, the decree of accusation against Marat for having caused, by his writings, the assassination of General Dillon, and the proceedings against the municipality of Paris, on account of the publication of the newspaper, *l'Ami du Peuple*. All these acts of moderation made him hateful to the tyrants of the hour, and he passed in retirement the remaining years of the Republic. After the 18th Brumaire, he was attached to Lucien Buonaparte, who had become minister of the interior. He was préfet of Rouen till 1806, when the emperor made him a councillor of state. In 1807 he was finance minister to Jerome, king of Westphalia. In 1808 he was made a count, and an officer of the légion d'honneur, for his administration of the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves. M. Beugnot returned to France in 1813, after the disaster of Leipzig, and was named to the prefecture of the Nord. When in 1814 the senate deposed the emperor, Count Beugnot was made by the provisional government, minister of the interior. Upon the return of Louis XVIII. he had confided to him the general direction of the police; but this post went well nigh to cost him the friends he had made in the earlier period of his career. Amongst other things, the liberal party reproached him with having enforced the keeping holy of the Sabbath-day, and having permitted religious processions out of doors. In 1815 he became minister of marine, and during the Hundred Days followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent. After the second Restoration he occupied for a certain time the general direction of the post-office, but soon the small favour he enjoyed with the reigning party cost him all his appointments, and he was left without even a distinction, save that of the ministry of state —an empty title. Elected a deputy, he was one of the minority of 1815; and, re-elected at the end of the year, he still continued to sit on the opposition benches, but with a somewhat nearer leaning towards the ministry. In 1819 he was one of the foremost defenders of the liberty of the press, and as reporter of a special committee, was the chief cause of the throwing out of the bill upon the electoral law, known as the "proposition Barthelemy." This bill, however, defeated at first by a great majority, was, through the perseverance of the ministers, passed in 1820. In 1824 Count Beugnot resigned his seat, and was said to be about to be made a peer of France, but the letters of nomination to this dignity were not forthcoming even at the end of six years. M. Beugnot was not made a pair de France till after the 25th July, 1830, in the acts entitled technically *les petites ordonnances;* being at the same time named director-general of manufactures and trade. He wrote his "Memoirs," three fragments whereof only have as yet ever been published. M. Beugnot, who was courageous in 1791, was simply docile under the Empire, and mixed perhaps too much zeal with his docility; his natural moderation grew into mere scepticism, and yielded to self-interest. After the Empire, this scepticism increased, and expressed itself in undisguised raillery. M. Beugnot, who mainly helped to frame the *Charte* of 1814, no longer believed in the principles of freedom that had been those of his youth, and defended them only out of a species of decorum, but without any patriotic ardour. Count Beugnot, who was decidedly a clever man, was too entirely devoid of resolution to be ever entitled to be called a statesman; and passing from imperialism to monarchy, from constitutional government to emigration, exchanging liberal ideas for a jacobite policy, with the utmost ease, he was never anything beyond the witty adviser and agreeable servant of unstable powers, and the creature of circumstance.—B. de B.

BEUIL, Jean IV. de, a noted French commander, of noble birth, who combated with distinction the English forces in Guyenne and Languedoc, of which provinces he was lieutenant; killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. Duguesclin besought from this doughty warrior the honour of fighting under his banner. He was grand-master of the arbeletiers of France. The duke of Anjou, whom he accompanied in his expedition against Naples, appointed Beuil his executor.—J. S., G.

BEUIL, Jean V. Sire de, son of the preceding, a French warrior, who by a series of exploits extending over the period between the battle of Agincourt and the accession of Louis XI., merited the title of Fleau des Anglais. That monarch, with a gratitude which he rarely showed to a servant of his father, conferred on him the order of St. Michel. Died in 1470.—J. S., G.

BEULANIUS, the name of two British writers, father and son, the former of whom wrote about the year 600, "De Genealogiis Gentium." He was the instructor of Nennius. Samuel, the son, was born in Northumberland, but appears to have resided in the Isle of Wight, of which, adding his own observations to those of Ptolemy and Pliny, he left a description. He also wrote "Annotationes in Nennium;" a "Historical Itinerary;" and a work "De Gestis Regis Arthuri."—J. S., G.

BEUMLER, Marc, a learned Swiss, born at Volketswyl, in the canton of Zurich, 1555; died 1611. He acquired considerable reputation as a philologist and rhetorician. He translated several of the works of Demosthenes, Plutarch, and Cicero.

BEURNONVILLE, Pierre de Ruel, marquis de, marshal of France, born 1752; died 1821. In January, 1774, he entered as a simple volunteer in the regiment of the Isle of France, and gradually rose in the service till, as a reward of his services in the east, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1789. From this period he was employed under each successive government of France, and was advanced from one rank to another, until May, 1816, when he was named commander of the order of St. Louis and marshal of France. In 1817 he was created a marquis.—G. M.

BEURRIER, Paul, a French theologian and hagiologist, abbé of Saint Geneviève; born in 1610; died in 1696. His principal work is entitled "Homélies, Prônes ou Meditations sur les evangiles des dimanches et principales fêtes," 1668.

BEURS, ———, was a pupil of Bloemart, who rivalled Both, in truth of design.—W. T.

BEURS, William, was born at Dort, 1656, and died 1690. He studied under Drillenburg, and made rapid progress; even as a youth, becoming known for his quick free hand and clear colour, but he was careless in his design. He tried to forget his bad drawing in bad taverns, but only forgot himself, and became poor and neglected. He at last set sail for Italy, but died as the vessel reached port.—W. T.

BEUTHER, Michael, a German philosopher and theologian; born at Carlstadt in 1522; studied theology under Luther and Melancthon. He held various offices in the service of the elector John Frederick, and in that of the elector palatine Otho Henry, and latterly established himself at Strasburg, where he held a professorship of history till his death in 1587. He wrote "Continuatio Historiæ Joannis Sleidani," and a great number of commentaries on classical authors.—J. S., G.

BEUTLER, Hans Heinrich Christian, born at Suhl, in the canton of Henneberg in Franconia, on the 10th October, 1759. He became professor of the school of Salzmann at

Schnepfenthal, and afterwards rector and principal professor of the college of Waltershausen in Gotha. He was a man of extensive learning, and published a great many works in German, which enjoyed a high reputation. Died in 1835.—J. F. W.

BEUVALLET, P. N., a sculptor, born at Paris; died in 1816; pupil of Pajou, was administrator of public works under the convention; his portrait busts have preserved traits of many of the extraordinary men, good and bad, of that age of earthquakes and tempests of blood. Marat and Barnave sat to him, and he left an unfinished bust of Moreau. He also attempted several classical subjects, Narcissus for example.—W. T.

BEVER, Thomas, an erudite priest, born at Stratfield Mortimer, in Berkshire, in 1725. He was fellow, and afterwards LL.D. of All Soul's college, Oxford, where, during an illness of the regius professor, he gave a course of lectures on civil law, the introduction to which was published in 1766, with the title "A Discourse on the Study of Jurisprudence and the Civil Law." In 1781 he produced a work on "The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State," much commended for depth of research, but slovenly in style, and in consequence of the death of its author in 1781, unfinished.—J. S., G.

BEVERIDGE, William, bishop of St. Asaph's, was born at Barrow in Leicestershire in 1636–37. During his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, he applied himself with such ardour to the study of the oriental tongues, that ere he was little more than twenty years of age, he published a treatise in Latin, "On the Excellency and Use of the Oriental Languages"—(De Linguarum Orient. Præstantia et Usu, London, 1658). A very short time afterwards he published a Syriac grammar in three books. These publications do not display any original or profound philological acuteness or research, but they prove the diligence, earnestness, general talent, and predilections of their author. It was his desire to master these languages himself, and to induce others to obtain such proficiency in them as to be able to read with profit and delight the original Jewish scriptures. He was ordained deacon in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, by the bishop of Lincoln, January 3, 1660–61, and priest in the same place on the 30th of the same month. Soon after his ordination, Sheldon, bishop of London, collated him to the vicarage of Ealing in Middlesex, and on the 22d of November, 1672, the corporation of London presented him to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill. His labours in this populous district of the metropolis were devoted and untiring. His preaching was earnest, simple, and evangelical; his various plans of usefulness were in keeping with his gentle and benignant nature; his more private ministrations were cordial, homely, faithful, and free; and all the functions of his pastoral office were performed with such zeal and uniformity, such fervour and success, that he was greeted as "the great restorer and reviver of primitive piety." In 1674 he became a prebend of St. Paul's, in 1681 archdeacon of Colchester, and in 1684 he was installed a prebend of Canterbury, becoming at the same time royal chaplain to William and Mary. The duties which these wider spheres of labour devolved upon him were gone through with as exemplary devotedness as had been his parochial labours. He visited the parishes of his archdeaconry, and from personal inspection learned many things that churchwardens and other office-bearers had not thought fit to lay before him. Dr. Thomas Kenn having been deprived as a nonjuror in 1691, his vacant see of Bath and Wells was offered to Beveridge, who conscientiously and decidedly refused it. In 1704, however, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph's. In this elevated situation he at once exhibited all his former assiduity and affectionate vigilance, exhorted his clergy to greater diligence and usefulness, and published for parochial instruction his excellent "Exposition upon the Church Catechism." Bishop Beveridge enjoyed his episcopal honours only about three years and a half; he died March 5, 1707–08, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's. As might have been anticipated from one of his benevolent temperament, he left the greater portion of his fortune for the promotion of christian enterprises—not forgetting the poor families of Barrow, his native place.

Bishop Beveridge was a somewhat voluminous author. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a treatise on chronology—"Institutionum Chronologicarum, libri duo," 1669—a work on the canon law of the Greek church; "Συνάδικον, sive Pandectæ Canonum St. Apostolorum," &c., two volumes folio, Oxford, 1672; "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Primitivæ," London, 1679. His posthumous works, published by his executors, are also numerous, but not of the same laborious and antiquarian character as those published during his life. His "Thesaurus Theologicus" was edited in four vols. 8vo, London, 1711. It is a system of divinity of a somewhat peculiar structure, consisting of brief notes upon arranged and selected places of scripture,—sometimes ingenious and occasionally far-fetched, but usually lucid and instructive. "The great advantage and necessity of public Prayer and frequent Communion" appeared, London, 1710; and his "Private Thoughts," often reprinted, breathe his own devotional spirit. A hundred and fifty sermons were also given to the world in 1708, and two years afterwards, an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," and a "Defence of the Book of Psalms," that is, of the older version of Sternhold and Hopkins.

Bishop Beveridge was a man of great and varied attainment, "mighty in the scriptures," noble in spirit, upright in heart, set upon doing good,—a successor of the apostles by a higher claim than the imposition of hands, and a truer token of lineage than the wearing of a mitre, for he inherited their spirit and walked in their steps. His Calvinism exposed him to obloquy, both during his life, and particularly after his death. His form of belief was, however, admitted to be in alliance with a loving heart, whose integrity and devotedness never were questioned. The system of truth which he held amidst growing latitudinarianism,—a system infinitely superior, even as a compact and logical whole, to the hazy and incongruous opinions abroad in our time, which flit from analysis and dissolve under inspection, was commended by his fervent and vigorous piety,—another and magnificent proof that the lamp of the spiritual life has seldom so intense a brilliance as when the features of Augustine and Calvin are among its outer emblems and ornaments.—J. E.

BEVERINI, Bartolomeo, born at Lucca in 1629. He is the author of a Latin work, entitled "De Ponderibus et Mensuris." He also translated, in ottava rima, the Æneid; and dedicated to the queen of Sweden, Maria Christina, various odes and sonnets. He died in 1686.—A. C. M.

BEVERLAND, Adrien, born at Middleburg in 1653, and died in 1712; educated for the bar, which he soon abandoned. He published some indecent poems, which led to a prosecution in the court of the university of Leyden. He submitted and apologized, then repented of his apology, and wrote a pamphlet, which he printed at Utrecht, where he now took up his residence. From Utrecht he was banished by the magistrates, as the indecency and profaneness of his writings were regarded as injurious to public morals. He was a man of some classical learning, and Isaac Vossius contrived to get him a pension in England, charged upon some ecclesiastical fund. He now affected decorum of conduct, and published a tract against libertinism. He soon fell again into dissolute habits; bodily and mental disease followed, and death did not long linger. The names of his works are not worth recording. The very titles of most of them are offensive to ordinary feelings of modesty.—J. A., D.

BEVERLY, John of, a famous English prelate of the eighth century, canonized in the fourteenth by decree of a synod holden in London, was born of noble parentage at Harpham, a village in Northumbria. He was educated under the celebrated Theodore of Tarsus, archbishop of Canterbury, and became in his turn the instructor of the more celebrated Bede. In the monastery of Whitby, and later in his hermitage on the Tyne, he enjoyed a saintly reputation, which was afterwards exaggerated by Bede, and others of his disciples, into that of a worker of miracles. In 685 he was raised to the see of Hagulstad, the modern Hexham, and in 687 removed to that of York, which he filled with great credit for thirty years, imitating the patronage of letters for which his master Theodore was renowned, and still extending his fame as a zealous and upright churchman. Four years before his death, which occurred in 721, he retired from the episcopate to a monastery of secular priests, which he had founded in 704 at Beverley in Yorkshire. In the twelfth century his body was exhumed by one of his successors in the see of York, and placed in a costly shrine.—J. S., G.

BEVERLY, Robert B., clerk of the council of Virginia and author of a history of that province, still interesting from its notices of natural productions. Died in 1716.

BEVERNINGK, Jerom, an able diplomatist of the seventeenth century, of a Prussian family, born at Gouda in Holland, April 25, 1614, was burgomaster of that city in 1668. There were few state negotiations in which Holland was concerned during his long lifetime that he did not personally super-

intend; among these he settled the terms of the peace between Oliver Cromwell and the Dutch in the year 1654. In 1673 he was made curator of the university of Leyden, an office seldom given to any but those who have served their country in conspicuous employments. He went to see the MSS. of Isaac Vossius, then recently purchased for the Leyden library, was seized with a fever while entering his carriage, and died October 30, 1690, aged 76. He presents the example of a man full of public business, yet making leisure to administer with vigilance and success the affairs of an important university.—T. J.

BEVERWYCK, John van, or Beverovicius, a Dutch physician, born at Dordrecht in 1594; who, after studying at Leyden, and afterwards at the principal schools of France and Italy, and taking his degree at Padua, returned to Dordrecht, and became first physician to the town, and professor of medicine. He died in 1647, his fellow-townsmen having conferred upon him many positions of trust and honour. Of his works, we notice "Epistolica quæstio de termino vitæ fatali an mobili, cum doctorum responsis," in which he discusses the possibility of prolonging the term of human life; "Montanus ἐλεγχόμενος," &c.—a refutation of Montaigne's arguments against the necessity for the medical art; "Idea Medicinæ Veterum;" and "Epistolicæ Questiones cum doctorum Responsis."—J. B.

BEVILAGNA. See Salimbene.

BEVILLE, C., born at Paris, 1651; died 1716. He was a painter, known for his landscapes and portraits.—W. T.

BEVIN, Elway, a musician, eminently skilled in the knowledge of practical composition, flourished towards the end of Elizabeth's reign. He was of Welsh extraction, and had been educated under Tallis, upon whose recommendation, in 1589, he was appointed gentleman extraordinary of the royal chapel, from whence he was expelled in 1637, it being discovered that he adhered to the Romish communion. He was also organist of Bristol cathedral, but forfeited that employment at the same time with his place in the chapel. In 1631 Bevin communicated to the world, for the benefit of students, the result of his study and experience in the art of canon. This book was printed in quarto, and dedicated to Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, with the following title: "A Brief and Short Instruction of the Art of Musicke, to teach how to make discant of all proportions that are in use; very necessary for all such as are desirous to attain to knowledge in the art; and may, by practice, if they sing, soon be able to compose three, four, and five parts, and also to compose all sorts of canons, that are usuall, by these directions, of two or three parts in one upon the Plain Song." Bevin also wrote many services and anthems, some of which are contained in Barnard's collection.—E. F. R.

BEVY, Charles Joseph, historian, born in 1738, near Orleans. Having entered the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur, he applied himself, with the patient zeal characteristic of that erudite body, to the study of history, selecting the genealogy of royal houses, and of European nobility. He was appointed king's historiographer for Flanders and Hainault. As one who had passed his life in labours tending to celebrate the glory of kings and nobles could not expect mercy at the hands of the terrorists of the Revolution, he fled to England, where he learned that his works had been burned by the hands of the executioner in Paris. The Royal Society opened their friendly doors to the persecuted author, and, with delicate consideration, engaged him to classify their papers. Returning to France in 1802, he did not find the consular regime so favourable to one of his opinions as he had been led to expect; but after being ordered to quit, he was allowed to dwell in peace. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he received the appointment of librarian to the minister of war, which he held to the time of his death in 1830.—J. F. C.

BEWICK, Thomas, born at Cherry Burn, in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland, 1753. He was the reviver of the still healthy and growing art of wood-engraving. Although known in Europe before printing, and in fact the precursor and suggester of that art, it had sunk to neglect and contempt. In old ballads and squibs little is attempted, but a coarse black outline and cross hatchings (in the larger blocks), such as might have been delicately executed with a hatchet. In Bewick's time, the old art was applied chiefly by enterprising characters, to the adorning the heads of flimsy ballads with rude, rambling representations of wanton lovers, reckless highwaymen, and obdurate fathers. Bewick, with a fine, rough, clear-headed English sense, with humour and sagacity, with industry and love of nature, took the beggar child from the moor and from the ditch, trained it, and fitted it for palaces. He introduced finished and refined effects, threw in colour and the gradation of tints, improved the drawing and perspective, and invented a plan of lowering the surface of the block, when the distance or lighter tones were to come out. But to his history: showing as a boy a taste for drawing, and proving that he had the eye that saw what was in nature, outline, or colour, he was apprenticed to an engraver at Newcastle. He became known by illustrating Dr. Hutton's work on mensuration, with woodcuts. He succeeded admirably, and eyes began to turn upon him. About this time he came to London to study, but a deep love of the country drew him back to the north, and he returned to Newcastle to become his master's partner. From these head-quarters he strolled into the roads and fields, to bring home scraps of life, naïve and true, as they were Æsopian. He watched gipsies by their fires, blind beggars going over bridges, dogs fighting, boys playing. He had a kindly heart, and a wise, far-seeing, selecting eye. In 1790 his great work, the woodcuts to the "History of Quadrupeds," appeared, and these were followed by many others, all admirably simple, thoughtful, and naïve. He died at his house, on Windmill Hill, Gateshead, 1828. His brother John, some years younger than himself, and his apprentice, became a clever wood-engraver, but died of consumption in 1785.—W. T.

BEXFIELD, William Richard, Mus. Doc., was born in Norfolk, April, 1824, and at the age of seven admitted into the choir of Norwich cathedral. Here he early displayed such uncommon abilities for music, that he was articled to Dr. Buck, the organist, whose assistant he afterwards became. In 1845 he was elected organist of Boston in Lincolnshire, and shortly afterwards he graduated Mus. Bac. in the university of Oxford. In 1847 he resigned his provincial engagements and came to London, when he obtained the appointment of organist of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and in the following year took his doctor's degree. His published works consist of anthems, chorals, organ fugues, and glees, one of which latter, "The Death of Hector," gained the prize at the Huddersfield Glee Club in 1850. But the work upon which his reputation chiefly rests, is his oratorio of "Israel Restored," which was first performed by the Norwich Choral Society, October, 1851, and subsequently at the Norwich Festival of 1853. Dr. Bexfield died in November, 1854, deeply lamented by his professional brethren.—E. F. R.

BEXON, Gabriel Leopold Charles Anie, historian and naturalist, born in 1748 in the neighbourhood of the Vosges mountains. Being of a delicate constitution and contemplative turn of mind, the aspect of his native mountains awakened a love of natural history, which not having strength of frame to pursue, he resolved on entering the ecclesiastical state. He became a priest at Nancy, dividing his leisure hours between historical researches and agricultural studies. His first volume of the history of the house of Lorraine, which he did not live to finish, appeared in 1777, with a dedication to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, who was sprung from the Lorraine stock. The work gave such pleasure that he was appointed to the royal chapel. The most notable feature in his life, however, is his close intimacy with the illustrious Buffon, whom he aided with valuable contributions to his natural history on the subjects of birds, minerals, and precious stones. He had even collected materials for a history of fishes, when his life was closed in 1786.—J. F. C.

BEYER, Adolph, a mineralogist and mining commissioner of Saxony, the author of several works on the mines and mineral treasures of Saxony. He died in 1768.—W. S. D.

BEYERLINCK, Laurence, a divine and general writer, born at Antwerp in 1578, where he died in 1627. He wrote "Apophthegmata Christianiorum;" "Biblia Sacra variarum Translationum;" "Magnum Theatrum vitæ Humanæ," a most voluminous work, embracing theology, history, politics, and philosophy. The materials were first collected by Lycosthenes, improved or arranged and partly published by Swinger, and completed by Beyerlinck.—J. B.

BEYGTACH, founder of an order of dervishes, called from his name Bertachys, famous as the prophet and miracle-worker who, when called upon by Amurath I. to bless the standards of his new militia, gave them the name of Yeny Chery (new soldiers), whence the word Janissary. The caps of the janissaries, to commemorate his action in pronouncing the name, took the form of the saint's sleeve. He died in 1368. His

tomb, in the village of Beygtach, near Galata, is still a place of pilgrimage for devout Mussulmans.—J. S., G.

BEYLE, Marie Henri, born in 1783, at Grenoble, died at Paris in 1842. Beyle's father was an *avocat* practising at Grenoble. His mother, the daughter of an eminent physician, M. Gagnon, died when Beyle was but seven years old. On her death, Beyle and two sisters of his resided in her father's house, where Beyle's father, also, occupied apartments without being in the same way a member of the family. His practice in the court of parliament at Grenoble, and the care of a demesne which he had near the town, and where his library was, separated him for the most part of his time from his children. The future novelist, however, at times made his escape from town, and amused himself with his father's books, among which he found Grandison and La Nouvelle Eloise. Beyle's grandfather, a man of considerable learning, is described as himself endeavouring to direct the education of the boy in his earlier years. He lived so entirely with his family, that at thirteen, he had scarcely any acquaintances of his own age. His teachers were a few poor priests, who sought to make out a shifting existence by educating children, and who were often compelled to discontinue their occupation to avoid the persecution with which everything bearing the name of religion was then visited. In this irregular way Beyle learned some Latin. The boy grew up with ardent feelings, self-willed, self-dependent, at war with society and its usages. His grandfather and his aunt sought to reduce this proud spirit to subjection; the result was, that resistance to this course of treatment created in the boy's mind a temper of habitual defiance, which accompanied him through life, which he himself admitted, and sought to refer, not to the peculiarities of his education, but to his Italian blood, and to something in the character of the inhabitants of Dauphiny, which he fancifully traced to incidents in the early political history of that province. Release from what he felt as domestic tyranny came unexpectedly to Beyle. Among the changes which the Revolution brought, one was the establishment—in the year 1795—of central schools for each department, and Beyle found himself free to choose his companions from the four hundred students who attended that of Grenoble. He could also buy a few books for himself. His friend Monsieur Colomb, who gives an interesting account of this period of his life, mentions that "one of his first acts of independence was the purchase of the works of Florian." He continued to reside at his grandfather's house, but passed his days at the school. This continued from 1795 till 1799. His two last years at the central school were given to mathematics. Besides the public lessons, private instruction was obtained for him at the expense of his grandfather's sister, and his tutor was M. Gros. Beyle was successful in obtaining prizes in all his classes, and he went to Paris to present himself for examination at the Polytechnic school. Among the letters of introduction which he took to Paris, one was to M. Daru, a relation of his grandfather's family. Daru was secretary at war, and he found immediate employment for young Beyle in his office. He soon after sent him to Italy. He was for a short while in the army. We find him mentioning his having been at the battle of Marengo. He seems to have had no military tastes, and he availed himself of the peace of Amiens to leave the army. He returned to Grenoble, where he passed a year or two in study, and then again sought Paris, with the purpose of pursuing literature as a profession. His absence from home, though but of two or three years, was at a dangerous age. It was passed in Paris, in Italy, in the army—an irregular life of strong excitement; he had seen the great hero whom all men that he had met in the interval adored. He more than shared the enthusiasm which he witnessed; he had left home a boy, of confined views; he returned a man, in everything changed; he returned to a family who felt no sympathy with the existing government of the country, and who regarded Beyle's liberalism as absolute apostacy. His father was glad to enable him to try his fortunes in Paris, and engaged to give him 150 francs a month for the purpose.

Beyle's first literary efforts were not successful, and we soon find him engaged in merchandise; this is said to have been a ruse to carry on and conceal some love adventure. He next appears as a land agent on a very extensive scale. Then we have him employed in one capacity or other connected with the civil administration of France, and in a position which implied intimate and confidential relations with Napoleon. We have him again attached to the army, and active in the Russian campaign; then in the civil service of the state in 1814 Still, however, his is a hard struggle for bread—the difficulty increased by the unsettled governments of France—and he has to throw himself on literature for support. He shrinks, however, from giving his name with his works, and practises every trick of mystification. His works appear under dozens of pseudonyms, and he assumes many a strange mask—he is now an ironmonger, now a custom-house officer. Here we have him as the marquis de Stendhal—a favourite name of his—and now comes a transformation. The marquis becomes a lady, and lo! we have a new romance by the marquise de Stendhal. We have works of his under the names of Lizio, Visconti, Salviati, Darlincourt, &c., &c. If concealment was his object, he failed, for when his style was formed, he was recognized through every disguise. To his horror of being regarded as an enthusiast, we are disposed to refer his constant levity and occasional petulance; to his fear of ridicule, we attribute his never-ceasing irony. Beyle's strongest desire was to have his acts wholly unrestrained, and he felt that every communication with others was calculated to give them some power over his conduct. Hence almost all his eccentricities. He defines vanity as "l'idée de voisin," and if ever a man was under the dominion of this spell it was Beyle. He always sought entirely to master the subject on which he wrote, but trusted to the moment to supply fitting language. As man's mental and intellectual being is affected by his physical organization, he studied, when about to write on ethical subjects, Bichat and Cabanis. Compiler as he was, he made little use of compilations. In one of his books he says, "The author has run all over Europe, from Naples to Morocco, with a hundred authors, *tous originaux*, in his carriage." In 1814 he published the lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio. He also published letters on Haydn. These lives professed to be translations, but a great deal properly his own was introduced. They were, however, task-work, into which his mind was not thrown. In 1817 he published his "History of Painting in Italy," a work of great power and of enduring interest. It gives the best account we know of Michel Angelo and of Da Vinci. It was the only one of his works executed laboriously. It was transcribed by the author seventeen times before being committed to the press. When first published, he tells us, no one read it, while another work of his, produced about the same time—"Naples, Florence, and Rome"—carelessly thrown together, attracted great attention. The *Edinburgh Review* praised the book, and quoted some passages to justify their commendations. It turned out that Beyle had cribbed the passages from an article of their own. In the year 1822, Beyle published the "l'Amour," and also some sacred poems. His bookseller lost, but consoled himself by repeating a joke long before uttered with respect to Perpignan's Pseaulmes, "sacres ils sont car personne n'y touche." In 1823 he published pamphlets on the subject of Shakspeare and Racine, in which he taught what Englishmen regard as the true faith with respect to Shakspeare. In his treatment of the subject, he discussed also the class of questions that in England occupied Byron and Bowles. In 1829 he published his "Promenades en Rome," and in the next year his "Rouge et Noir." He wrote a number of the diplomatic documents of the French government on the election of the pope, with such effect, that the candidate whom France favoured lost the election but by a single vote. The dates of these publications we give from his own statement. In 1814 we find him at Grenoble as "commissaire extraordinaire." In 1815 he is employed in commercial pursuits at Marseilles, but his fortunes soon remove him to Milan, where he remained about seven years, till at last hunted out by the Austrian police. From 1821 to 1830 he lived in Paris as a litterateur, to use a French word which seems passing into our language. In 1830 Beyle became French consul at Civita Vecchia. He died of apoplexy in 1842. We have mentioned several of his works—to enumerate all would exceed our limits. The best is, we are inclined to think, his "Life of Rossini." The most amusing is the "Chartreuse de Parma." Besides writing a good deal in the French journals, Beyle contributed articles to the *New Monthly Magazine* when under the management of the poet Campbell. In Beyle's style there is always liveliness, often considerable felicity. Those who were wounded by his satire, called it, with reference to his early military life, "brusquerie subalterne." What they so called seems to us to have often been wit of a high order. In all

Beyle's novels—and their name is legion—he reproduces himself. Consciously or unconsciously, he is the hero. In the last page of many of his works he inscribes the words, "to the happy few." In one of them we find the mystery explained. The happy few are those who have more than 100 louis a-year, and less than 20,000 francs.

Our chief authority for Beyle's life is his own narrative, and his life by his friend and literary executor, Colomb. De Bussière's account of his works in the *Revue des deux mondes*, (1843), is worth referring to. The *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*, by mistake refers this article to Merimée.—J. A., D.

* BEYRICH, HEINRICH ERNST, a distinguished living German geologist, born at Berlin on the 31st August, 1815. He is now a professor in the university of Berlin. His writings consist principally of numerous papers on palæontological subjects published in Leonhard and Bronn's *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie*, &c., in Karsten's *Archiv*, and other periodicals.—W. S. D.

BEYS, CHARLES DE, a French poet, born in Paris, 1610; died 1659. He passed his life in drinking and writing poetry. He was imprisoned in the Bastile as the presumed author of La Miliade, a satire on Cardinal Richelieu, but was released, his innocence being proven. Author of several comedies.

BEYSCHLAY, FREDERICK JAMES, a German litterateur, born at Thulle in Suabia, 1700; died in 1738. Author of "Sylloge Variorum Opusculorum," and a few other works on history.

BEZA, THEODORE DE, was born at Vezelay, of one of the noble families of Burgundy, on the 24th of June, 1519. He was one of thirteen children, whom his father had by two wives. Theodore was the youngest of the first family. When he was still in comparative infancy, a paternal uncle, Nicholas de Beza, a member of the parliament of Paris, paid a visit to the family, and became so fond of his little nephew, that he insisted on taking him to Paris, and rearing him as his own child. The mother, who seems to have been an affectionate and sensible woman, was at first averse to this proposal, but at length consented, and herself accompanied her son to his new home. He had been in infancy a delicate child, and when under his uncle's roof, though treated with the utmost kindness and regard, he caught a disease in his head (scaldhead), which hung about him for a considerable time, and, from the severe remedies applied to it, caused him indescribable agony and distress. He was even on the point one day of throwing himself into the river, to put an end to his tortures, when the timely appearance of his uncle arrested him in the execution of his purpose. At the age of nine he was sent to Orleans, and placed under the charge of Melchior Wolmar, a native of Germany, who had been educated under the most distinguished masters in Paris, and had gone to Orleans to study law. Beza continued with Wolmar from 1528 to 1535, and enjoyed the greatest advantages, as well in a religious as in a literary respect. Wolmar was not only one of the most learned men of his time, but he had also imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation, which he instilled into his pupil, and Beza himself speaks of having from his sixteenth year, that is, while still a pupil of Wolmar, come to the true knowledge of God out of the scriptures. So attached was he to Wolmar, and so ready to follow at that early period of his life the profession of the reformed faith, that when his master was obliged to leave Bourges, whither he had gone, taking Beza along with him, on the invitation of Margaret, queen of Navarre, he would fain have accompanied him, and shared his fortunes in Germany. But this his father peremptorily forbade, and leaving Wolmar with a heavy heart, he returned to Orleans to enter on the study of law, in conformity with the wishes of his father. His uncle Nicholas had died about three years before.

At Orleans, Beza did not prosecute with much zeal the study of law, which he found less adapted to his genius than classical literature. Under Wolmar he had become an accomplished scholar, and being a man also of imagination and taste, his favourite pursuits naturally lay in the direction of philosophy and the belles-lettres. It was during this period of his life that, according to his own testimony, he composed his "Juvenilia," a collection of poems, which were not published till he settled in Paris, and when published brought not a little reproach upon him, on account of the frolicsome and lascivious tendency that appeared in some of them. In his twentieth year, 1539, he became a licentiate of law, and went to reside in Paris. He had meanwhile been provided, through the influence of his friends and even without his own knowledge, with two benefices, which yielded annually seven hundred crowns. This, with what his talents and learning soon enabled him to make as an advocate, put him in possession of ample resources—too ample, indeed, for a young man of good family, engaging appearance, and a lively spirit, when surrounded by the atmosphere of Parisian society. The consequence was that he plunged into the gaieties of the place, and to some extent also partook in its excesses. These he afterwards confessed and deplored, though they never proceeded to the length charged upon him by some catholic writers; he even called upon all who knew him during his residence in Paris to come forward, if they could, and witness against him crimes, of which he had declared himself free. The most blamable part of his conduct appears to have consisted in his private betrothal to a person, Claude Desnoz, much beneath him in station, whom, however, he afterwards publicly married, and with whom he lived happily for forty years. That she was the wife of a tailor, as affirmed by some of his opponents, is a groundless calumny. But while in Paris, Beza was far from being satisfied either with his course of life, or with his professional prospects. The path marked out for him by his father, in concert with his uncle Claudius, abbot of the Cistercian order at Froimart, and an elder brother, a canon of Lyons, was that he should devote himself to the study and practice of the canon law, and rise, under the patronage of one of the cardinals, to some of the more lucrative ecclesiastical preferments. In a letter to his friend Pomponius, respecting this plan, he speaks of himself "as a lost, a ruined man," and expresses his hope that God would yet open the way of escape for him. He still kept up his correspondence with Wolmar, and cherished the desire and expectation of one day rejoining him, and sacrificing all his worldly prospects for conscience. A severe sickness at length brought matters to a crisis. Of this he himself writes, "What was the result? After numberless tortures of body and soul, the Lord again commiserated his perishing servant, and consoled me, so that I no longer doubted of his pardoning grace. In the midst of a thousand tears I implored his forgiveness, renewed my vows to devote myself openly to his true church and honour; in brief, I gave myself up entirely to him. Thus it happened that the image of death awakened in me a slumbering and concealed longing after the true life, and that sickness was the beginning of my recovery, and of real soundness. Accordingly, as soon as I could leave my bed, I burst all bonds which had previously held me captive, gathered together my few goods, and left my native land, parents, and friends, in order to follow Christ, and with my wife went into voluntary exile to Geneva."

It was in October, 1548, that Beza made his resort to Geneva, and his first appearance in the sanctuary there was for the solemnization of his marriage. He then went to consult his old friend Wolmar, whose counsel, however, was undecided, and on his way back to Geneva, at Lausanne, he was invited through Viret, to take the office of teacher of Greek in the academy. In accepting of this office, he gave his colleagues an assurance of his regret at having published the "Juvenilia." He remained ten years at Lausanne, from 1549 to 1559, and proved of great service in the cause of the reformation. Besides teaching Greek in the academy, he gave prelections on some of the epistles of the New Testament. Several of his best poems were also written during this period, among others his "Abraham's Sacrifice," which gained a wide popularity. But he was less happy in the part he took as a controversialist on the subject of Servetus' capital punishment in Geneva. The execution of this man for blasphemy and heresy in 1553, though approved of by Melancthon and the Swiss churches, gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction, and in particular was attacked in a publication addressed to the duke of Wurtemberg by Castellio, Socinus, and S. Curio. Beza replied in a separate treatise, and defended the conduct of Calvin and the authorities of Geneva, on the common though untenable ground, that defections from the faith and from good morals are injurious to the state, and ought in consequence to be punished by the civil magistrate. They no doubt are so, but civil pains and penalties are not the proper remedy for the evil; which introduce greater dangers than those they are applied to correct. On this point Beza proved, in common with the leading minds around him, not above the influences of the time.

Before Beza quitted Lausanne, he was engaged in various negotiations of a public kind, touching the freedom and prosperity both of the Swiss and Waldensian churches. In the course of these he was led to make several tours through the Swiss can-

tons. He had even to travel into France, and from the anxiety and fatigue brought upon him, especially by his attempts to reconcile Lutherans and Reformed, he was again thrown into a severe illness. He recovered, however, but in consequence of the opposition made by the government of Berne to the Genevan form of church order, he resigned his situation at Lausanne, and joined Calvin at Geneva. From this period, 1558, he became the most active and influential associate of Calvin, and contributed greatly by his talents and learning to consolidate the reformation in Geneva. In addition to the regular duty of a pastor, he taught Greek in the gymnasium, and expounded the New Testament scriptures, of which his Translation and Commentary are the permanent fruit. This is undoubtedly his greatest work, and the one by which he is best known to posterity. It was first published as early as 1557, but in a comparatively raw and imperfect form, and only in 1598 did it assume the mature character in which it has descended to later times. Though wanting the profound insight and comprehensive grasp of Calvin, he yet displays a fine critical talent, and in scholarship occupies a higher place than his more distinguished coadjutor. His "History of the Protestant Church of France," though an incomplete work, is also one of great importance, and has furnished sources of information to which subsequent writers have been largely indebted. Beza's services in behalf of that church were not confined to literary labours; in the life-struggles which the French protestants had to maintain against popery, he was always ready to aid them with his counsel; once and again he gave them the benefit of his personal presence, and for a considerable period he was the real head of their movements. On the death of Calvin in 1564, the chief charge at Geneva devolved on him, and though he refused to be nominated perpetual president of the consistory, yet such was the weight of his talents and character, that he was annually elected to the office till 1580, when he was allowed to retire. The voice of misrepresentation followed him to the close of life, for he was reported, and has even been commonly understood, to have justified Henry IV.'s abjuration of the protestant faith as a matter of political necessity, while, in a letter written by him in 1593, recently discovered, he exhorts Henry to remain faithful. The jesuits also, about the year 1597, on Francis de Sales, bishop of Geneva, getting from Beza the confession that persons might be saved in the church of Rome, circulated the report that he had abandoned protestantism. Fortunately he was still able to refute the story. He died in 1605, having been twice married, but leaving no issue.—P. F.

BEZBORODKO, Prince Alexander, born in Little Russia in 1742. He commenced a brilliant diplomatic career as secretary to Marshal Rumianoff during the Turkish campaign. His extraordinary facility and lucidity of expression, and generally great ability in the management of diplomatic affairs, gained him the confidence of Catherine II., who named him minister of foreign affairs in 1780, and loaded him with favours. A secret enemy to Potemkin, who had caused war to be declared against Turkey, Bezborodko hastened to Tassy, and succeeded in bringing about the peace of 1783. The first partition of Poland may, in a great degree, be ascribed to his influence. Paul I. raised him to the rank of prince, and confided to him the mission of concluding the English alliance. He died in 1799, leaving the greater part of a valuable collection of pictures, of which he was a great amateur, to the public institutions of his country.—M. Q.

BEZOUT, Etienne, a French mathematician, born at Nemours in 1730; died in 1783. Bezout rendered excellent service to France by the publication, at the request of M. de Choiseul, of a great number of comparatively elementary works, mainly destined for the instruction of cadets in the departments of artillery and marine. We owe him besides, a valuable practical work, "Theorie generale des basationes algebraiques." He was a gentle, and modest—even a equhful man. Condorcet said that there were two Bezouts—the Bezout as known to his friends, and Bezout as he appeared to strangers.—J. P. N.

BHAGODAS, a pupil of Kabirs, author of the "Little Vidjak," the most popular of the books on the sect of the Kabirpanthis. It is written in harmonious verse (fifteenth century).

BHAGOURI, an Indian grammarian, author of a vocabulary prior to Shara Sinna.

BHAIRD, Eogham, an Irish poet who flourished in the end of the 16th and commencement of the 17th centuries. He was a commissioner for ascertaining the mears and bounds of Tirconnel in 1602. Nine of his poems are still extant.—J. F. W.

BHAIRD, Feargal, an Irish poet of the 17th century. Ten of his compositions, chiefly on political and religious subjects, remain.

BHAIRD, Maolmuire, an Irish poet who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century, and wrote many fine poems, several of which are still existing.—J. F. W.

BHAIRD, Owen Rae, chief poet of Tirconnel in Ireland. He wrote many poems, some of which are extant. Died 1510.

BHANOU-DATTA, an Indian poet, author of a poem called "Rasa Mandjari," on the art of making verses.

BHARATU-MULLA, an Indian grammarian of the 18th century, author of a vocabulary entitled "Dwiroúpa Cocha."

BHARATU-WOUNI, regarded among the Indians as the inventor of the drama. He wrote a work on the dramatic art, often cited in the commentators.

BHARAVI, an Indian poet, author of a great poem entitled "Kirâtârdjounîya." Colebrook has given an analysis of this poem, published at Calcutta, and translated by Schulz.

BHARTIR-HAVI, son of Dhara Swâmi, author of a grammatical poem entitled "Bhatticârya," the subject of which is the history of Rama, edited at Calcutta in 1828. To be distinguished from another of the same name, to whom Colebrook attributes a grammar in verse, called Cauca.

BHATTA NARAYANA, a Hindu dramatist. Tradition asserts that he was a Brahman of Kanouj, and was invited into Bengal by Adi Sura, who seems to have flourished in the eighth or ninth century. But from internal evidence in the one play of Náráyana which has come down to us, viz., the "Veni Sanhára, or the Binding of the Widow's braid" (alluding to the absence of the heroine Draupadi's husband), we should place its author in the tenth or eleventh century.—C. T.

BHATTGDJI-DIKCHITA, an Indian grammarian, author of a work called "Siddhânta Cômondi." He lived in 1600.

BHAVABHUTE, called also Shrikantha or Bhutigarbha, a celebrated Hindu dramatist in the eighth century. He was the son of a Brahman of high family in Berar, southern India. He removed to Ujjayiní (Oujcin), where his plays were probably composed, and acted under the auspices of the reigning emperor. He is also stated to have been patronized by Yashovarma, king of Kanouj. In the Bhoja-prabandha he is mentioned among the poets at the court of Bhoja, emperor of Malwa; but little reliance can be placed on this account. Three of his plays are still extant. The "Loves of Málatí and Mádhava" is considered one of the best Sanscrit dramas, and is the only Hindu play in which the hero is an unmarried youth. The other two are heroic, viz., the "Mahávíra Charitra" and the "Uttara Ráma Charitra," and are founded on adventures of Ráma, the hero of Indian epic, Rámáyana.—C. T.

BHEILOL-LODI, a famous sultan of Delhi in the fifteenth century, and founder there of the Lodi dynasty. He belonged to an Affghan family which had settled in the Punjab, about Sirhind and Lahore, and which gained strength and territory by the futile efforts of the sultan of Delhi to expel them. When Delhi was attacked in 1440 by the sultan of Malwa, the aid of Bheilol was sought and obtained. He repulsed the Malwa army, but himself aspired to the crown, which he at length obtained in 1450. By subjugating the neighbouring sovereignties, and especially the kingdom of Joonpoor, he re-established the power of Delhi, which, under the previous dynasty, had been greatly weakened. He died in 1488, having won the reputation of a great warrior and a wise ruler.—J. B.

BHODJA-DEVA, king of Dhurn in India, lived about the close of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century. Reputed author of a "Commentary on the Philosophy of Patandjale," a book of geography, and a treatise on rhetoric, called "Saraswatî Cantâbharana."

BIACCA, Francesco Maria, born at Parma in 1678. Having entered the church, he became the tutor of Count Sanvitali's children in 1702. His whole time was devoted to study, and particularly to history, chronology, and archæology. Having written a pamphlet in refutation of a work published by Cesare Calino, a jesuit, and having incurred the displeasure of his patron, who was an adept of the order, Biacca was dismissed from his functions, and went to Milan, where he was received by Count Antonio Simonetta, the Mæcenas of literary men in that city, where he remained four years. From thence he went to Parma, befriended by Count Ottavio Bondani, in whose house he died on the 15th of September, 1735. His works are very numerous, and the most part in Italian verse. His translations of Statius'

Silvæ, Horace's Epistles, Catullus' works, Plautus' Comedies, and some of the minor poems attributed to Virgil, entitle Biacca to his country's gratitude.—A. C. M.

BIAGI, Clement, an Italian archæologist, born at Cremona in 1740; died at Milan, 1804. He at first entered a religious order, but afterwards obtained his secularization. Author of several important archæological works, and translation of Beyer's Theological Dictionary.

BIAGI, Jean Marie, born at Roveredo in 1724; died in 1777. He was one of the original members of the society of the Agiati, in the archives of which are preserved several pieces of his verse, and specimens of his eloquence. He wrote a preface for an edition of Saint John Chrysostom: Roveredo, 1753.

BIAGIOLI, Nicola Giosafatte. This eminent grammarian was born at Vezgano, in the state of Genoa, in 1768. He completed his studies at Rome, and at the age of seventeen years was appointed to the professorship of classics in the university of Urbino. A liberal in his opinions, he joined the popular party, and assisted at the proclamation of the republic, under which he was intrusted with the government of a province. The French having been compelled to evacuate Italy in 1799, he fled to Paris, where he devoted his time to the teaching of the Italian language, and in making researches on Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. Although Monti wrote a terrible criticism on Biagioli's comments on Dante, blaming him, in very unmeasured words, for having undertaken a labour not equal to his strength; and although Gioberti lavishes on him the unenviable epithet of "pedant;" yet his comments on Petrarch and Boccaccio, illustrated by grammatical observations, have merited the praises of Maffei and Manso, both judges of high standing in literary matters. Biagioli is the author of a grammar and dictionary, which are still deservedly appreciated. He published also an edition of Davanzati's translation of Tacitus—the correspondence of Cardinal Bentivoglio—and has left many manuscripts, both in poetry and prose, which he was about publishing, when he died suddenly at Paris in 1830.—A. C. M.

BIALOBOCKI, John, a Polish poet, lived in the seventeenth century; author of several poems connected with Polish history.

BIAMOMTI, the abbé Joseph Louis, an Italian poet and philosopher, born 1730; died at Milan, 1824; professor of eloquence at the university of Bologna, and afterwards in that of Turin; author of a grammar of the Italian language; a translation in prose of some passages of Æschylus, all the works of Sophocles, Aristotle's Poetics, the Iliad of Homer, Odes of Pindar, &c., &c.—J. G.

BIANCHI, Antonio, an Italian poet, lived in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a gondolier boy at Venice, and author of two epic poems, that, notwithstanding their incorrectness, manifest singular spirit and imaginative power. One of them is on the subject of David, king of Israel.

BIANCHI, Baldassare, a Bolognese painter, born in 1614; died in 1679. He was a decorative historical upholstery painter to the dukes of Modena and Mantua, and was assisted by his daughter Lucretia.—W. T.

BIANCHI, Brigida, lived in the middle of the seventeenth century. She wrote several comedies, and was known to the Parisian theatres under the name of Aurelia.

BIANCHI, Francesco, surnamed El Frari, was born at Modena in 1447, and died in 1510. He was the master of that St. Francis of art, the seraphic Correggio. His style has traces, Kugler says, of Francia. His colour is fine, his attitudes graceful; but his compositions are dull and dry, and his figures badly drawn, especially in the eyes, which are too much of the narrowly oriental and Greek style.—W. T.

BIANCHI, Federigo, a painter of Milan, who studied under Procaccini, a facile eclectic, and a rival of the Caracci about 1670. So precocious was he, that he executed three frescos for a monastery at the age of seventeen. The duke of Savoy gave him a gold chain and medal, and employed him largely.—W. T.

BIANCHI, Francesco, a musician, is interesting to an English reader as having resided for some years, written some of his best works, and attained great popularity in this country,—as having married an Englishwoman, as having composed the first original opera for each of our famous songstresses, Storace and Billington, and as having been the teacher of Sir Henry Bishop. His French and German biographers make strange confusion as to the time and place of his birth and death; the former occurred at Cremona in 1752, and he committed suicide at Hammersmith, November 27, 1810. Another inaccuracy respecting Bianchi has arisen from confounding him with Ferdinando Bertoni, in stating that he was appointed organist at the cathedral in Venice in the year in which this composer succeeded Galuppi in that office. His first engagement appears to have been at Paris in 1775, as pianist at the Italian theatre under Piccini, where also he produced his first opera, "La Reduction de Paris." In 1780 he returned to Italy, and wrote "Castore e Polluce" for Florence, in which Storace appeared. This was followed by a great number of successful operas, produced with extraordinary rapidity, in some cases three, and even four, having been written in one year. In 1784 he was appointed vice maestro di capella at the church of St. Ambrogio in Milan, and, at the same time, to an important post at the Scala. Like Bertoni, with whom he has been confounded, he owed much of his success to the singing of Pacchierotti, who sustained the chief character in several of his operas. This artist personated the hero in his "Desertore Francesi," when it was brought out at Venice in 1785, and when the public thought the dignity of their great lyric theatre so compromised by the appearance on the stage of a hero in the costume of common life, that they would not suffer the opera to proceed to its conclusion: fortunately for Bianchi, the duchess of Courlande came to Venice at this time, and commanded a performance of the banished "Desertore," in deference to whom the audience now listened to the work, and the merit of the music triumphing over their conventional prejudice, the opera made a brilliant success. Some years later, the German emperor, having been charmed with one of Bianchi's compositions, had the composer presented to him, and offered him a valuable appointment at Vienna. This was gladly accepted; but the same post that brought Bianchi his official engagement, brought him also tidings of his patron's death, which rendered this invalid. According to the inscription upon his tombstone, Bianchi first came to London in 1793, to fulfil an engagement at the King's theatre, where he had the famous Banti for his prima donna. Haydn, in a diary of his residence in London during 1794, speaks approvingly of "Acige e Galatea," an opera of Bianchi, but complains that the orchestration in it overpowered the voices. Bianchi made one, if not more, occasional visits to Italy during the recess of the London season, and in August, 1794, wrote "Inez di Castro," at Naples, for Mrs. Billington's debut upon the Italian stage. His engagement at the King's theatre continued until 1800. In this year he married Miss Jackson, who, as Mad. Bianchi, and still more, after her second marriage, as Mad. Bianchi Lacy, was esteemed as a vocalist. Bianchi spent the remainder of his life in London and Hammersmith, chiefly occupied in teaching; he continued, however, to compose and produce many detached pieces with success, as, for instance, the duet for Mara and Billington, sung at the last appearance of the former in 1802. The monument in Kensington churchyard before quoted, imputes his "premature" death to grief for the loss of an infant daughter, who had died three and a half years prior to the demise of her father. Bianchi wrote a treatise on the theory of music, which, during the peace in 1802, he sent to Paris with a view to its publication, an arrangement that was frustrated by the renewal of the war: some selections from this work were furnished by his widow to Bacon's *Musical Quarterly Review*. He produced in all about fifty operas and two oratorios, besides some instrumental pieces, but only a few of his works were published entire. Now that his once popular music is no longer known, we may look at the result of his teaching, in the purity of Bishop's writings, as an indication of his musicianship.—G. A. M.

BIANCHI, Giovanni, an Italian physician and naturalist, better known as Janus Plancus, under which name he published most of his works, was born at Rimini on the 3d January, 1693. In 1715 he was appointed secretary to the academy of the Lyncei, but towards the close of the year 1717, determining to take up the study of medicine, he went with that purpose to Bologna, and attended the lectures of Bazzani, afterwards president of the institute of that city. He also studied botany, natural history, mathematics, and philosophy, under the distinguished professors of those sciences at the university of Bologna. In 1741 he was appointed professor of anatomy at Sienna, but soon returned to his native place, where he resuscitated the academy of the Lyncei, and wrote a notice of the history of that society. The members, in acknowledgment of the trouble which he had taken with this object, struck

a medal in his honour, bearing on one side the figure of a lynx, with the motto "Lynceis restitutis," and on the other a portrait of Bianchi, surrounded by his academic title, "Janus Plancus Ariminensis." Bianchi died on the 3d December, 1775, leaving behind him a considerable number of published works, many of them of a controversial nature, some of which are brought out under the assumed names of P. P. Lapi, Marco Chillenio, P. Ghisi, and Crisitro Stillita. Amongst his principal writings are the following: "Letters on Cataract," published at Rimini in 1720; "Letters to a Friend, regarding the Arsenical Magnesia," Pesaro, 1722, written under the name of M. Chillenio against a quack, whose name Bianchi does not mention; "Epistola Anatomica ad Josephum Puteum," Bologna, 1726, and also printed with Morgagni's Epistolæ Anatomicæ, at Leyden in 1728; a "Dissertation on Vesicatories," published at Venice in 1746, in which he opposes the use of these remedies; "De Monstris ac Monstrosis Quibusdam," an interesting collection of cases of monstrosity, published at Venice in 1749; "Medical History of an Aposteme in the right lobe of the Cerebellum," Rimini, 1751; and "Epistola de Urina cum sedimento cœruleo," Venice, 1756.—W. S. D.

BIANCHI, Giovanni Antonio, a Franciscan monk, born at Lucca in 1686. He studied at Rome, and became lecturer in philosophy and theology, in which sciences he obtained the degree of doctor. He successively was provincial, visitor, and general of his order. His theological knowledge raised him to the dignity of examiner of the Roman clergy, and councillor of the Inquisition, and he was enrolled a member of the academy of the Arcadi, under the name of Lauriso Traginese. Deeply read in sacred history, he wrote many tragedies, which were published under the anagrammatic name of "Farnabio Gioachino Annutini." He wrote also some tragedies in verse on profane subjects, such as "Il Ruggiero," "Virginia," "Marianna," "Don Alfonso," "La Talda," besides many excellent plays, amongst which "L'Antiquario" is particularly noticed by Quadrio. His numerous Italian and Latin works are mentioned *in extenso* by Mazzuchelli, his contemporary. A fine Latin inscription in the church of St. Bartholomew of the island, in Rome, records his death at an advanced age, January 18, 1758.—A. C. M.

BIANCHI, Giovanni Battista, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born at Turin on the 12th September, 1681, of a good Milanese family, and displayed such extraordinary talents whilst young, that he received his doctor's degree when only seventeen years old. Young as he was, however, his qualifications were considered to be of so high an order, that shortly afterwards the direction of the hospitals of Turin was confided to him, and he filled this difficult and arduous post with the greatest credit to himself. Seeing clearly that opening the bodies of those patients who died in the hospitals, would furnish the surgeon with a great insight into the seats and causes of disease, he let slip no opportunity of pursuing such investigations, and was naturally led on from these purely practical points to study the general structure of the human body. The fame of his dexterity in dissection, and of his discoveries, soon became so great in Turin, that the physicians and surgeons of that city engaged him to deliver thirteen public courses of anatomical lectures; and in 1715 the king of Sardinia built a convenient amphitheatre for his accommodation. From the year 1718, he not only continued his public anatomical demonstrations, but also gave lectures successively on philosophy, pharmacy, chemistry, and the practice of medicine. From the extent of his talents, he was received a member of the academies degl' Innominati, degl' Intrepidi, and Naturæ Curiosorum. The university of Bologna invited him in 1720 to occupy its chair of theoretical medicine; but the king (Victor-Amadeo II.), who was desirous of re-establishing the university of Turin in its former lustre, neutralized the effect of these solicitations upon Bianchi, by appointing him to the first chair of anatomy. He continued to occupy this position, and to contribute greatly by his talent to the progress of the university, until his death, which took place on the 20th January, 1761. Bianchi was the author of numerous works, principally on human anatomy and physiology, some of which were rather roughly handled by Morgagni in his Adversaria Anatomica. Amongst them we may notice the following as the most important—"Historia Hepatica, seu de hepatis structura, usibus, et morbis," published at Turin in 1710 and 1716, and at Geneva in 1725; "Ductus lacrymales Novi," &c., Turin, 1715. His work "De naturali in humano corpore, vitiosa, morbosaque generatione Historia," also published at Turin in 1741, contains a history, illustrated with figures, of the development of the human subject, from the unimpregnated ovum, up to the middle period of pregnancy. Bianchi supports the theory of the ovarists, supposing the germ to exist in the ovum before fecundation. This work also contains some observations on the parasitic worms of the human subject. Besides these we have a treatise in Latin—"De lacteorum vasorum Positionibus et Fabrica," Turin, 1743; and in Italian, "A history of a monster with two bodies," 1749; and "Letter upon Insensibility," 1755, in opposition to the views of Haller, which caused that anatomist to attack Bianchi with considerable energy and effect. Besides these works, Bianchi left many smaller memoirs, some of which were printed during his life, and others only in manuscript; and in 1757 a collection of fifty-four plates, containing two hundred and seventy fine anatomical figures, executed under the superintendence and at the cost of Bianchi, was published in Turin.—W. S. D.

BIANCHI, Horace, a lawyer, philologist and Italian translator, born at Rome; died at Milan in 1756. He assisted his friend Argellati in editing the Scriptores rerum Italicarum, and translated several works.

BIANCHI, Isidoro, born at Cremona in 1733. He studied for the church and entered the order of the Benedictines at Classe. Soon after his profession he taught rhetoric and philosophy, until he was sent to Avellana, where he inhabited the same cell in which it is said Dante wrote his Inferno. It was in that solitude he gathered materials for his "Meditazioni," a collection of biographical researches on sacred history. From thence he went to Cremona, and wrote a valuable work on the antiquities of that ancient city. Being invited to Montersale in Sicily, to fill the chair of philosophy, he acquired a great renown, and revived the taste for literature and science, publishing many valuable articles in a periodical of which he was the editor. His love for archæology made him accept the honourable position of secretary to the Danish prince, Raffadele, with whom he travelled through France, Spain, and Germany; and, whilst in Denmark, he wrote the history of that country, in which he made so many archæological discoveries. Anxious to see his native place, he obtained the professorship of philosophy, which he held till the year 1775. His order having been suppressed, and having no other occupation to interfere with his studies, he spent all his time in revising his numerous works, amongst which, "La morale del sentimento," and "Meditazioni su varii punti di felicità pubblica," are considered the best. He died in 1807.—A. C. M.

BIANCHI, Isidor, a pupil of Morazzone, a Milanese painter, who imitated the Venetians; born in 1626. He painted in frescos and oil, and completed an unfinished work of his master, who had fled the country, for the duke of Savoy's residence at Rivoli, for which he was knighted. Died about 1670.—W. T.

BIANCHI, Orazio, a Roman historical painter. The best work of this almost-unknown man, is the marriage of the Virgin at the church of St. Joseph in Rome.—W. T.

BIANCHI, Pietro, born at Rome in 1694. He gave promise as a historical painter, but was cut off by consumption in his prime about 1740. He was probably of Milanese descent.

BIANCHI, ———, an Austrian general, who served against France in 1814. During the Hundred Days he was opposed in Italy to Murat. The king of Naples having imprudently extended his line, Bianchi profited by the opportunity, and attacked him at the bridge of Occhiobello near Ferrara, which was occupied by the Neapolitan troops. Murat's forces were routed, and compelled to retreat. At Tolentino and at Macerata they were again attacked by Bianchi, who drove them towards Naples. These operations were immediately followed by the flight of Murat and the submission of Naples.

BIANCHI or BLANCUS, Andrea, an Italian theologian, author of "Pii mores et sancti amores epigrammatis expressi;" born at Genoa in 1587; died in 1657. He was a jesuit.

BIANCHINI, Francesco, born at Verona, December 13, 1662. He studied at Parma, particularly applying himself to mathematics, under the celebrated professor Montanari. His fondness of abstract sciences did not, however, estrange him from literary pursuits; and having taken out his degrees, he went to Rome, where Cardinal Ottoboni appointed him his librarian. There he conceived the idea of a universal history, grounded on written and monumental authorities of former times scattered over the surface of the earth. Cardinal Ottoboni having been raised

to the pontifical chair, under the name of Alexander VIII., Bianchini obtained various pensions and dignities, which enabled him to devote most of his time to his universal history, of which he published the first part at Rome in 1697. The vast erudition displayed therein causes the regret that, on account of his many occupations, he was unable to complete that extremely important publication. Clement XI., a patron of learning, anxious to reward Bianchini's literary labours, bestowed on him many honours. He was sent as nuncio to Philip V. of Spain, when he took possession of the kingdom of Naples; and on his return he was created a prelate and a patrician. He travelled through France, Scotland, and England, where he met with the most flattering reception. Bianchini wrote many voluminous works on astronomy and archæology, and began a museum of antiquities, which he intended to illustrate by monuments, as he had already done with regard to profane history, had not pecuniary means failed him. He died at Rome in 1729.—A. C. M.

* BIANCHINI, Signor, minister of state for the home department and the police at Naples, and the most confidential friend and minister of King Ferdinand, is a man of extensive research and European celebrity, and has deeply studied the principles of political economy. He has recently published at Naples a very able work on the above science, with disquisitions on the social state of the Neapolitan dominions, which is about to be translated into English, for the purpose of correcting the false impressions which prevail in this country as to the internal condition of that country (1858).—E. W.

BIANCHO or BIANCO, Andrea, an Italian geographer, born at Venice, who lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century. He constructed a series of maps and charts previous to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and of America. These maps give a tolerably accurate outline of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the coasts of Europe and Africa, from Cape Finistère to Cape Bojador, and include the Canaries and Azores.

* BIANCONI, Charles, was born on the 26th of September, 1788, at Tregolo, a small village in the duchy of Milan, where his father had a silk factory. At an early age he was removed to the care of his paternal grandmother, at Caglio, near Asso, of which place his mother's brother, Dr. Mazza, was the provost. The doctor was a literary man, and all the savans of the neighbourhood were in the habit of assembling at his house, and discussing various questions of literature and philosophy. Some of the Bianconi family were persons of note at Asso, Vitali Bianconi being the podesta of that place, and afterwards of Como; and another uncle, Joshua, with whom the young lad and his grandmother lived, was rector, first of Caglio, and afterwards of Guanzate. Charles was at an early age sent to the school of the Abbe Raddaioli, who had the reputation of having made many distinguished scholars. Amongst them, however, young Bianconi was not destined to be numbered, as the only reputation he acquired there was that of being the greatest dunce and the boldest boy. His master and associates failed to see that the qualities which earned him this character were but the indications of a mind eminently practical, and a spirit of adventure and daring. When he had reached his fifteenth year, his father, wishing to place him beyond the reach of a persecution then carried on against many of the families in that part of Italy, entered into an engagement with a person of the name of Andrea Faroni, by which the lad was to be taken to England, and instructed in the trade of selling prints, barometers, and looking-glasses; and in the event of his not liking that occupation, he was to be placed under the care of Colnaghi of London, the eminent printseller, who was a friend of his father, and a native of the same part of Italy. A liberal sum of money was placed in Faroni's hands, to defray the boy's expenses for eighteen months. Previous to his departure, he visited his mother, who was so overcome that she fainted. Her last words to her son have never left his memory —"Whenever you think of me, and are at a loss to know what I am doing, I shall be at that window from which I shall soon witness your departure, watching for your return." Faroni, instead of proceeding to London, went direct to Ireland; and reaching Dublin, he took up his abode, with his young apprentices, in Temple Bar, in 1802. The plan adopted by Faroni was to despatch his boys upon Monday morning through the neighbouring country, furnished with two pounds worth of prints, set in leaden frames; these they were expected to sell during the week, and to return on Saturday night with the proceeds. It can be readily imagined that a life of this kind was not without its charm to a lad of Bianconi's disposition, and well calculated to sharpen his natural aptitude for observation. After some time, the sphere of these tours was enlarged, and he visited the seaport towns on the eastern coast, making his way as far as Wexford and Waterford. During this rambling life the youth met many adventures, and made many friends, most of whom remained stedfastly attached to him throughout life. On one occasion, when at Passage, near Waterford, he was arrested by a magistrate, under whose suspicion he fell in consequence of having for sale some likenesses of Buonaparte. It was in vain that the boy asserted his innocence; he was thrust into a dark and cold guard-room, where he was left all night; and next morning, when the fears of rural Shallow had abated, he was set at large.

The period of his apprenticeship having expired, Faroni declared his readiness, in fulfilment of the terms of his arrangement with his father, to take the young man back to Italy. The latter, however, declined the offer. He had determined not to return to his own country, but to push his fortune in Ireland. Faroni, thereupon, returned him his purse, with a sum of less than fifty louis-d'ors, and left him to shift for himself. With this sum young Bianconi commenced on his own account, and he settled as a printseller, first at Carrick-on-Suir, in the county of Tipperary, in 1806, and from thence he removed in 1808 to the town of Waterford, and the following year he went to Clonmel, where he opened an establishment as carver and gilder. His business now steadily increased, so that by the year 1815 he had amassed a considerable amount of property. In the meantime the experience of the past was not lost upon him. In the prosecution of his business, he had been in the habit of travelling a great deal between the different country towns, and thus was led to reflect on the total want of accommodation for travellers of the middle and poorer classes, the only mode of conveyance being a few mail and day coaches on the main lines of road. His practical mind at once saw that a field was presented for a speculation that would not only be most profitable to the proprietor, but highly beneficial to the public. Accordingly, in 1815, he established a stage-car, drawn by one horse, between Clonmel and Cahir, capable of holding six persons. At this time, in consequence of the peace, he was able to procure first-class horses, intended for the troops, at a very low price; and the first experiment being successful, he extended his plans, and before the end of the year had cars plying between Clonmel, Cashel, Thurles, Carrick, and Waterford; thus establishing that system which has since become so wide-spread, and well known as "Bianconi's cars." Ere long the system developed itself with extraordinary success; so that at length, in the year 1843, the whole of the south and west, and a great portion of the north of Ireland were traversed through the cross roads from market town to market town, by one hundred well-appointed two and four wheeled vehicles, drawn by two, three, and four horses, carrying from four to twenty persons each, travelling eight or nine miles an hour, at an average of one penny farthing per mile for each passenger, and performing daily 3,800 miles. During all this time no car, except when connected with postal communication, was permitted to travel on Sunday; and it is satisfactory to find that the result was actually beneficial, even in point of economy, on Mr. Bianconi's own testimony. "I can work a horse eight miles per day, six days in the week, much better than I can six miles for seven days." The growth and extent of railway communication necessarily affected the car establishment; but the diminution was inconsiderable, owing to the activity with which Mr. Bianconi directed his labours into new districts, when the old were invaded by the steam engine and the rail; and the remoter districts are now, by means of these conveyances, connected with the provincial stations of all the great railways. In the present year, 1858, the establishment consists of sixty-seven conveyances (ten of which are coaches), performing daily 4,244 miles, and traversing twenty-two counties. The benefits which the system has conferred upon Ireland can scarcely be overstated. It raised the social and moral condition of the humbler farming and trading classes; it gave a stimulus to industry, and enabled the less wealthy to economize their time. We may be permitted to quote a statement of Mr. Bianconi's that reflects great credit on the Irish people. "My conveyances, many of them carrying very important mails, have been travelling during all hours of the day and night, often in lonely and unfrequented places; and during the long period of forty-two years that my establishment is now in existence, the slightest injury has never

been done by the people to my property, or that intrusted to my care." During this period Mr. Bianconi reaped abundantly the fruits of his enterprise and energy. He amassed a large fortune, and while he served thousands, he made firm friends in every grade of life, from the lowest to the highest in the land; commanding universal respect for his probity, and good-will for his liberal dealings with those whom he employed. In August, 1831, he obtained letters of naturalization, and subsequently filled the office of mayor of Clonmel. Charles Bianconi is one of those remarkable men who, from time to time, are to be found in every country—men whom Providence sends forth from their own land, in a spirit of adventure, to invigorate with new blood, and enlighten with new views, the country of their adoption—to be at once the founders of their own prosperity, and the benefactors of society.—J. F. W.

BIANCONI, John Baptiste, an Italian philologist, born at Bologna in 1698; died in 1781. He was a pupil of Facciolati's, and became professor of Greek and Hebrew at the university of Bologna. He discovered in the Ambrosian library, and published MSS. written by Julius Pollux.

BIANCONI, Giovanni-Lodovico, a distinguished Italian physician and philosopher, born at Bologna on the 30th September, 1717. He studied in the celebrated schools of his native city, and displayed such remarkable talents that, when only nineteen years of age, he was considered capable of fulfilling the duties of assistant-physician in the hospital della Vita in Bologna, where, for the four following years, he improved himself greatly in the practice of medicine. In 1742 he took his degree as doctor of medicine and philosophy, and in the following year the Academy of Sciences at Bologna received him as one of its members. In 1744, his reputation having already passed the confines of Italy, he was invited to the court of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, to whom he was appointed physician. In 1750 Bianconi passed from Darmstadt into Poland, where he became physician to the king, was made a councillor of state, and afterwards created a count. On returning into Germany with the king (Augustus III.), who was also elector of Saxony, he took up his abode at Dresden; and in 1760 was intrusted with a delicate mission to the court of France, which he fulfilled with great discretion; soon afterwards (in 1764), on his indicating a desire to return to his native country, he was appointed resident-minister of the court of Dresden at Rome. Arrived in this city, however, he relinquished diplomacy to give himself up entirely to his taste for literature and science, and published several works which added greatly to his reputation. He continued his labours up to the time of his death, which took place at Perugia on the 1st January, 1781. Amongst the works of Bianconi we may notice the following: "Two Letters on Physics, to the Marquis Scipio Maffei," published at Venice in 1746; "Letters upon some Peculiarities of Bavaria and other Countries of Germany," which appeared at Lucca in 1763, and were afterwards translated into German; a "Dissertation on Electricity," in French, at Amsterdam in 1748, and, in German, at Basle in 1749; and "Letters upon A. Cornelius Celsus," published at Rome in 1779. Bianconi proposed to bring out an edition of Celsus. In the letters here referred to, he considers that author to belong to the Augustan age, contrary to the general opinion, and the Abbé Tiraboschi, to whom the letters were addressed, stated that Bianconi had resolved all the doubts and difficulties that could be opposed to his opinion. Besides these works, Bianconi published in French a "Journal of the Literary Novelties of Italy;" two Letters relating to Pisa and Florence, and a Memoir on the Circus of Caracalla, were published after his death, the former at Lucca in 1781, and the latter at Rome in 1790. He also translated Winslow's Anatomy into Italian, and wrote numerous articles in the *Effemeridi Letterarie di Roma*, a journal to the establishment of which he had given the first impulse.—W. S. D.

BIANUCCI, Paolo, a native of Lucca, and a disciple of Guido, died in 1653, aged seventy. His best picture is one of Purgatory, in his native town.—W. T.

BIAQUAZZONI or ABBIAQUAZONI, Antonio, an Italian poet, lived in the first part of the seventeenth century. His principal work is "l'Agnese Martirizzata" in ottava rima, 1607.

* BIARD, F. A., born at Lyons in 1800, a versatile, but rather coarse French artist, still living. He has visited Spain, Greece, Syria, Egypt, and Greenland, the last in 1839. He excels in the grotesque and marine picturesque. His best pictures are—"The Arab overtaken by the Simoom;" "The Odalisque of Smyrna;" "Skirmish of Maskers with the Police;" "The Family Concert;" "African Slave Market;" "Combat with Polar Bears." He produces with newspaper taste, and is sometimes hopelessly vulgar.—W. T.

BIARD, Paul, a French jesuit, professor of theology at Lyons, and afterwards missionary of his order in Canada; was born at Grenoble in 1580, and died at Avignon in 1622. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1613, but recovered his liberty at the instance of the French ambassador in London, and returned to France. He had been well received by the savages of Canada. His principal works are, "Relation de la Nouvelle-France et du voyage des Peres Jesuites dans cette contrée," and "Relatio expedit. Angl. in Canad., suæque ab illis comprehensionis."

BIAS, a native of Priene, was one of the seven wise men of Greece. Ancient writers vary in their statement of the number of wise men, and in the particular individuals who ought to have the designation. Dicæarchus, according to Diogenes Laertius, affirmed that there were four whose claims were never doubted. One of these was Bias, the other three being Thales, Pittacus, and Solon. The term was applied to men who gave expression to shrewd practical ideas in short pithy sentences. Diogenes Laertius, on the authority of Phanodicus, tells us that Bias was in the habit of ransoming captive Messenian maidens, bringing them up as his daughters, and then sending them back with portions to their fathers. On one occasion, the story goes, some fishermen found a tripod inscribed "To the Wise Man." There was doubt as to the person to whom it should be given, until the Messenian maidens, or, as another account had it, the father of some of them stood forward in the assembly, and, narrating the kind conduct of Bias, called him the wise man. Bias did not take the tripod, but gave it to a god. We have the authority of the satiric poet Hipponax for believing him to have been a skilful lawyer. The circumstances of his death are related by Diogenes Laertius. He was pleading the cause of a client, and just as he had finished the peroration, leaned his head on the bosom of his grandson. His opponent went on with his speech, and then the court having decided in favour of the protege of Bias, was dismissed, when Bias was found to be dead. The city buried him with honours. Diogenes Laertius records several of his maxims. He seems to have had an exceedingly low opinion of human nature. The inscription on a shrine said to be dedicated to him was—"He said: Most men are bad." He thought that we should love men as if they might one day hate us. Being asked what thing was difficult, he said, "to bear a change to the worse." He reckoned it a disease to desire what could not be obtained, and to be forgetful of the evils of others. One time, while sailing with impious men, who began to pray on a storm coming on, he said, "Be silent, lest the gods perceive you are sailing here." He liked to arbitrate between two of his enemies better than between two friends, for one of the friends would be sure to become an enemy in the one case, while in the other one of his enemies was sure to become his friend. The following are a few more of his maxims:—"Do not praise an unworthy man on account of his riches." "Take wisdom as your supplies for travelling from youth to old age, for it is the most secure of all possessions." "Be slow in resolving to do a thing, but when once you resolve, stick to it to the last." Bias wrote a poem of 2000 lines on the best means of advancing the prosperity of Ionia. One of his sayings has also come down in verse, but the versification is probably the work a of later period.—(Schneidewin, *Delect. Poes. Græc.*, p. 260.) It is difficult to determine the exact date of Bias. Clinton places the wise men as flourishing in 582 B.C., and he leaves us to infer from a hint in Herodotus I. 27, that Bias may have been living in 569 B.C.—(Fasti Hellen., vol. i., p. 237.) The chief authority for the facts of the life of Bias is Diogenes Laertius, Lib. I., p. 216.—J. D.

BIAUZAT, Gauthier de, a French magistrate, who died in 1815. He represented the town of Clermont in the States-general, and supported the motion of Mirabeau that the troops should be sent out of Paris. At a later period he was one of the jury of the high court of the nation appointed to try the Babeuf conspirators; and from his moderation in that office, attracted no small enmity to himself. In 1799 he was appointed to the court of "cassation," and under the empire was one of the councillors in the court of appeal. He was the author of some political pamphlets.

BIBACULUS, M. Furius, a satiric writer, a native of Cremona, lived about 30 years B.C. Some have placed him in the same rank as Catullus and Horace, but they must be very acute critics indeed, to raise such a splendid edifice on so frail a foundation. We have absolutely nothing of his but a few hearsay fragments, consisting of a passage cited by Suetonius, two miserable epigrams, and one hexameter quoted by the scholiast on Juvenal. If to these we add Horace's well-known line, "Furius pingui tentas omaso," attributed by some to this same Furius, we have all that is known of him. He is said not to have been on good terms with Horace.—J. G.

BIBAGO, Rabbi Abraham, ben Shem Tob, a writer on philosophy, flourished in Aragon in the fifteenth century.—T. T.

BIBARS, fourth sultan of the dynasty of the Mameluke Baharytes, lived in the thirteenth century. He rose by his courage and ability to the highest dignity of the empire, but revolted on the accession of Aibek. He was, by his own confession, one of the murderers of the sultan Kothonz. He was a successful warrior, and had many struggles with the Tartars, whom he eventually overcame. He subsequently penetrated with his armies as far as Nubia. An eclipse of the moon, which occurred when he was in Egypt, was the occasion of his death. It had been predicted by the astrologers that some great person should die at the time of that phenomenon, and Bibars thinking to turn aside that prediction from himself, administered poison to a prince of the house of Saladin, but with a view to obviate all suspicion, he drank himself what remained in the fatal cup, under the mistaken idea that there was not enough left to cause his death. Bibars has been surnamed Aboul Foutouh or Father of Victories. He was remarkable for his charity to the poor, and made an annual distribution among them of a hundred measures of wheat. He also took under his care the widows and children of soldiers who had fallen in battle. He erected a college in Cairo, and constructed a magnificent bridge over the Nile.—G. M.

BIBARS, twelfth sultan of the dynasty of the Mameluke Baharytes, died in 1310. He was of Circassian origin, and was at first the slave of Kalaou, but was raised by that prince, and by his son, Khalyl-el-Mohammed, to the highest dignities of the state. In 1309 he was forced by the Mameluke Bordjytes to accept the crown, but having offended his army by his lenity to Salar, governor of Egypt, who had espoused the cause of the fallen prince, the officers abandoned him, and the troops deserted. He then took to flight with seven hundred Mamelukes, nearly all of whom also deserted. He was at length arrested near Ghaza, by the partisans of Mohammed, and being taken to Cairo, was brought into the presence of his competitors, who ordered him to be strangled.—G. M.

BIBBIENA, Angelo Dovizio, nephew of Cardinal Bibbiena, apostolical prothonotary, and afterwards secretary of Cosmo I., duke of Florence, lived in the second half of the sixteenth century. He wrote "Sommario delle cose degne di memoria, successe nella guerra di Algieri dall'anno 1541 fino, al giugno del 1553," and a canto entitled "Trionfo della dea Minerva."

BIBBIENA, Bernard, called also Bernard di Tarlatti and Dovizi or Dovizio, an Italian cardinal, author, and diplomatist, born at Bibbiena, August 4, 1470; died November 9, 1520. He was placed by his family in the service of John di Medici, secretary to Lorenzo the Magnificent, and shared the fortunes of that illustrious house. With the cardinal, John, he went to Rome after the death of Alexander VI., and succeeded in gaining the favour of Julius II., by whom he was employed in negotiations. On the death of Julius in 1513, John di Medici ascended the pontifical throne under the name of Leo X., and in the same year bestowed a cardinal's hat on Bibbiena, appointing him legate and commander-in-chief of the pontifical army in the war with the duke of Urbino. In 1518 the cardinal was sent to France for the purpose of engaging Francis I. in a war against the Turks, but returned to Rome the following year without effecting the purpose of his mission—probably on account of the distrust of the pope himself, who was jealous of French influence. He died in November, 1520, not altogether without suspicion of having been poisoned by his old friend and master the pope, although the historian of Leo rejects the insinuation. It would appear that Bibbiena made so favourable an impression on Francis, that the free-hearted monarch promised his support for the next occasion on which the tiara should be vacant, and that Leo was highly enraged at the circumstance. Whether Leo was or was not implicated in a transaction, which for the period and the personages would excite no great surprise, it is impossible now to determine; but it must be confessed that Bibbiena disappeared at an inconvenient time for Leo's reputation. Bibbiena was not only an able diplomatist and negotiator, but a friend of art and literature, and especially the drama. He wrote comedies full of pleasantry, and induced the young men of good family to play them in the Vatican. His comedy, "La Calandria," obtained considerable renown. It was printed at Sienna in 1521, at Rome in 1524, and at Venice in 1522 and 1562, and was also represented before Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis. It resembles the plays of Plautus, and is written in prose, because, as the author justly observes in the prologue, men speak in prose and not in verse. Licentious in design, it is not without merit of form, and by some has been considered the earliest comedy of modern times.—P. E. D.

BIBBIENA, Jean Gallie, a French romancist, born at Nancy about 1709; died about 1779; author of "La Nouvelle Italie," a heroic comedy, in which one portion of the actors spoke French and another Italian, produced with success at the Italian theatre in 1762.

BIBIENA, Ferdinando Galli, was born at Bologna in 1657. His father was a pupil of Albano. He studied under Cignani, painted architectural and eclectic subjects for the duke of Parma, the Duke Francesco Farnese, and received a chain and medal from the emperor, as a mark of honour. His tone was fine, and his perspective artful. He had a brother, Francesco, who died 1743. Ferdinando left two sons, Giuseppe and Antonio; the first painted at Dresden and Berlin, and died 1756; the latter at Mantua, between 1770 and 1780. Giuseppe left a son, Carlo, a theatrical painter; he became renowned for the painting of triumphal arches, and trophies for fetes after victories; either side, whichever it was, French or Germans,—so the money came, his genius was ready. The elder Bibiena's works adorn half the churches in Bologna.—W. T.

BIBLIANDER, Theodor, one of the most learned divines and Hebraists of the Reformation, and a distinguished ornament of the Helvetic church, was born at Bischoffzell in Thurgau, in Switzerland, early in the sixteenth century; his original name was Buchmann. After the completion of his university course, he became an assistant in the school of Oswald Myconius, at Zurich; and in 1532 his rare attainments in learning procured him the honour of succeeding to the theological chair vacated by the death of Zwingle. In this office he continued till 1560, when he retired as Emeritus; he survived till 1564, when he died of the pest. His Hebrew and other Oriental learning gave peculiar weight and value to his expositions of the Old Testament, which were attended not only by the young students of Zurich, but also by Bullinger, Pellican, and other learned ministers and professors of that city. He was a proficient in the Arabic tongue, and published in 1553 an edition, in folio, of the Koran, in which he corrected the text by a collation of Arabic and Latin MSS—adding a life of Mahomet and his successors and marginal notes, in which he pointed out and refuted the absurdities taught in the text. His other publications were numerous, but many of his writings remained in MS., and are still preserved in that form in the public library of Zurich. One of the most useful applications of his learning was the part he took in completing the translation of the scriptures left unfinished by Leo Juda. Bibliander translated the last forty-eight Psalms, the last eight chapters of Ezekiel, and the whole of Daniel, Job, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles. The translation was published in 1543, and goes by the name of the Zurich Bible. Bibliander was the only Zurich theologian who did not receive the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination; on that subject he continued all his life to hold the views of Erasmus. It was not, however, till Peter Martyr succeeded to the chair of Pellican in Zurich, in 1556, and began to expound the Genevan doctrine in its strictest form, that he publicly opposed himself to it; and it was no doubt the warmth with which he expressed himself on the disputed doctrine, which led to his retirement in 1560. He became subject in his later life to fits of excitement and temper, which compromised his comfortable relations with his colleagues; and several years before his final retirement, Bullinger had great difficulty in persuading him to give up a resolution which, in a moment of irritation, he had suddenly formed, to throw up his chair, and start upon a mission to the Orientals.—P. L.

BIBULUS, Calpurnius, the name of two of the sons of

Lucius Calpurnius Bibulus, who were assassinated in Egypt by the soldiers of Gabinius in the year 50 B.C. Their first names have not been recorded.

BIBULUS, D. CALPURNIUS, an eminent Roman citizen, lived in the first half of the first century before the christian era. In the year 65 he held the office of edile, in 62 that of prætor, and in 59 that of consul.

BIBULUS, L. CALPURNIUS, youngest son of Lucius Calpurnius Bibulus, and brother of the two preceding, born about 31 B.C. In 45 he left Rome, where he had hitherto resided under the protection of Brutus, who had married his mother, Porcia, and went to Athens to pursue his studies. After the death of Cæsar in 44, he followed the fortunes of his father-in-law, and took part in the battle of Philippi in 42. After the death of Brutus, Bibulus became reconciled to Antony, who committed to him the command of a fleet, and employed him in negotiations with Augustus. He was afterwards appointed governor of Syria, where he died. He wrote a biography of Brutus, from which Plutarch has chiefly drawn the materials of his life.—G. M.

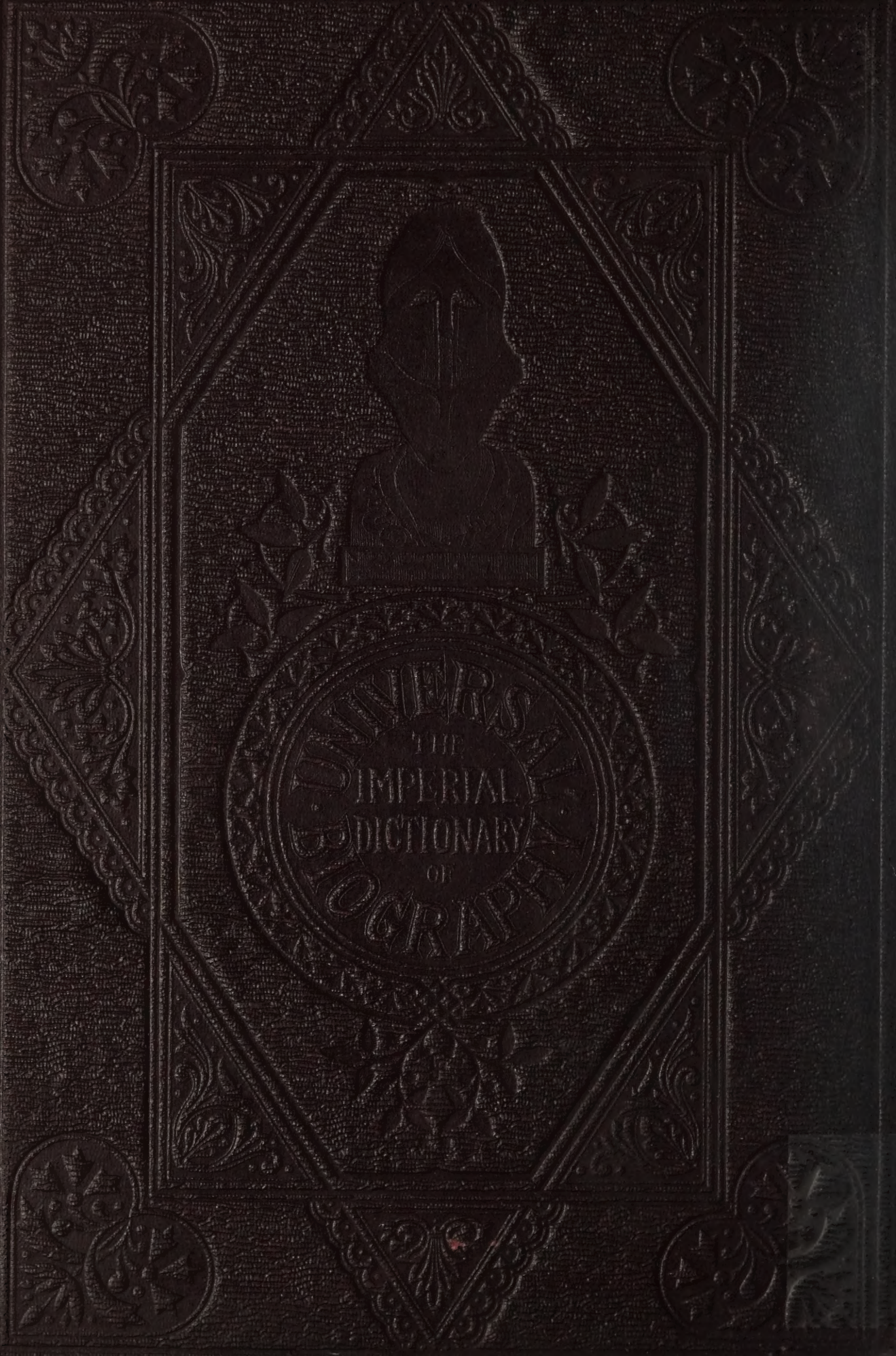
BIBULUS, MARCUS CALPURNIUS, a Roman consul, lived in the first century before the christian era. In 59 he was raised to the consular dignity, with Julius Cæsar as his colleague, and held at the same time the government of Syria. In the civil war which afterwards broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, Bibulus took part with the latter, and had the chief command of his naval forces.—G. M.

BICCI, LORENZO DI, born at Florence in 1400, and studied under Spinello, a vehement, grand, but too sketchy painter, who helped to adorn the Pisan Campo Santo, and who died from fright at a dream in which the devil appeared to him. Bicci was the last inheritor of the Giotto spirit. Simple and mild in expression, he is occasionally somewhat like his contemporary the monk of Fiesole. One picture of his on wood and several frescos are preserved. He died in 1460.—W. T.

BICCIUS, ZACHARIE, a German poet and Greek scholar, lived in the first part of the seventeenth century; author of a treatise "On Greek Accents."

BICHAT, MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, an eminent French anatomist and physiologist, was born November 11, 1771, at Poissey, department de l'Ain. He commenced his professional studies under his father, Jean Baptiste Bichat, who was himself a physician; and was sent by him to pursue them at Lyons, under the celebrated Petit, who bestowed on him particular attention. The master and pupil being separated by the revolutionary troubles in 1793, young Bichat proceeded to Paris, where, without a single acquaintance or introduction, he entered the school of Dessault, who then held the highest rank as a surgeon. His talents having become known to his teacher through an accidental circumstance which he ably turned to account, he was invited by Dessault to take up his abode with him, and was treated by him as his adopted son and destined successor. This intimacy was early severed, however, by Dessault's sudden death in 1795, and Bichat then devoted himself with filial zeal to preparing for publication the writings of his master, whose widow and son continued to be the objects of his particular regard. Whilst thus occupied he opened a school for teaching anatomy, physiology, and surgery, and commenced that series of original researches in the first two of these subjects, by which he speedily acquired, not merely a high contemporary reputation, but lasting renown. These researches, laboriously prosecuted in the dissecting-room, the physiological laboratory, and the hospital, were frequently interrupted by the failure of his health; but even when he was confined to his sick chamber, his mind was actively occupied in maturing and systematizing his views, and in thus preparing for the publication of his great works; and he could not be prevented from returning to his laborious and trying occupations when quite unfit for engaging in them. It was in his "Traité des Membranes," in 1800, that he first laid that broad foundation for the science of general anatomy or histology which, in the succeeding year, he raised by the publication of his "Anatomie Générale appliquée à la Physiologie et à la Médecine,"—a fabric whose completeness must appear extraordinary to every one who looks at it as the work performed within no more than five or six years by a single man, a large part of whose time and strength were absorbed by the laborious duties of a public teacher. In the year 1800 he also published an important work entitled "Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort." And at the time of his death, which occurred July 22, 1802, from fever that seems to have originated in exposure to putrescent emanations, of which his want of bodily vigour rendered him peculiarly susceptible, he was engaged on a large and complete treatise on Descriptive Anatomy, which was afterwards finished by his pupils.—Although the importance of studying the elementary tissues of the animal body, and their respective properties, had been recognized by more than one preceding anatomist, yet there was in their observations, as has been well remarked by Mr. Buckle, "that want of harmony and that general incompleteness always characteristic of the labours of men who do not rise to a commanding view of the subject with which they deal." This "commanding view" was unquestionably first taken by Bichat. He saw that in order to gain any clear idea of the actions of the living body, it was necessary to become acquainted with the structure and properties not merely of its *organs*, but of the *tissues* of which these organs are made up; thus decomposing, as it were, the complex fabric into its simplest elements, and isolating each for separate examination. He made use of all the means which observation and experiment were at that time able to furnish for the attainment of the fullest knowledge of the characters of every tissue; and had he not been prevented, on the one hand, by the imperfection of the microscope of that day, from making advantageous use of this instrument in the investigation of minute structures, and been kept back on the other by the want of the means of conducting organic analysis, from determining the true composition of the substances under examination, there can be little doubt that he would have anticipated the discoveries which have revolutionized histology, or the science of the tissues, within our own time. On the basis of general anatomy, Bichat built up the framework of a scheme of physiology and pathology which his followers in every school have laboured to complete. He looked not only at the structure, but at the properties of the elementary tissues; and not merely at their properties in the state of health, but at their altered conditions in disease. He saw that many of these properties were peculiar to *living* tissues, and hence distinguished them as *vital;* and he regarded life in the aggregate as the sum of all the actions which are performed by the separate, and to a certain extent independent, exercise of these properties. Thus he completed the overthrow of the iatro-mathematical school, which had fixed its attention exclusively on the physical phenomena of the living body; whilst he also exposed the fallacy of the then prevalent doctrine of Stahl, that there is in every living body an *archæus* or "vital principle," which governs and directs all its actions. As health depends upon the due working of all the elementary parts of the organism, so does disease result from the perversion of the vital properties of some of these; and it is the object of therapeutics to correct such perversions, by the application of remedies specially fitted to bring back the vital forces to the natural type from which they had departed. There can be little doubt that in dwelling so constantly on the vital properties of the primary tissues, Bichat took too little account of their physical and chemical actions; and that in fixing the attention too exclusively on the properties of the solids, he somewhat underrated those of the fluids. Still he is by no means chargeable with the exclusive solidism of his successors in the French school of pathology; and it can scarcely be doubted that he would have recognized the full value of those considerations which have led of late to the revival, in a modified form, of the "humoral pathology," which had sunk under the influence of their teachings into undeserved disrepute. Among many other important doctrines propounded for the first time in his work, "Sur la Vie et la Mort," is that classification of the functions into *organic* and *animal*, which is now universally adopted by physiologists, and which has greatly aided in that systematic arrangement of the phenomena of life which lies at the basis of all sound generalization of them. Altogether it may be truly said, that Bichat left an impress upon the science of life, the depth of which can scarcely be overrated; and this not so much by the facts which he collected and generalized, as by the method of inquiry which he developed, and by the systematic form which he gave to the study of general anatomy in its relations both to physiology and to pathology.—W. B. C.

BICHENO, JAMES EBENEZER, was born at Newbury, in Berkshire, where his father was a Baptist clergyman. He seems to have devoted his attention at first to matters connected with the philosophy of legislation, the administration of the poor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